



중요
교육청 기출
모음집 (2022~2023)

-한대산 영어

1. 밑줄 친 last in, first out이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점] (20210321)

While user habits are a boon to companies fortunate enough to generate them, their existence inherently makes success less likely for new innovations and startups trying to disrupt the status quo. The fact is, successfully changing long-term user habits is exceptionally rare. Altering behavior requires not only an understanding of how to persuade people to act but also necessitates getting them to repeat behaviors for long periods, ideally for the rest of their lives. Companies that succeed in building a habit-forming business are often associated with game-changing, wildly successful innovation. But like any discipline, habit design has rules that define and explain why some products change lives while others do not. For one, new behaviors have a short half-life, as our minds tend to return to our old ways of thinking and doing. Experiments show that lab animals habituated to new behaviors tend to regress to their first learned behaviors over time. To borrow a term from accounting, behaviors are LIFO — “last in, first out.”

* boon: 요긴한 것 ** regress: 되돌아가다

- ① The behavior witnessed first is forgotten first.
- ② Almost any behavior tends to change over time.
- ③ After an old habit breaks, a new one is formed.
- ④ The habit formed last is the hardest to get rid of.
- ⑤ The habit most recently acquired disappears soonest.

2. 밑줄 친 we have “confusion at the frontier”가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점] (20211021)

Two independent research groups have discovered that we have “confusion at the frontier” when we search the Internet. Adrian Ward, a psychologist at the University of Texas, found that engaging in Internet searches increased people’s cognitive self-esteem, their sense of their own ability to remember and process information. Moreover, people who searched the Internet for facts they didn’t know and were later asked where they found the information often misremembered and reported that they had known it all along. Many of them completely forgot ever having conducted the search. They gave themselves the credit instead of the Internet. In a different set of studies, researchers found that those who had searched the Internet to answer specific questions rated their ability to answer unrelated questions as higher than those who had not. The act of searching the Internet and finding answers to one set of questions caused the participants to increase their sense that they knew the answers to all questions, including those whose answers they had not researched. (20211021)

- ① we tend to overestimate our knowledge and ability
- ② we are prone to putting off making final decisions
- ③ we often forget how easily we lose our self-esteem
- ④ we are overwhelmed by a vast amount of information
- ⑤ we strive to distinguish false information from the truth

3. 밑줄 친 news ‘happens’가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점] (20220421)

Journalists love to report studies that are at the “initial findings” stages — research that claims to be the first time anyone has discovered a thing — because there is newsworthiness in their novelty. But “first ever” discoveries are extremely vulnerable to becoming undermined by subsequent research. When that happens, the news media often don’t go back and inform their audiences about the change — assuming they even hear about it. Kelly Crowe, a CBC News reporter writes, quoting one epidemiologist, “There is increasing concern that in modern research, false findings may be the majority or even the vast majority of published research claims.” She goes on to suggest that journalists, though blameworthy for this tendency, are aided and abetted by the scientists whose studies they cite. She writes that the “conclusions” sections in scientific abstracts can sometimes be overstated in an attempt to draw attention from prestigious academic journals and media who uncritically take their bait. Even so, Crowe ends her piece by stressing that there is still an incompatibility between the purposes and processes of news and science: Science ‘evolves,’ but news ‘happens.’

* epidemiologist: 전염병학자 ** aid and abet: 방조하다

- ① News follows the process of research more than the outcome.
- ② News focuses not on how research changes but on the novelty of it.
- ③ News attracts attention by criticizing false scientific discoveries.
- ④ Reporters give instant feedback to their viewers, unlike scientists.
- ⑤ Reporters create and strengthen trust in the importance of science.

4. 밑줄 친 do not have the ears to hear it이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점] (20221021)

Far from a synonym for capitalism, consumerism makes capitalism impossible over the long term, since it makes capital formation all but impossible. A consumer culture isn’t a saving culture, isn’t a thrift culture. It’s too fixated on buying the next toy to ever delay gratification, to ever save and invest for the future. The point is elementary: you can’t have sustainable capitalism without capital; you can’t have capital without savings; and you can’t save if you’re running around spending everything you’ve just earned. But the confusion has grown so deep that many people today do not have the ears to hear it. Indeed, the policies of our nation’s central bank seem to reinforce this habit by driving down interest rates to near zero and thereby denying people a material reward — in the form of interest on their banked savings — for foregoing consumption.

* fixated: 집착하는 ** gratification: 욕구 충족
*** forego: 단념하다

- ① disagree with the national policy of lowering interest rates
- ② ignore the fact that consumerism is a synonym for capitalism
- ③ believe that consumerism doesn’t really do much for well-being
- ④ form a false assumption that savings can make nations prosper
- ⑤ fail to understand that consumption alone can’t sustain capitalism

5. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은? (20220722)

Giving honest information may be particularly relevant to integrity because honesty is so fundamental in discussions of trustworthiness. Unfortunately, leaders are often reluctant to tell the truth. During times of crisis and change, business leaders are often faced with the challenge of either telling an uncomfortable truth, remaining silent, or downplaying the severity of the situation. There are plenty of other situations in which, in the short term, it may be more comfortable not to tell the truth to followers. Ultimately, however, even dishonesty that was meant to protect employee morale will eventually be exposed, undermining trustworthiness at a time when commitment to the organization is most vital. Even concerted efforts at secrecy can backfire, as employees may simply “fill in the gaps” in their understanding with their own theories about the leader’s behavior. Therefore, leaders need to take steps to explain the true reasons for their decisions to those individuals affected by it, leaving less room for negative interpretations of leader behavior.

- ① 조직이 처할 위기를 예측하여 사전 대책 수립이 필요하다.
- ② 리더는 업무 효율 향상을 위해 구성원의 사기를 높여야 한다.
- ③ 조직에 대한 과도한 헌신을 강조하는 것은 역효과를 초래한다.
- ④ 리더는 구성원의 비판적 의견을 수용하는 자세를 가져야 한다.
- ⑤ 리더는 조직 내 신뢰 유지를 위해 구성원에게 진실을 알려야 한다.

6. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점] (20210723)

More recently there have been attempts to argue that unpaid work is work because ‘it is an activity that combines labour with raw materials to produce goods and services with enhanced economic value’. Economists such as Duncan Ironmonger have attempted to impute a dollar value on volunteering to enable its ‘economic’ value to be counted. Yet despite this, unpaid work and volunteering still remain outside the defined economic framework of our capitalist system because capitalism has competition and financial reward as its cornerstones and volunteering does not. Having said that, it has been estimated that volunteering contributes about \$42 billion a year to the Australian economy. Although attempts to quantify and qualify the financial importance of volunteering in supporting our economic structures and enhancing our social capital continue to be made, it is slow going. And while volunteering remains outside the GDP, its true value and importance is neglected. Governments continue to pay lip service to the importance of volunteering but ultimately deny it official recognition.

* impute: 귀속시키다

- ① efforts to utilise volunteering as a business strategy
- ② mistaken view of identifying volunteering with labour
- ③ obstacles to our understanding of the capitalist system
- ④ governmental endeavours to involve volunteers in public service
- ⑤ lack of appreciation for the economic significance of volunteering

7. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? (20210424)

Moral philosophy textbooks often proclaim that we can discern if a claim is ethical by attending to the use of the words “is” and “ought.” On this suggestion, the claim “You ought to keep your promises,” because it uses “ought,” is ethical. “An atom is small,” because it uses “is,” is nonethical. Yet, despite being commonly invoked, this is-ought test is seriously deficient. Some is-statements have ethical content and some ought-statements do not. For example, consider the claims “Murder is wrong” and “Friendship is good.” These claims obviously have ethical content. Whatever the is-ought test is tracking, these claims clearly fall on the ought side of that divide. Yet they both use “is.” Similarly, consider the claim “The train ought to arrive in an hour.” This statement is clearly nonethical, the use of “ought” notwithstanding. There is an important distinction between ethical and nonethical claims. But we can’t simply rely on “is” and “ought” to make it. Instead we need to attend to the substance of the claim.

* invoke: 예로서 인용하다

- ① Mutually Exclusive Relationship Between “Is” and “Ought”
- ② Sounds Unethical to You? Check Your Moral Standard First
- ③ What Determines Ethicality of a Claim, Word Choice or Content?
- ④ How We Can Get to Harmony of Linguistic Forms and Functions
- ⑤ To Use “Is” or “Ought,” That Is the Key to Ethical Statements!

8. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점] (20210330)

Those who limit themselves to Western scientific research have virtually ① ignored anything that cannot be perceived by the five senses and repeatedly measured or quantified. Research is dismissed as superstitious and invalid if it cannot be scientifically explained by cause and effect. Many continue to ② object with an almost religious passion to this cultural paradigm about the power of science — more specifically, the power that science gives them. By dismissing non-Western scientific paradigms as inferior at best and inaccurate at worst, the most rigid members of the conventional medical research community try to ③ counter the threat that alternative therapies and research pose to their work, their well-being, and their worldviews. And yet, biomedical research cannot explain many of the phenomena that ④ concern alternative practitioners regarding caring-healing processes. When therapies such as acupuncture or homeopathy are observed to result in a physiological or clinical response that cannot be explained by the biomedical model, many have tried to ⑤ deny the results rather than modify the scientific model.

* acupuncture: 침술 ** homeopathy: 동종 요법

9. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (20210730)

Prior to the Industrial Revolution, the ① quantity of freight transported between nations was negligible by contemporary standards. For instance, during the Middle Ages, the totality of French imports via the Saint-Gothard Passage would not fill a freight train. The amount of freight transported by the Venetian fleet, which dominated Mediterranean trade, would not fill a ② modern container ship. The volume, but not the speed, of trade improved under mercantilism, notably for maritime transportation. In spite of all, distribution capacities were very limited and speeds ③ slow. For example, a stagecoach going through the English countryside in the sixteenth century had an average speed of 2 miles per hour; moving one ton of cargo 30 miles inland in the United States by the late eighteenth century was as costly as moving it across the Atlantic. The inland transportation system was thus very ④ limited. By the late eighteenth century, canal systems started to emerge in Europe. They permitted the large movements of bulk freight inland and expanded regional trade. Maritime and riverine transportation were consequently the ⑤ outdated modes of the pre-industrial era.

* fleet: 선단, 배의 무리 ** mercantilism: 중상주의

10. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점] (20220730)

In poorer countries many years of fast growth may be necessary to bring living standards up to acceptable levels. But growth is the means to achieve desired goals, not the ① end in itself. In the richer world the whole idea of growth — at least as conventionally measured — may need to be ② maintained. In economies where services dominate, goods and services tailored to our ③ individual needs will be what determine the advance of our societies. These could be anything from genome-specific medicines to personalized care or tailored suits. That is different from more and more stuff, an arms race of growth. Instead, it means improvements in ④ quality, something that GDP is ill equipped to measure. Some fifty years ago one US economist contrasted what he called the “cowboy” economy, bent on production, exploitation of resources, and pollution, with the “spaceman” economy, in which quality and complexity replaced “throughput” as the measure of success. The ⑤ move from manufacturing to services and from analog to digital is the shift from cowboy to spaceman. But we are still measuring the size of the lasso.

* throughput: (일정 시간 내에 해야 할) 처리량

** lasso: (카우보이가 야생마를 잡는 데 사용하는) 올가미 밧줄

[11~27] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

11. People unknowingly sabotage their own work when they withhold help or information from others or try to undermine them lest they become more successful or get more credit than “me.” _____ is alien to the ego, except when there is a secondary motive. The ego doesn't know that the more you include others, the more smoothly things flow and the more easily things come to you. When you give little or no help to others or put obstacles in their path, the universe — in the form of people and circumstances — gives little or no help to you because you have cut yourself off from the whole. The ego's unconscious core feeling of “not enough” causes it to react to someone else's success as if that success had taken something away from “me.” It doesn't know that your resentment of another person's success curtails your own chances of success. In order to attract success, you need to welcome it wherever you see it. [3점] (20210331)

* sabotage: 방해하다 ** curtail: 줄이다

- ① Patience
- ② Rationality
- ③ Independence
- ④ Competition
- ⑤ Cooperation

12. In the Indian language of pali, mettā means benevolence, kindness or tenderness. It is one of the most important ideas in Buddhism. Buddhism recommends a daily ritual meditation (known as mettā bhāvanā) to foster this attitude. The meditation begins with a call to think carefully every morning of an individual with whom one tends to get irritated or to whom one feels aggressive or cold and — in place of one's normal hostile impulses — to rehearse kindly messages like ‘I hope you will find peace’ or ‘I wish you to be free from suffering’. This practice can be extended outwards ultimately to include pretty much everyone on Earth. The background assumption is that, with the right stimulus, our feelings towards people are not fixed and unalterable, but open to deliberate change and improvement. _____ is a learnable skill, and we need to direct it as much towards those we are tempted to dismiss and detest as to those we love. (20220331)

- ① Creativity
- ② Relaxation
- ③ Compassion
- ④ Justification
- ⑤ Empowerment

13. Not only was Eurasia by chance blessed with biological abundance, but the very _____ of the continent greatly promoted the spread of crops between distant regions. When the supercontinent Pangea fragmented, it was torn apart along rifts that just so happened to leave Eurasia as a broad landmass running in an east-west direction — the entire continent stretches more than a third of the way around the world, but mostly within a relatively narrow range of latitudes. As it is the latitude on the Earth that largely determines the climate and length of the growing season, crops domesticated in one part of Eurasia can be transplanted across the continent with only minimal need for adaptation to the new locale. Thus wheat cultivation spread readily from the uplands of Turkey throughout Mesopotamia, to Europe, and all the way round to India, for example. The twin continents of the Americas, by contrast, lie in a north-south direction. Here, the spreading of crops originally domesticated in one region to another led to a much harder process of re-adapting the plant species to different growing conditions. [3점] (20220431)

* fragment: 조각나다 ** rift: 갈라진 틈

- ① isolation
- ② orientation
- ③ diversity
- ④ conservation
- ⑤ instability

14. Plants are genius chemists. They rely on their ability to manufacture chemical compounds for every single aspect of their survival. A plant with juicy leaves can't run away to avoid being eaten. It relies on its own chemical defenses to kill microbes, deter pests, or poison would-be predators. Plants also need to reproduce. They can't impress a potential mate with a fancy dance, a victory in horn-to-horn combat, or a well-constructed nest like animals do. Since plants need to attract pollinators to accomplish reproduction, they've evolved intoxicating scents, sweet nectar, and pheromones that send signals that bees and butterflies can't resist. When you consider that plants solve almost all of their problems by making chemicals, and that there are nearly 400,000 species of plants on Earth, it's no wonder that _____ the _____ plant kingdom is _____. (20210333)

- ① a factory that continuously generates clean air
- ② a source for a dazzling array of useful substances
- ③ a silent battlefield in which plants fight for sunshine
- ④ a significant habitat for microorganisms at a global scale
- ⑤ a document that describes the primitive state of the earth

15. The meritocratic emphasis on effort and hard work seeks to vindicate the idea that, under the right conditions, we are responsible for our success and thus capable of freedom. It also seeks to vindicate the faith that, if the competition is truly fair, success will align with virtue; those who work hard and play by the rules will earn the rewards they deserve. We want to believe that success, in sports and in life, is something we earn, not something we inherit. Natural gifts and the advantages they bring embarrass the meritocratic faith. They cast doubt on the conviction that praise and rewards flow from effort alone. In the face of this embarrassment, we _____. This can be seen, for example, in television coverage of the Olympics, which focuses less on the feats the athletes perform than on heartbreaking stories of the hardships and obstacles they have overcome, and the struggles they have gone through to triumph over injury, or a difficult childhood, or political turmoil in their native land. [3점] (20210334)

* meritocratic: 능력주의의 ** vindicate: (정당성을) 입증하다

- ① suspect perfectly fair competition is not possible
- ② inflate the moral significance of effort and striving
- ③ put more emphasis on the results than on the process
- ④ believe that overcoming hardships is not that important
- ⑤ often appreciate the rewards earned through natural gifts

16. The ideal sound quality varies a lot in step with technological and cultural changes. Consider, for instance, the development of new digital audio formats such as MP3 and AAC. Various media feed us daily with data-compressed audio, and some people rarely experience CD-quality (that is, technical quality) audio. This tendency could lead to a new generation of listeners with other sound quality preferences. Research by Stanford University professor Jonathan Berger adds fuel to this thesis. Berger tested first-year university students' preferences for MP3s annually for ten years. He reports that each year more and more students come to prefer MP3s to CD-quality audio. These findings indicate that listeners gradually become accustomed to data-compressed formats and change their listening preferences accordingly. The point is that while technical improvements strive toward increased sound quality in a technical sense (e.g., higher resolution and greater bit rate), listeners' expectations do not necessarily follow the same path. As a result, "improved" technical digital sound quality may in some cases lead to a(n) _____. [3점] (20210433)

* compress: 압축하다

- ① decrease in the perceptual worth of the sound
- ② failure to understand the original function of music
- ③ realization of more sophisticated musical inspiration
- ④ agreement on ideal sound quality across generations
- ⑤ revival of listeners' preference for CD-quality audio

17. The conventional view of what the state should do to foster innovation is simple: it just needs to get out of the way. At best, governments merely facilitate the economic dynamism of the private sector; at worst, their lumbering, heavy-handed, and bureaucratic institutions actively inhibit it. The fast-moving, risk-loving, and pioneering private sector, by contrast, is what really drives the type of innovation that creates economic growth. According to this view, the secret behind Silicon Valley lies in its entrepreneurs and venture capitalists. The state can intervene in the economy — but only to fix market failures or level the playing field. It can regulate the private sector in order to account for the external costs companies may impose on the public, such as pollution, and it can invest in public goods, such as basic scientific research or the development of drugs with little market potential. It should not, however, _____ . [3점] (20210733)

* lumbering: 느릿느릿 움직이는

- ① involve the private sector in shaping economic policies
- ② directly attempt to create and shape markets
- ③ regulate companies under any circumstances
- ④ take market failures into consideration
- ⑤ let the private sector drive innovation

18. The designer in the Age of Algorithms poses a threat to American jurisprudence because the algorithm is only as good as _____. The person designing the algorithm may be an excellent software engineer, but without the knowledge of all the factors that need to go into an algorithmic process, the engineer could unknowingly produce an algorithm whose decisions are at best incomplete and at worst discriminatory and unfair. Compounding the problem, an algorithm design firm might be under contract to design algorithms for a wide range of uses, from determining which patients awaiting transplants are chosen to receive organs, to which criminals facing sentencing should be given probation or the maximum sentence. That firm is not going to be staffed with subject matter experts who know what questions each algorithm needs to address, what databases the algorithm should use to collect its data, and what pitfalls the algorithm needs to avoid in churning out decisions. [3점] (20210734)

* jurisprudence: 법체계 ** probation: 집행 유예

*** churn out: 잇달아 내다

- ① the amount of data that the public can access
- ② its capacity to teach itself to reach the best decisions
- ③ its potential to create a lasting profit for the algorithm users
- ④ the functionality of the hardware the designing company operates
- ⑤ the designer's understanding of the intended use of the algorithm

19. Like faces, sometimes movement can _____. For example, toys that seem to come alive fascinate children. In my day, one of the popular toys was a piece of finely coiled wire called a "Slinky." It could appear to walk by stretching and lifting up one end over another down an incline, a bit like an acrobatic caterpillar. The attraction of the Slinky on Christmas Day was the lifelike movement it had as it stepped down the stairs before someone trod on it or twisted the spring and ruined it for good. Toys that appear to be alive are curiosities because they challenge how we think inanimate objects and living things should behave. Many toys today exploit this principle to great effect, but be warned: not all babies enjoy objects that suddenly seem lifelike. This anxiety probably reflects their confusion over the question, "Is it alive or what?" Once babies decide that something is alive, they are inclined to see its movements as purposeful. [3점] (20211033)

* incline: 경사면 ** acrobatic: 곡예를 부리는

- ① fool us into thinking that something has a mind
- ② help us release and process certain feelings
- ③ shift our energy and protective mechanisms
- ④ secretly unlock emotions that words cannot
- ⑤ create a definite sense of achievement

20. If the nature of a thing is such that when removed from the environment in which it naturally occurs it alters radically, you will not glean an accurate account of it by examining it within laboratory conditions. If you are only accustomed to seeing it operate within such an artificial arena, you may not even recognize it when it is functioning in its normal context. Indeed, if you ever spot it in that environment you may think it is something else. Similarly, if you believe that leadership only takes the form of heroic men metaphorically charging in on white horses to save the day, you may neglect the many acts which _____. You may fail to see the importance of the grooms who care for the horses, the messengers who bring attention to the crisis or the role played by those cheering from the sidelines. You may miss the fact that without troops supporting them, any claims to leading on the part of these heroes would be rather hollow. [3점] (20211034)

* glean: 찾아내다

- ① alter the powers of local authorities
- ② contribute to their ability to be there
- ③ compel them to conceal their identity
- ④ impose their sacrifice and commitment
- ⑤ prevent them from realizing their potential

21. Gordon Allport argued that history records many individuals who were not content with an existence that offered them little variety, a lack of psychic tension, and minimal challenge. Allport considers it normal to be pulled forward by a vision of the future that awakened within persons their drive to _____. He suggests that people possess a need to invent motives and purposes that would consume their inner energies. Similarly, Erich Fromm proposed a need on the part of humans to rise above the roles of passive creatures in an accidental if not random world. To him, humans are driven to transcend the state of merely having been created; instead, humans seek to become the creators, the active shapers of their own destiny. Rising above the passive and accidental nature of existence, humans generate their own purposes and thereby provide themselves with a true basis of freedom. [3점] (20220333)

* transcend: 초월하다

- ① alter the course of their lives
- ② possess more than other people
- ③ suppress their negative emotions
- ④ sacrifice themselves for noble causes
- ⑤ show admiration for supernatural power

22. The history of perspective in Western painting matters because of what it reveals for the art of living. Just as most artists conform to the stylistic conventions of the era into which they are born, we similarly conform to prevailing social conventions about how to live. These unwritten rules typically include getting married and having children, owning your own home and having a mortgage, having a regular job and commuting to work, and flying abroad for holidays. For some people these are realities, for others they remain aspirations. It is common to _____. At this point in Western history, they are amongst the dominant conventions that most of us have accepted with little questioning, much as Vermeer and other Dutch baroque painters of the seventeenth century accepted linear perspective without question. It is difficult to see beyond the limitations of the culture that has shaped our ways of looking at the world and at ourselves. We are trapped in the perspective of our own time. [3점] (20220334)

* mortgage: 담보 대출

- ① distinguish them from ideas and wishes
- ② feel social pressure to comply with them
- ③ apply them to create inspirational artworks
- ④ ignore them on account of their complexity
- ⑤ have an objection to being controlled by them

23. Imagine some mutation appears which makes animals spontaneously die at the age of 50. This is unambiguously disadvantageous — but only very slightly so. More than 99 per cent of animals carrying this mutation will never experience its ill effects because they will die before it has a chance to act. This means that it's pretty likely to remain in the population — not because it's good, but because the 'force of natural selection' at such advanced ages is not strong enough to get rid of it. Conversely, if a mutation killed the animals at two years, striking them down when many could reasonably expect to still be alive and producing children, evolution would get rid of it very promptly: animals with the mutation would soon be outcompeted by those fortunate enough not to have it, because the force of natural selection is powerful in the years up to and including reproductive age. Thus, problematic mutations can accumulate, just so long as _____. [3점] (20220434)

* mutation: 돌연변이

- ① the force of natural selection increases as animals get older
- ② their accumulation is largely due to their evolutionary benefits
- ③ evolution operates by suppressing reproductive success of animals
- ④ animals can promptly compensate for the decline in their abilities
- ⑤ they only affect animals after they're old enough to have reproduced

24. Imagine there are two habitats, a rich one containing a lot of resources and a poor one containing few, and that there is no territoriality or fighting, so each individual is free to exploit the habitat in which it can achieve the higher pay-off, measured as rate of consumption of resource. With no competitors, an individual would simply go to the better of the two habitats and this is what we assume the first arrivals will do. But what about the later arrivals? As more competitors occupy the rich habitat, the resource will be depleted, and so less profitable for further newcomers. Eventually a point will be reached where the next arrivals will do better by occupying the poorer quality habitat where, although the resource is in shorter supply, there will be less competition. Thereafter, the two habitats should be filled so that the profitability for an individual is the same in each one. In other words, competitors should adjust their distribution in relation to habitat quality so that each individual _____. (20220733)

- ① fails to find adequate resources in time
- ② invades the other habitat to get more resources
- ③ enjoys the same rate of acquisition of resources
- ④ needs to gather resources faster than newcomers
- ⑤ is more attracted to the rich habitat than the poor one

25. Ecological health depends on keeping the surface of the earth rich in humus and minerals so that it can provide a foundation for healthy plant and animal life. The situation is disrupted if the soil loses these raw materials or if _____. When man goes beneath the surface of the earth and drags out minerals or other compounds that did not evolve as part of this system, then problems follow. The mining of lead and cadmium are examples of this. Petroleum is also a substance that has been dug out of the bowels of the earth and introduced into the surface ecology by man. Though it is formed from plant matter, the highly reduced carbon compounds that result are often toxic to living protoplasm. In some cases this is true of even very tiny amounts, as in the case of "polychlorinated biphenyls," a petroleum product which can cause cancer. (20221032)

* humus: 부식토, 부엽토 ** protoplasm: 원형질

- ① the number of plants on it increases too rapidly
- ② it stops providing enough nourishment for humans
- ③ climate change transforms its chemical components
- ④ alien species prevail and deplete resources around it
- ⑤ great quantities of contaminants are introduced into it

26. Magical thinking, intellectual insecurity, and confirmation bias are all powerful barriers to scientific discovery; they blocked the eyes of generations of astronomers before Copernicus. But as twenty-first-century researchers have discovered, these three barriers can all be destroyed with a simple teaching trick: transporting our brain to an environment outside our own. That environment can be a nature preserve many miles from our home, or a computer-simulated Mars, or any other space that our ego doesn't associate directly with our health, social status, and material success. In that environment, our ego will be less inclined to take the failure of its predictions personally. Certainly, our ego may feel a little upset that its guesses about the nature preserve or Mars were wrong, but it was never really that invested in the guesses to begin with. Why should it care too much about things that have no bearing on its own fame or well-being? So, in that happy state of apathy, our ego is less likely to get data manipulative, mentally threatened, or magically minded, leaving the rest of our brain free to _____. [3점] (20221033)

* apathy: 무관심

- ① do away with irregularity and seek harmony
- ② justify errors by reorganizing remaining data
- ③ build barriers to avoid intellectual insecurity
- ④ abandon failed hypotheses and venture new ones
- ⑤ manipulate the surroundings and support existing ideas

27. If you are unconvinced that _____, consider the example of the "flying horse." Depictions of galloping horses from prehistoric times up until the mid-1800s typically showed horses' legs splayed while galloping, that is, the front legs reaching far ahead as the hind legs stretched far behind. People just "knew" that's how horses galloped, and that is how they "saw" them galloping. Cavemen saw them this way, Aristotle saw them this way, and so did Victorian gentry. But all of that ended when, in 1878, Eadweard Muybridge published a set of twelve pictures he had taken of a galloping horse in the space of less than half a second using twelve cameras hooked to wire triggers. Muybridge's photos showed clearly that a horse goes completely airborne in the third step of the gallop with its legs collected beneath it, not splayed. It is called the moment of suspension. Now even kids draw horses galloping this way. [3점] (20221034)

* gallop: 질주(하다) ** splay: 벌리다 *** gentry: 상류층

- ① our beliefs influence how we interpret facts
- ② what we see is an illusion of our past memories
- ③ even photographs can lead to a wrong visual perception
- ④ there is no standard by which we can judge good or bad
- ⑤ we adhere to our intuition in spite of irresistible evidence

[28~34] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

28. (20210336)

A classic positive-sum game in economic life is the trading of surpluses.

(A) One infrastructure that allows efficient exchange is transportation, which makes it possible for producers to trade their surpluses even when they are separated by distance. Another is money, interest, and middlemen, which allow producers to exchange many kinds of surpluses with many other producers at many points in time.

(B) If a farmer has more grain than he can eat, and a herder has more milk than he can drink, both of them come out ahead if they trade some wheat for some milk. As they say, everybody wins. Of course, an exchange at a single moment in time only pays when there is a division of labor.

(C) There would be no point in one farmer giving a bushel of wheat to another farmer and receiving a bushel of wheat in return. A fundamental insight of modern economics is that the key to the creation of wealth is a division of labor, in which specialists learn to produce a commodity with increasing cost-effectiveness and have the means to exchange their specialized products efficiently. [3점]

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

29. (20210736)

Regression fallacy is a mistake of causal reasoning due to the failure to consider how things fluctuate randomly, typically around some average condition. Intense pain, exceptional sports performance, and high stock prices are likely to be followed by more subdued conditions eventually due to natural fluctuation.

(A) During a period of very intense pain, the patient decided to try alternative therapy like putting a magnetic patch on his back. He felt less pain afterward and concluded that the patch worked. But this could just be the result of regression.

(B) Failure to recognize this fact can lead to wrong conclusions about causation. For example, someone might suffer from back pain now and then but nothing seems to solve the problem completely.

(C) If he sought treatment when the pain was very intense, it is quite possible that the pain has already reached its peak and would lessen in any case as part of the natural cycle. Inferring that the patch was effective ignored a relevant alternative explanation.

* subdued: 약화된

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

30. (20210737)

There was a moment in research history when scientists wondered if the measure of choice — total minutes of sleep — was the wrong way of looking at the question of why sleep varies so considerably across species. Instead, they suspected that assessing sleep quality, rather than quantity (time), would shed some light on the mystery.

(A) When we can, our understanding of the relationship between sleep quantity and quality across the animal kingdom will likely explain what currently appears to be an incomprehensible map of sleep-time differences.

(B) In truth, the way quality is commonly assessed in these investigations (degree of unresponsiveness to the outside world and the continuity of sleep) is probably a poor index of the real biological measure of sleep quality: one that we cannot yet obtain in all these species.

(C) That is, species with superior quality of sleep should be able to accomplish all they need in a shorter time, and vice versa. It was a great idea, with the exception that, if anything, we've discovered the opposite relationship: those that sleep more have deeper, "higher"-quality sleep. [3점]

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

31. (20211037)

Living in dispersal correlates with a shocking retreat from public life, according to extensive analysis of the Social Capital Community Benchmark Survey of nearly thirty thousand people begun in 2000. It is hard to pinpoint the origin of this retreat.

(A) Meanwhile, the architectures of sprawl inhibit political activity that requires face-to-face interaction. It is not that sprawl makes political activity impossible, but by privatizing gathering space and dispersing human activity, sprawl makes political gathering less likely.

(B) These are both possible, but evidence suggests that the spatial landscape matters. Sociologists point out that the suburbs have done an efficient job of sorting people into communities where they will be surrounded by people of the same socioeconomic status.

(C) It may be because people in the dispersed city have invested so heavily in private comfort that they feel insulated from the problems of the rest of the world. It may be that sprawl has attracted people who are naturally less interested in engaging with the world, socially or politically. [3점]

* sprawl: 스프롤(무질서하게 뻗어 나간 도시 외곽 지역)

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

32. (20220337)

When a young child sees clouds moving across the sky, the clouds may seem alive and independent, perhaps dangerous. But if one sees clouds as fleecy lambs, a metaphorical chain begins to neutralize the fear.

(A) "Cloud movement" becomes differentiated from the kind of movement that makes things alive, because the clouds move only if they are "pushed" by the wind, and what can't move without a push from the outside is not alive.

(B) The cloud may still be thought of as alive, but it is no longer terrifying. Repression and neutralization through metaphor are possible strategies, but there is another. Faced with the moving clouds, the child can theorize about their movement in such a way that the clouds cease to be alive.

(C) Children develop theoretical constructs that separate the motion of clouds from the motion of people and animals so that eventually the fear of living clouds disappears. If things seem uncomfortably on the border between the alive and the not-alive, use logic to redefine the boundaries so that things fall more comfortably into place. If it scares you, make a theory. [3점]

* fleecy: 털이 많은 ** repression: 억제

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

33. (20220437)

Both ancient farmers and foragers suffered seasonal food shortages. During these periods children and adults alike would go to bed hungry some days and everyone would lose fat and muscle.

(A) Typically, in complex ecosystems when weather one year proves unsuitable for one set of plant species, it almost inevitably suits others. But in farming societies when harvests fail as a result of, for example, a sustained drought, then catastrophe emerges.

(B) This is firstly because foragers tended to live well within the natural limits imposed by their environments, and secondly because where farmers typically relied on one or two staple crops, foragers in even the harshest environments relied on dozens of different food sources and so were usually able to adjust their diets to align with an ecosystem's own dynamic responses to changing conditions.

(C) But over longer periods of time farming societies were far more likely to suffer severe, existentially threatening famines than foragers. Foraging may be much less productive and generate far lower energy yields than farming but it is also much less risky. [3점]

* forager: 수렵 채집인 ** catastrophe: 참사 *** staple: 주요한

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

34. (20220736)

It raises much less reactance to tell people what to do than to tell them what not to do. Therefore, advocating action should lead to higher compliance than prohibiting action.

(A) This is a prescription that is rife with danger, failing to provide an implementation rule and raising reactance. Much better is to say, "To help make sure that other people provide answers as useful as yours have been, when people ask you about this study, please tell them that you and another person answered some questions about each other."

(B) For example, researchers have a choice of how to debrief research participants in an experiment involving some deception or omission of information. Often researchers attempt to commit the participant to silence, saying "Please don't tell other potential participants that feedback from the other person was false."

(C) Similarly, I once saw a delightful and unusual example of this principle at work in an art gallery. A fragile acrylic sculpture had a sign at the base saying, "Please touch with your eyes." The command was clear, yet created much less reactance in me than "Don't touch!" would have. [3점]

* reactance: 저항 ** rife: 가득한
*** debrief: 비밀[기밀] 준수 의무를 지우다[부여하다]

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

35. (20221037)

Bipedalism, upright walking, started a chain of enormous evolutionary adjustments. It liberated hominin arms for carrying weapons and for taking food to group sites instead of consuming it on the spot. But bipedalism was necessary to trigger hand dexterity and tool use.

(A) This creates the ability to use each digit independently in the complex manipulations required for tool use. But without bipedalism it would be impossible to use the trunk for leverage in accelerating the hand during toolmaking and tool use.

(B) Hashimoto and co-workers concluded that adaptations underlying tool use evolved independently of those required for human bipedalism because in both humans and monkeys, each finger is represented separately in the primary sensorimotor cortex, just as the fingers are physically separated in the hand.

(C) Bipedalism also freed the mouth and teeth to develop a more complex call system as the prerequisite of language. These developments required larger brains whose energy cost eventually reached three times the level for chimpanzees, accounting for up to one-sixth of the total basal metabolic rate. [3점]

* hominin: 호미닌(인간의 조상으로 분류되는 종족)

** dexterity: (손)재주 *** sensorimotor cortex: 감각 운동 피질

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

[35~n] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

36. (20210338)

In order to make some sense of this, an average wind direction over an hour is sometimes calculated, or sometimes the direction that the wind blew from the most during the hour is recorded.

Wind direction is usually measured through the use of a simple vane. (①) This is simply a paddle of some sort mounted on a spindle; when it catches the wind, it turns so that the wind passes by without obstruction. (②) The direction is recorded, but if you ever have a chance to watch a wind vane on a breezy day, you will notice that there is a lot of variation in the direction of wind flow — a lot! (③) Sometimes the wind can blow from virtually every direction within a minute or two. (④) Either way, it is a generalization, and it's important to remember that there can be a lot of variation in the data. (⑤) It's also important to remember that the data recorded at a weather station give an indication of conditions prevailing in an area but will not be exactly the same as the conditions at a landscape some distance from the weather station.

* vane: 풍향계 ** spindle: 회전축

37. (20210439)

In this analogy, the microbes of mathematics are the earliest topics: numbers, shapes, and word problems.

The era of unicellular life lasted for about three and half billion years, dominating most of the Earth's history. But around half a billion years ago, during the Cambrian explosion, a diversity of multicellular life including major animal groups emerged in short period. Similarly, calculus was the Cambrian explosion for mathematics. (①) Once it arrived, an amazing diversity of mathematical fields began to evolve. (②) Their lineage is visible in their calculus-based names, in adjectives like differential and integral and analytic, as in differential geometry, integral equations, and analytic number theory. (③) These advanced branches of mathematics are like the many branches and species of multicellular life. (④) Like unicellular organisms, they dominated the mathematical scene for most of its history. (⑤) But after the Cambrian explosion of calculus three hundred and fifty years ago, new mathematical life forms began to flourish, and they altered the landscape around them. [3점]

* microbe: 미생물 ** calculus: 미적법 *** lineage: 계보

38. (20211039)

To understand how human societies operate, it is therefore not sufficient to only look at their DNA, their molecular mechanisms and the influences from the outside world.

A meaningful level of complexity in our history consists of culture: information stored in nerve and brain cells or in human records of various kinds. The species that has developed this capacity the most is, of course, humankind. (①) In terms of total body weight, our species currently makes up about 0.005 per cent of all planetary biomass. (②) If all life combined were only a paint chip, all human beings today would jointly amount to no more than a tiny colony of bacteria sitting on that flake. (③) Yet through their combined efforts humans have learned to control a considerable portion of the terrestrial biomass, today perhaps as much as between 25 and 40 per cent of it. (④) In other words, thanks to its culture this tiny colony of microorganisms residing on a paint chip has gained control over a considerable portion of that flake. (⑤) We also need to study the cultural information that humans have been using for shaping their own lives as well as considerable portions of the rest of nature. [3점]

39. (20220339)

If the goal is to figure out how best to cover a set curriculum — to fill students with facts — then it might seem appropriate to try to maximize time on task, such as by assigning homework.

Carole Ames, dean of the college of education at Michigan State University, points out that it isn't "quantitative changes in behavior" (such as requiring students to spend more hours in front of books or worksheets) that help children to learn better. (①) Rather, it's "qualitative changes in the ways students view themselves in relation to the task, engage in the process of learning, and then respond to the learning activities and situation." (②) In turn, these attitudes and responses on the part of students emerge from the way teachers think about learning and, as a result, the ways they've organized their classrooms. (③) But that's unlikely to have a positive effect on the critical variables that Ames identifies. (④) Perhaps it makes sense to see education as being less about how much the teacher covers and more about what the students can be helped to discover. (⑤) More time won't do a thing to bring about that shift. [3점]

40. (20220439)

By a fortunate coincidence, elements and materials that we use in large amounts need less natural concentration than those that we use in small amounts.

Ore deposits represent work that nature does for us. (①) For instance, Earth's crust contains an average of about 55 ppm (parts per million) of copper, whereas copper ore deposits must contain about 5,000 ppm (0.5%) copper before we can mine them. (②) Thus, geologic processes need to concentrate the average copper content of the crust by about 100 times to make a copper ore deposit that we can use. (③) We then use industrial processes to convert copper ore into pure copper metal, an increase of about 200 times. (④) Thus, we are likely to have larger deposits of mineral commodities that we use in large amounts. (⑤) As long as energy costs remain high, the relation between work that we can afford to do and work that we expect nature to do will control the lower limit of natural concentrations that we can exploit, and this puts very real limits on our global mineral resources. [3점]

* ore deposit: 광상(광물이 집적된 곳)
** Earth's crust: 지각(地殼) *** copper: 구리

41. (20220739)

This is why it is difficult to wake up from or scream out during a nightmare.

Most dreaming occurs during REM sleep. (①) REM stands for Rapid Eye Movement, a stage of sleep discovered by Professor Nathaniel Kleitman at the University of Chicago in 1958. (②) Along with a medical student, Eugene Aserinsky, he noted that when people are sleeping, they exhibit rapid eye movement, as if they were “looking” at something. (③) Ongoing research by Kleitman and Aserinsky concluded that it was during this period of rapid eye movement that people dream, yet their minds are as active as someone who is awake. (④) Interestingly enough, studies have found that along with rapid eye movement, our heart rates increase and our respiration is also elevated — yet our bodies do not move and are basically paralyzed due to a nerve center in the brain that keeps our bodies motionless besides some occasional twitches and jerks. (⑤) To sum it up, during the REM dream state, your mind is busy but your body is at rest. [3점]

* twitch: 찔룩거림

42. (20221039)

Charred bones or even carbon deposits from an ancient campfire can be informative documents to people who know how to read them.

The evolutionary history of a species or a disease is like any other kind of history. (①) There is no experiment, in the usual sense, that we can do now to decide how long ago our ancestors first started to use fires for cooking or other purposes and what subsequent evolutionary effects that change may have had. (②) History can be investigated only by examining the records it has left. (③) Likewise, the chemical structure of proteins and DNA may be read to reveal relationships among now strikingly different organisms. (④) Until a time machine is invented, we will not be able to go back and watch the evolution of major traits, but we can nonetheless reconstruct prehistoric events by the records they left in fossils, carbon traces, structures, and behavioral tendencies, as well as protein and DNA structures. (⑤) Even when we cannot reconstruct the history of a trait, we can often still be confident that it was shaped by natural selection. [3점]

* charred: (탄화로) 까맣게 된

[정답]

1. ⑤
2. ①
3. ②
4. ⑤
5. ⑤
6. ⑤
7. ③
8. ②
9. ⑤
10. ②
11. ⑤
12. ③
13. ②
14. ②
15. ②
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36. ④
37. ④
38. ⑤
39. ③
40. ④
41. ⑤
42. ③



중요
교육청 기출
모음집

-한대산 영어

1. 밑줄 친 live in the shadow of the future가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? (20230321)

Thanks to the power of reputation, we help others without expecting an immediate return. If, thanks to endless chat and intrigue, the world knows that you are a good, charitable guy, then you boost your chance of being helped by someone else at some future date. The converse is also the case. I am less likely to get my back scratched, in the form of a favor, if it becomes known that I never scratch anybody else's. Indirect reciprocity now means something like "If I scratch your back, my good example will encourage others to do the same and, with luck, someone will scratch mine." By the same token, our behavior is endlessly shaped by the possibility that somebody else might be watching us or might find out what we have done. We are often troubled by the thought of what others may think of our deeds. In this way, our actions have consequences that go far beyond any individual act of charity, or indeed any act of mean-spirited malice. We all behave differently when we know we live in the shadow of the future. That shadow is cast by our actions because there is always the possibility that others will find out what we have done.

* malice: 악의

- ① are distracted by inner conflict
- ② fall short of our own expectations
- ③ seriously compete regardless of the results
- ④ are under the influence of uncertainty
- ⑤ ultimately reap what we have sown

2. 다음 밑줄 친 you taste its price가 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? (20240321)

That perception is a construction is not true just of one's perception of sensory input, such as visual and auditory information. It is true of your social perceptions as well — your perceptions of the people you meet, the food you eat, and even of the products you buy. For example, in a study of wine, when wines were tasted blind, there was little or no correlation between the ratings of a wine's taste and its cost, but there was a significant correlation when the wines were labeled by price. That wasn't because the subjects consciously believed that the higher-priced wines should be the better ones and thus revised whatever opinion they had accordingly. Or rather, it wasn't true just at the conscious level. We know because as the subjects were tasting the wine, the researchers were imaging their brain activity, and the imaging showed that drinking what they believed was an expensive glass of wine really did activate their centers of taste for pleasure more than drinking a glass of the same wine that had been labeled as cheaper. That's related to the placebo effect. Like pain, taste is not just the product of sensory signals; it depends also on psychological factors: you don't just taste the wine; you taste its price.

- ① Customer ratings determine the price of a product.
- ② We fool ourselves into thinking our unplanned buying was reasonable.
- ③ We immediately dismiss opposing opinions without any consideration.
- ④ The brain shows consistent response regardless of personal preference.
- ⑤ The perceived value of a product influences one's subjective experience of it.

3. 밑줄 친 the breadcrumbs of the conversation이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점] (20240721)

In improv, the actors have no control of the conversation or the direction it takes. They can only react to the other actors' words or nonverbal communication. Because of this, the actors become experts at reading body language and reading between the lines of what is said. If they are unable to do this, they are left in the dark and the performance crumbles. This applies to our daily conversations, but we're usually too self-centered to notice. Just like the improv actors become adept at picking up on the breadcrumbs of the conversation, we need to do the same. When people want to talk about something specific, rarely will they come out and just say it. 99 percent of people won't say, "Hey, let's talk about my dog now. So..." Instead, they will hint at it. When they bring up a topic unprompted, or ask questions about it, they want to talk about it. Sometimes, when the other person seems to not pick up on these signals, they will keep redirecting the conversation to that specific topic. If they seem excited whenever the topic comes up, they want to talk about it.

* improv: 즉흥 연극 ** crumble: 무너지다 *** adept: 능숙한

- ① roundabout hints revealing the speaker's intention
- ② opening words to make the topic more interesting
- ③ part of the conversation that distracts the listeners
- ④ characteristics that are unique to the actors themselves
- ⑤ unexpected reactions of the audience to the performance

4. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점] (20230723)

For those of any age with an existing network of friendships built up in the three-dimensional world, social networking sites can be a happy extension of communication, along with email, video calls, or phone calls, when face-to-face time together just isn't possible. The danger comes when a fake identity is both tempting and possible through relationships that are not based on real, three-dimensional interaction, and/or when the most important things in your life are the secondhand lives of others rather than personal experiences. Living in the context of the screen might suggest false norms of desirable lifestyles full of friends and parties. As ordinary human beings follow the activities of these golden individuals, self-esteem will inevitably drop; yet the constant narcissistic obsession with the self and its inadequacies will dominate. We can imagine a vicious circle where the more your identity is harmed as a result of social networking and the more inadequate you feel, the greater the appeal of a medium where you don't need to communicate with people face-to-face.

* narcissistic: 자아도취적인

- ① negative effects of social networking services on self-perception
- ② unknown risks to personal well-being from internet addiction
- ③ software features to make virtual lives more realistic
- ④ efforts to increase face-to-face interaction for social bonds
- ⑤ difficulties of filtering out fake information on social media

5. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점] (20240723)

Natural disasters and aging are two problems that societies have been dealing with for all of human history. Governments must respond to both, but their dynamics are entirely different and this has profound consequences for the nature of the response. Simply by plotting the aging slope, policy makers go a long way toward understanding the problem: People get older at a constant and reliable rate. There can be disagreements over how to solve the aging problem (this is political complexity), but the nature of the problem is never in dispute. Plotting the number of people killed in natural disasters does very little to advance understanding of this problem other than emphasizing the randomness of natural disasters. Preparing a policy response is, therefore, much easier in some areas than in others. When inputs are reliable and easy to predict, it greatly facilitates information processing and allows for anticipatory problem-solving. When problems are causally complex and multivariate, determining the appropriate response is a reactionary endeavor.

- ① risks of hasty decision-making during natural disasters
- ② reasons for governmental concern about aging populations
- ③ significance of studying the comprehensive history of policy making
- ④ different approaches of governments depending on the nature of the problem
- ⑤ advantages of anticipatory problem-solving in dealing with social problems

6. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? (20230724)

Melody is one of the primary ways that our expectations are controlled by composers. Music theorists have identified a principle called gap fill; in a sequence of tones, if a melody makes a large leap, either up or down, the next note should change direction. A typical melody includes a lot of stepwise motion, that is, adjacent tones in the scale. If the melody makes a big leap, theorists describe a tendency for the melody to “want” to return to the jumping-off point; this is another way to say that our brains expect that the leap was only temporary, and tones that follow need to bring us closer and closer to our starting point, or harmonic “home.” In “Over the Rainbow,” the melody begins with one of the largest leaps we’ve ever experienced in a lifetime of music listening: an octave. This is a strong schematic violation, and so the composer rewards and soothes us by bringing the melody back toward home again, but not by too much because he wants to continue to build tension. The third note of this melody fills the gap.

* adjacent: 인접한

- ① How Awesome Repetition in Melody Can Be!
- ② Why a Big Leap Melody Tends to Go Back Home
- ③ Lyrics of Songs: Key Controller of Our Emotions
- ④ Should Composers Consider Their Potential Audience?
- ⑤ Misunderstanding of Composers’ Intention with Melody

7. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점] (20230330)

In centuries past, we might learn much about life from the wisdom of our elders. Today, the majority of the messages we receive about how to live a good life come not from Granny’s long ① experience of the world, but from advertising executives hoping to sell us products. If we are satisfied with our lives, we will not feel a burning desire to purchase anything, and then the economy may collapse. But if we are unsatisfied, and any of the products we buy actually delivers the promised lasting fulfillment, subsequent sales figures may likewise ② rise. We exist in a fog of messaging designed explicitly to influence our behavior. Not surprisingly, our behavior often shifts in precisely the manner ③ intended. If you can be made to feel sufficiently inferior due to your yellowed teeth, perhaps you will rush to the pharmacy to purchase whitening strips. The ④ lack of any research whatsoever correlating tooth shade with life satisfaction is never mentioned. Having been told one hundred times a day how to be happy, we spend much of our lives buying the necessary accoutrements and feeling ⑤ disappointed not to discover life satisfaction inside the packaging.

* accoutrements: (필요) 용품

8. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점] (20231030)

Technology has historically distinguished the way music is produced. In a live jazz concert a bass player can provide the audience with a ten-minute jam session but is ① unable to do so if making a record. Time and space limits on early discs made this liberalized performance style impossible. Often, pieces would be separated into a number of discs leading to a ② lack of continuity. In addition to length, musicians had to take into account how the machinery recorded and absorbed their sound. Especially in the early days of recording, human voices as well as instruments were often distorted once recorded. To prevent such distortion, it was up to the musician to ③ alter the sound to accommodate the recording technology that was just coming into existence. Jazz musicians and orchestras almost molded their works around recording parameters. Many musicians were ④ resistant to the limitations and benefits of technology and created their records accordingly. The recording limitations began to filter into stage performance. Musicians were restricted to three-minute songs in the recording studio and they soon ⑤ kept their songs to that length on stage too.

* jam session: 즉흥 연주 ** mold: (틀에 맞추어) 만들다

*** parameter: 한도, 기준

9. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점] (20240330)

While it has been found that young children rely exclusively on geometric information to determine the location of an object hidden in a small enclosure, exclusive use of geometry does not occur in larger spaces. Although, in a small room, children ① failed to incorporate information about nongeometric features (i.e., a blue wall), they used both types of information in a larger room. These findings suggest that geometric and nongeometric information may be combined in a ② weighted fashion. Geometry may be ③ invalid because it is more stable across time than is nongeometric information. Whether or not nongeometric landmark information is combined with geometry may depend on the ecological validity of nongeometric features; for example, larger features may be more stable and hence more ④ reliable. Further, a variety of mobile animals give more weight to nearer than to farther landmarks in estimation, ⑤ consistent with Weber's law in which smaller distances would be coded more accurately than larger distances.

* geometric: 기하학의 ** enclosure: 에워싸인 장소

10. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점] (20240730)

The outcomes of want-should conflicts are affected not only by what we think our future self will choose but also by how close we feel to our future self. Want-should conflicts fundamentally involve tradeoffs between options that satisfy the present self's desires (wants) and options that benefit the future self (shoulds). As a result, when we do not feel psychologically connected to our future self, we should be ① less interested in taking actions to benefit this self and thus shy away from should options. Indeed, an emerging stream of research suggests that people are more ② impatient the more disconnected they feel from their future self. For example, people prefer smaller-sooner rewards over larger-later rewards at a higher rate when they anticipate experiencing life-changing events (rather than events that are unlikely to change their identity and beliefs), since life-changing events induce a greater ③ disassociation between their image of their present self and their image of their future self. More generally, when people are told that their identity will change considerably over time, they are more likely to ④ abandon immediate benefits (wants) and forsake larger deferred benefits (shoulds). On the other hand, ⑤ farsighted decision making can be facilitated by making people feel closer to their future self.

* defer: 미루다

[11~25] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

11. The quest for knowledge in the material world is a never-ending pursuit, but the quest does not mean that a thoroughly schooled person is an educated person or that an educated person is a wise person. We are too often blinded by our ignorance of our ignorance, and our pursuit of knowledge is no guarantee of wisdom. Hence, we are prone to becoming the blind leading the blind because our overemphasis on competition in nearly everything makes looking good more important than being good. The resultant fear of being thought a fool and criticized therefore is one of greatest enemies of true learning. Although our ignorance is undeniably vast, it is from the vastness of this selfsame ignorance that our sense of wonder grows. But, when we do not know we are ignorant, we do not know enough to even question, let alone investigate, our ignorance. No one can teach another person anything. All one can do with and for someone else is to facilitate learning by helping the person to _____. (20230331)

* prone to: ~하기 쉬운 ** selfsame: 똑같은

- ① find their role in teamwork
- ② learn from others' successes and failures
- ③ make the most of technology for learning
- ④ obtain knowledge from wonderful experts
- ⑤ discover the wonder of their ignorance

12. Learning is constructive, not destructive. This means we don't _____ mental models — we simply expand upon them. To understand what I mean, think back to your childhood. There was likely a time when you believed in Santa Claus; your mental model accepted him and your predictions accounted for his existence. At some point, however, you came to recognize he was fictitious and you updated your mental model accordingly. At that moment, you didn't suddenly forget everything about Santa Claus. To this day, you can still recognize him, speak of him and embrace young children's belief in him. In other words, you didn't destroy your old mental model, you simply added new information to it. By building upon old mental models we are able to maintain ties to the past, foster a deeper understanding of concepts and develop an ever-expanding pool of information to draw upon in order to continually adapt to an ever-evolving world. (20230731)

* fictitious: 가상의

- ① replace ② imagine ③ predict
- ④ analyze ⑤ imitate

13. There's reason to worry that an eyes-on-the-prize mentality could be a mistake. Lots of research shows that we tend to be over-confident about how easy it is to be self-disciplined. This is why so many of us optimistically buy expensive gym memberships when paying per-visit fees would be cheaper, register for online classes we'll never complete, and purchase family-size chips on discount to trim our monthly snack budget, only to consume every last crumb in a single sitting. We think "future me" will be able to make good choices, but too often "present me" gives in to temptation. People have a remarkable ability to _____ their own failures. Even when we flounder again and again, many of us manage to maintain a rosy optimism about our ability to do better next time rather than learning from our past mistakes. We cling to fresh starts and other reasons to stay upbeat, which may help us get out of bed in the morning but can prevent us from approaching change in the smartest possible way. (20231031)

* crumb: 부스러기 ** flounder: 실패하다 *** upbeat: 낙관적인

- ① criticize ② remind ③ ignore
- ④ detect ⑤ overestimate

14. As colors came to take on meanings and cultural significance within societies, attempts were made to _____ their use. The most extreme example of this phenomenon was the sumptuary laws. While these were passed in ancient Greece and Rome, and examples can be found in ancient China and Japan, they found their fullest expressions in Europe from the mid-twelfth century, before slowly disappearing in the early modern period. Such laws could touch on anything from diet to dress and furnishings, and sought to enforce social boundaries by encoding the social classes into a clear visual system: the peasants, in other words, should eat and dress like peasants; craftsmen should eat and dress like craftsmen. Color was a vital signifier in this social language — dull, earthy colors like russet were explicitly confined to the poorest rural peasants, while bright ones like scarlet were the preserve of a select few. (20240431)

- ① export ② restrict
- ③ conceal ④ liberate
- ⑤ tolerate

15. Animals arguably make art. The male bowerbirds of New Guinea and Australia dedicate huge fractions of their time and energy to creating elaborate structures from twigs, flowers, berries, beetle wings, and even colorful trash. These are the backdrops to their complex mating dances, which include acrobatic moves and even imitations of other species. What's most amazing about the towers and "bowers" they construct is that they aren't stereotyped like a beehive or hummingbird nest. Each one is different. Artistic skill, along with fine craftsmanship, is rewarded by the females. Many researchers suggest these displays are used by the females to gauge the cognitive abilities of her potential mates, but Darwin thought that she was actually attracted to their beauty. In other words, the bowers _____; they are appreciated by the females for their own sake, much as we appreciate a painting or a bouquet of spring flowers. A 2013 study looked at whether bowerbirds that did better on cognitive tests were more successful at attracting mates. They were not, suggesting whatever the females are looking for, it isn't a straightforward indicator of cognitive ability. (20230432)

- ① block any possibility of reproduction
- ② aren't simply signals of mate quality
- ③ hardly sustain their forms long enough
- ④ don't let the mating competition overheat
- ⑤ can be a direct indicator of aggressiveness

16. The commonsense understanding of the moral status of altruistic acts conforms to how most of us think about our responsibilities toward others. We tend to get offended when someone else or society determines for us how much of what we have should be given away; we are adults and should have the right to make such decisions for ourselves. Yet, when interviewed, altruists known for making the largest sacrifices — and bringing about the greatest benefits to their recipients — assert just the opposite. They insist that they _____. Organ donors, and everyday citizens who risk their own lives to save others in mortal danger are remarkably consistent in their explicit denials that they have done anything deserving of high praise as well as in their assurance that anyone in their shoes should have done exactly the same thing. To be sure, it seems that the more altruistic someone is, the more they are likely to insist that they have done no more than all of us would be expected to do, lest we shirk our basic moral obligation to humanity. (20240332)

* altruistic: 이타적인 ** lest: ~하지 않도록
*** shirk: (책임을) 회피하다

- ① had absolutely no choice but to act as they did
- ② should have been rewarded financially
- ③ regretted making such decisions
- ④ deserved others' appreciation in return
- ⑤ found the moral obligations inapplicable in risky situations

17. John Douglas Pettigrew, a professor of psychology at the University of Queensland, found that the brain manages the external world by dividing it into separate regions, the peripersonal and the extrapersonal — basically, near and far. Peripersonal space includes whatever is in arm’s reach; things you can control right now by using your hands. This is the world of what’s real, right now. Extrapersonal space refers to everything else — whatever you can’t touch unless you move beyond your arm’s reach, whether it’s three feet or three million miles away. This is the realm of possibility. With those definitions in place, another fact follows, obvious but useful: any interaction in the extrapersonal space must occur in the future. Or, to put it another way, _____. For instance, if you’re in the mood for a peach, but the closest one is sitting in a bin at the corner market, you can’t enjoy it now. You can only enjoy it in the future, after you go get it. (20240432)

- ① distance is linked to time
- ② the past is out of your reach
- ③ what is going to happen happens
- ④ time doesn’t flow in one direction
- ⑤ our brain is attracted to near objects

18. The empiricist philosopher John Locke argued that when the human being was first born, the mind was simply a blank slate — a tabula rasa — waiting to be written on by experience. Locke believed that our experience shapes who we are and who we become — and therefore he also believed that, given different experiences, human beings would have different characters. The influence of these ideas was profound, particularly for the new colonies in America, for example, because these were conscious attempts to make a new start and to form a new society. The new society was to operate on a different basis from that of European culture, which was based on the feudal system in which people’s place in society was almost entirely determined by birth, and which therefore tended to emphasize innate characteristics. Locke’s emphasis on the importance of experience in forming the human being provided _____. [3점] (20230333)

* empiricist: 경험주의자 ** slate: 석판 *** feudal: 봉건 제도의

- ① foundations for reinforcing ties between European and colonial societies
- ② new opportunities for European societies to value their tradition
- ③ an optimistic framework for those trying to form a different society
- ④ an example of the role that nature plays in building character
- ⑤ an access to expertise in the areas of philosophy and science

19. A connection with ancestors, especially remote ones, is useful for getting a wide-angled, philosophical view of life. Whereas our immediate ancestors are notably skilled at helping us with the “little pictures,” namely the particular, the trees — say, a problem with a boss — our remote ones are best for seeing the “Big Picture,” namely the general, the forest — say, the meaning of our job. As modern people rush around blowing small problems out of proportion, thus contributing to a global anxiety epidemic, ancestral spirits have a broader perspective that can _____. When it comes to a trivial problem, for example, they’ll just tell us, “This too will pass.” They appreciate how rapidly and often things change. According to American anthropologist Richard Katz, for instance, Fijians say that from the ancestral viewpoint whatever looks unfortunate may turn out to be fortunate after all: “What may seem to be a horrible outcome ... is seen in another light by the ancestors.” The ancestors, it might be said, keep their heads when everyone around them is losing theirs. (20231033)

* epidemic: 확산 ** anthropologist: 인류학자

- ① calm the disquieted soul
- ② boost cooperation in the community
- ③ make us stick to the specific details
- ④ result in a waste of time
- ⑤ complicate situations

20. Epictetus wrote, “A man’s master is he who is able to confirm or remove whatever that man seeks or shuns.” If you depend on no one except yourself to satisfy your desires, you will have no master other than yourself and you will be free. Stoic philosophy was about that — taking charge of your life, learning to work on those things that are within your power to accomplish or change and not to waste energy on things you cannot. In particular, the Stoics warned against _____. Often, Epictetus argued, it’s not our circumstances that get us down but rather the judgments we make about them. Consider anger. We don’t get angry at the rain if it spoils our picnic. That would be silly because we can’t do anything about the rain. But we often do get angry if someone mistreats us. We usually can’t control or change that person any more than we can stop the rain, so that is equally silly. More generally, it is just as pointless to tie our feelings of well-being to altering another individual’s behavior as it is to tie them to the weather. Epictetus wrote, “If it concerns anything not in our control, be prepared to say that it is nothing to you.” [3점] (20240333)

* shun: 피하다 ** the Stoics: 스토아학파

- ① making an argument without enough evidence
- ② listening to others’ opinions without judgment
- ③ reacting emotionally to what is outside your control
- ④ pretending to have comprehended when you have not
- ⑤ rationalizing to yourself that the situation is out of control

21. In A Theory of Adaptation, Linda Hutcheon argues that “An adaptation is not vampiric: it does not draw the life-blood from its source and leave it dying or dead, nor is it paler than the adapted work. It may, on the contrary, keep that prior work alive, giving it an afterlife it would never have had otherwise.” Hutcheon’s refusal to see adaptation as “vampiric” is particularly inspiring for those of us who do work on adaptations. The idea of an “afterlife” of texts, of seeing what comes before as an inspiration for what comes now, is, by its very definition, keeping works “alive.” Adaptations for young adults, in particular, have the added benefit of engaging the young adult reader with both then and now, past and present — functioning as both “monuments” to history and the “flesh” of the reader’s lived experience. While this is true for adaptations in general, it is especially important for those written with young adults in mind. Such adaptations _____ that might otherwise come across as old-fashioned or irrelevant. [3점] (20230334)

- ① allow young readers to make personal connections with texts
- ② are nothing more than the combination of different styles
- ③ break familiar patterns of the ancient heroic stories
- ④ give a new spotlight to various literary theories
- ⑤ encourage young writers to make plots original

22. In Hegel’s philosophy, even though there is interaction and interrelation between the universal and the individual, _____. For Hegel, individuals are not distinguished in terms of Reason. In Philosophy of Right Hegel stresses particularity and universality as follows: “A man, who acts perversely, exhibits particularity. The rational is the highway on which everyone travels, and no one is specially marked.” Here, Hegel maintains that individuals can be differentiated from each other in terms of their acts but they are not differentiated with respect to reason. There are specific thoughts, but they are finally resolved into the universal. One might say that Hegel seems to focus on the individual like Aristotle but in reality, he subtly treats the universal as fundamental whereas Aristotle considers the individual as primary substance and universal as secondary substance; in so doing Aristotle emphasizes the universal to be subordinate to the individual in contrast to Hegel. [3점] (20230434)

* perversely: 별나게

- ① an individual stands alone apart from the universe
- ② the universal still has more priority than the individual
- ③ universal truth cannot be the key to individual problems
- ④ individuals can’t deduce universal principles from reality itself
- ⑤ every individual should have his or her own particular universe

23. The revolution’s victorious party can claim to have resolved the fundamental anomalies of the old paradigm and to have renewed the prospects for successful research governed by shared assumptions. Indeed, the new community typically rewrites the textbooks, and retells its own history, to reflect this point of view. But from the standpoint of the losers, or even of those who look on impartially, such rewritings might seem to mark change without any genuine claim to progress, because there is no neutral standard by which to assess the merits of the change. The resulting body of knowledge is in any case not cumulative, since much of what was previously known (or merely believed) had to be excluded without ever having been conclusively refuted. One likewise cannot plausibly talk about revolutionary reconstitutions of science as aiming toward truth, for similarly, there can be no _____. The available justification of scientific knowledge after revolutions, couched in new terms according to newly instituted standards, may well be sufficient, but perhaps only because these standards and terms are now inevitably our own. [3점] (20230734)

* anomaly: 변칙, 이례 ** refute: 반박하다

*** plausibly: 그럴듯하게

- ① official connection between scientists and policy makers
- ② impartial formulation of standards for its assessment
- ③ incomplete terms to describe the reconstitutions
- ④ easy process to learn about new scientific theories
- ⑤ strong belief that scientific progress benefits everyone

24. One of the criticisms of Stoicism by modern translators and teachers is the amount of repetition. Marcus Aurelius, for example, has been dismissed by academics as not being original because his writing resembles that of other, earlier Stoics. This criticism misses the point. Even before Marcus’s time, Seneca was well aware that there was a lot of borrowing and overlap among the philosophers. That’s because real philosophers weren’t concerned with authorship, but only what worked. More important, they believed that what was said mattered less than what was done. And this is true now as it was then. You’re welcome to take all of the words of the great philosophers and use them to your own liking (they’re dead; they don’t mind). Feel free to make adjustments and improvements as you like. Adapt them to the real conditions of the real world. The way to prove that you truly understand what you speak and write, that you truly are original, is to _____. [3점] (20231034)

* Stoicism: 스토아 철학

- ① put them into practice
- ② keep your writings to yourself
- ③ combine oral and written traditions
- ④ compare philosophical theories
- ⑤ avoid borrowing them

25. The term Mother Tree comes from forestry. It has been clear for centuries that tree parents play such an important role in raising their offspring that they can be compared to human parents. A mother tree identifies which neighboring seedlings are hers using her roots. She then, via delicate connections, supports the seedlings with a solution of sugar, a process similar to a human mother nursing her child. Shade provided by parents is another form of care, as it curbs the growth of youngsters living under their crowns. Without the shade and exposed to full sunlight, the young trees would shoot up and expand the width of their trunks so quickly they'd be exhausted after just a century or two. If, however, the young trees stand strong in the shadows for decades — or even centuries — they can live to a great age. Shade means less sunlight and therefore considerably less sugar. , as generations of foresters have observed. To this day, they talk of what is known in German as *erzieherischer Schatten* or “instructive shade.” [3점] (20240734)

* crown: 수관(나무의 가지와 잎이 있는 부분)

- ① One can pleasantly cool down under the shade of large trees
- ② The trees manage to extend their roots towards the water source
- ③ The attempts to outgrow neighboring seedlings are likely to succeed
- ④ Mother trees provide shade to accelerate the growth of their offspring
- ⑤ The slow pace of life gently imposed by the mother tree is no accident

[26~34] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

26. (20230336)

Aristotle explains that the Good for human beings consists in *eudaimoniā* (a Greek word combining *eu* meaning “good” with *daimon* meaning “spirit,” and most often translated as “happiness”).

(A) It depends only on knowledge of human nature and other worldly and social realities. For him it is the study of human nature and worldly existence that will disclose the relevant meaning of the notion of *eudaimoniā*.

(B) Some people say it is worldly enjoyment while others say it is eternal salvation. Aristotle’s theory will turn out to be “naturalistic” in that it does not depend on any theological or metaphysical knowledge. It does not depend on knowledge of God or of metaphysical and universal moral norms.

(C) Whereas he had argued in a purely formal way that the Good was that to which we all aim, he now gives a more substantive answer: that this universal human goal is happiness. However, he is quick to point out that this conclusion is still somewhat formal since different people have different views about what happiness is.

* salvation: 구원 ** theological: 신학의

*** substantive: 실질적인

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

27. (20231036)

Shakespeare wrote, “What’s in a name? That which we call a rose by any other name would smell as sweet.”

(A) Take the word bridge. In German, bridge (*die brücke*) is a feminine noun; in Spanish, bridge (*el puente*) is a masculine noun. Boroditsky found that when asked to describe a bridge, native German speakers used words like beautiful, elegant, slender. When native Spanish speakers were asked the same question, they used words like strong, sturdy, towering.

(B) According to Stanford University psychology professor Lera Boroditsky, that’s not necessarily so. Focusing on the grammatical gender differences between German and Spanish, Boroditsky’s work indicates that the gender our language assigns to a given noun influences us to subconsciously give that noun characteristics of the grammatical gender.

(C) This worked the other way around as well. The word key is masculine in German and feminine in Spanish. When asked to describe a key, native German speakers used words like jagged, heavy, hard, metal. Spanish speakers used words like intricate, golden, lovely.

* jagged: 뾰족뾰족한 ** intricate: 정교한

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

28. (20240336)

Different creative pursuits require varying degrees of unconscious flexible thinking, in combination with varying degrees of the conscious ability to adjust it and shape it through analytical thinking. In music, for example, at one end of the creative spectrum are improvisational artists, such as jazz musicians.

(A) On the other end of the spectrum are those who compose complex forms, such as a symphony or concerto, that require not just imagination but also careful planning and exacting editing. We know, for example, through his letters and the reports of others, that even Mozart’s creations did not appear spontaneously, wholly formed in his consciousness, as the myths about him portray.

(B) They have to be particularly talented at lowering their inhibitions and letting in their unconsciously generated ideas. And although the process of learning the fundamentals of jazz would require a high degree of analytical thought, that thinking style is not as big a factor during the performance.

(C) Instead, he spent long, hard hours analyzing and reworking the ideas that arose in his unconscious, much as a scientist does when producing a theory from a germ of insight. In Mozart’s own words: “I immerse myself in music... I think about it all day long — I like experimenting — studying — reflecting...” [3점]

* improvisational: 즉흥적인 ** immerse: ~에 몰두하다

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

29. (20240436)

Philosophers who seek to understand the nature of time might consider the possibility of time travel. But there are no real-life cases of time travel.

(A) It seems that something must happen to prevent you from doing this, because if you were to succeed, you would not exist and so you would not have been able to go back in time. As a result of thinking through these sorts of cases, some philosophers claim that the very notion of time travel makes no sense.

(B) In situations such as this, philosophers often construct thought experiments — imagined scenarios that bring out the thoughts and presuppositions underlying people’s judgments. Sometimes these scenarios are drawn from books, movies, and television. Other times, philosophers just make up their own scenarios.

(C) Either way, the point is to put such concepts to the test. In the case of time travel, for example, a common thought experiment is to imagine what would happen if you went back in time and found yourself in a position to interfere in such a way that you were never born.

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

30. (20240736)

Technocracy can be thought to influence technological decision-making in one of two ways.

(A) This is because policy-makers work within the constraints set by the experts and choose from the options those experts provide. The technocratic element is clear: experts set the agenda and political judgements are parasitic on the judgements of experts.

(B) An idealized science and technology replaces politics and technical experts become the decision-makers, planning and organizing societies according to whatever scientific principles the evidence supports. This form of technocracy is rarely found in practice.

(C) In contrast, a more moderate form in which experts advise and politicians decide is found in many democratic societies. Also called the ‘decisionist model’, this form of technocracy institutionalizes a division of labour based on the distinction between facts and values and allows specialist experts to wield significant power. [3점]

* parasitic: 기생하는

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

31. (20230337)

A large body of research in decision science has indicated that one attribute that is regularly substituted for an explicit assessment of decision costs and benefits is an affective valuation of the prospect at hand.

(A) People were willing to pay almost as much to avoid a 1 percent probability of receiving a shock as they were to pay to avoid a 99 percent probability of receiving a shock. Clearly the affective reaction to the thought of receiving a shock was overwhelming the subjects’ ability to evaluate the probabilities associated.

(B) This is often a very rational attribute to substitute — affect does convey useful signals as to the costs and benefits of outcomes. A problem sometimes arises, however, when affective valuation is not supplemented by any analytic processing and adjustment at all.

(C) For example, sole reliance on affective valuation can make people insensitive to probabilities and to quantitative features of the outcome that should effect decisions. One study demonstrated that people’s evaluation of a situation where they might receive a shock is insensitive to the probability of receiving the shock because their thinking is swamped by affective evaluation of the situation. [3점]

* swamp: 압도하다

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

32. (20230437)

Representation is control. The power to represent the world is the power to represent us in it or it in us, for the final stage of representing merges the representor and the represented into one. Imperializing cultures produce great works of art (great representations) which can be put to work intellectually as armies and trading houses work militarily and economically.

(A) That is because unless we can control the world intellectually by maps we cannot control it militarily or economically. Mercator, Molière, Columbus and Captain Cook imperialized in different ways, but they all imperialized, and ultimately the effectiveness of one depended upon and supported the effectiveness of all the others.

(B) Similarly the US form of contemporary colonization, which involves occupying economies and political parties rather than physical territories, is accompanied by the power of both Hollywood and the satellite to represent the world to and for the US.

(C) Shakespeare, Jane Austen and maps were as important to English Imperial power as was the East India Company, the British army and the churches of England. It is no coincidence that modern Europe, the Europe of colonization, was also the Europe of “great art,” and no coincidence either that it was the Europe of great map makers. [3점]

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

33. (20231037)

Our perception always involves some imagination. It is more similar to painting than to photography. And, according to the confirmation effect, we blindly trust the reality we construct.

(A) You will see that the majority of us are quite ignorant about what lies around us. This is not so puzzling. The most extraordinary fact is that we completely disregard this ignorance.

(B) This is best witnessed in visual illusions, which we perceive with full confidence, as if there were no doubt that we are portraying reality faithfully. One interesting way of discovering this — in a simple game that can be played at any moment — is the following.

(C) Whenever you are with another person, ask him or her to close their eyes, and start asking questions about what is nearby — not very particular details but the most striking elements of the scene. What is the color of the wall? Is there a table in the room? Does that man have a beard? [3점]

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

34. (20240337)

Today, historic ideas about integrating nature and urban/suburban space find expression in various interpretations of sustainable urban planning.

(A) But Landscape Urbanists find that these designs do not prioritize the natural environment and often involve diverting streams and disrupting natural wetlands. Still others, such as those advocating for “just sustainabilities” or “complete streets,” find that both approaches are overly idealistic and neither pays enough attention to the realities of social dynamics and systemic inequality.

(B) However, critics claim that Landscape Urbanists prioritize aesthetic and ecological concerns over human needs. In contrast, New Urbanism is an approach that was popularized in the 1980s and promotes walkable streets, compact design, and mixed-use developments.

(C) However, the role of social justice in these approaches remains highly controversial. For example, Landscape Urbanism is a relatively recent planning approach that advocates for native habitat designs that include diverse species and landscapes that require very low resource use.

* compact: 고밀도, 촘촘한

** divert: 우회시키다, 방향을 바꾸게 하다

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

[35~45] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

35. (20230338)

However, while our resources come with histories of meanings, *how they come to mean* at a particular communicative moment is always open to negotiation.

The linguistic resources we choose to use do not come to us as empty forms ready to be filled with our personal intentions; rather, they come to us with meanings already embedded within them. (①) These meanings, however, are not derived from some universal, logical set of principles; rather, as with their shapes, they are built up over time from their past uses in particular contexts by particular groups of participants in the accomplishment of particular goals that, in turn, are shaped by myriad cultural, historical and institutional forces. (②) The linguistic resources we choose to use at particular communicative moments come to these moments with their conventionalized histories of meaning. (③) It is their conventionality that binds us to some degree to particular ways of realizing our collective history. (④) Thus, in our individual uses of our linguistic resources we accomplish two actions simultaneously. (⑤) We create their typical-historical-contexts of use and at the same time we position ourselves in relation to these contexts.

*myriad: 무수히 많은

36. (20230738)

The result was that we don't always buy what we like best, but when things have to happen quickly, we tend to go for the product that catches our eye the most.

Often time, or lack of time, plays an important role in the purchase of everyday products. Milica Milosavljevic and his coworkers conducted an experiment looking at the relationship between visual salience and the decision to purchase. (①) They showed subjects 15 different food items on fMRI, such as those we find in a candy vending machine at the train station, that is, bars, chips, fruity items, etc. (②) These were rated by the subjects on a scale of 1-15 according to “favorite snack” to “don't like at all.” (③) They were then presented in varying brightness and time, with subjects always having to make a choice between two products. (④) If we are also distracted because we are talking to someone, on the phone, or our thoughts are elsewhere at the moment, our actual preference for a product falls further into the background and visual conspicuousness comes to the fore. (⑤) Colors play an important role in this.

* salience: 두드러짐 ** fMRI: 기능적 자기 공명 영상

*** conspicuousness: 눈에 잘 띌

37. (20240338)

But in the future, real-time data collection will enable insurance companies to charge pay-as-you-drive rates depending on people’s actual behavior on the road, as opposed to generalized stereotypes of certain “at-risk” groups.

Insurance companies are expected to err on the safe side. They calculate risks thoroughly, carefully picking and choosing the customers they insure. They are boring because their role in the economy is to shield everyone and everything from disastrous loss. (①) Unlike manufacturing, nothing truly revolutionary ever happens in the insurance industry. (②) For centuries, insurers have charged higher premiums to people in “high-risk categories” such as smokers, male drivers under the age of thirty, and extreme-sports enthusiasts. (③) This type of classification frequently results in biases and outright discrimination against disadvantaged groups. (④) Bad or high-risk individual drivers will end up paying more for insurance, regardless of whether they are men or women, young or old. (⑤) The Big Brother connotations are threatening, but many people might agree to the real-time monitoring of their driving behavior if it means lower rates.

* err on the safe side: 너무 만전(萬全)을 기하다

38. (20240438)

The norms of objectivity were constructed not because their creators thought most humans could be ‘empty’ of bias.

Emotional response to the world is an inherent part of ethics. In ethics, appeals to compassion and empathy can and should be part of rational arguments about ethical decisions. Moreover, the best practices of objectivity often combine partiality and impartiality. (①) In a trial, the partiality of the prosecutor and the defense attorney (and the parties they represent) occurs within a larger impartial context. (②) A judge or jury puts partial arguments to the test of objective evidence and to the impartial rules of law. (③) Ideally, what is fair and objective emerges during a trial where partialities make their case and are judged by objective norms. (④) The reverse is true: the norms were constructed because of an acute awareness of human bias, because it is evident. (⑤) Rather than conclude that objectivity is impossible because bias is universal, scientists,

* prosecutor: 검사, 검찰관

39. (20240738)

Following this pathway, we act altruistically when we feel empathy for a person and can truly imagine a situation from their perspective.

Prosocial behavior — that is, behavior that is intended to help another person — can be motivated by two different pathways, according to Daniel Batson at the University of Kansas. (①) One pathway, the egoistic pathway, is largely self-focused: we provide help if the rewards to us outweigh the costs. (②) This pathway is the one that is operating if we hand a homeless person a dollar to make ourselves feel better. (③) Doing so costs us very little — only a dollar — and the reward of doing so — avoiding the guilt we’d feel from simply walking by — is greater. (④) But according to Batson’s hypothesis, there is another pathway, which is other-focused — it’s motivated by a genuine desire to help the other person, even if we incur a cost for doing so. (⑤) This ability to see the world from someone else’s perspective can lead us to help, even if there are considerable costs.

40. (20230339)

However, human reasoning is still notoriously prone to confusion and error when causal questions become sufficiently complex, such as when it comes to assessing the impact of policy interventions across society.

Going beyond very simple algorithms, some AI-based tools hold out the promise of supporting better causal and probabilistic reasoning in complex domains. (①) Humans have a natural ability to build causal models of the world — that is, to explain why things happen — that AI systems still largely lack. (②) For example, while a doctor can explain to a patient why a treatment works, referring to the changes it causes in the body, a modern machine-learning system could only tell you that patients who are given this treatment tend, on average, to get better. (③) In these cases, supporting human reasoning with more structured AI-based tools may be helpful. (④) Researchers have been exploring the use of Bayesian Networks — an AI technology that can be used to map out the causal relationships between events, and to represent degrees of uncertainty around different areas — for decision support, such as to enable more accurate risk assessment. (⑤) These may be particularly useful for assessing the threat of novel or rare threats, where little historical data is available, such as the risk of terrorist attacks and new ecological disasters. [3점]

* notoriously: 악명 높게도

41. (20230439)

Indeed, in the Middle Ages in Europe, calculating by hand and eye was sometimes seen as producing a rather shabby sort of knowledge, inferior to that of abstract thought.

Babylonian astronomers created detailed records of celestial movements in the heavens, using the resulting tables to sieve out irregularities and, with them, the favour of the gods. (①) This was the seed of what we now call the scientific method — a demonstration that accurate observations of the world could be used to forecast its future. (②) The importance of measurement in this sort of cosmic comprehension did not develop smoothly over the centuries. (③) The suspicion was due to the influence of ancient Greeks in the era’s scholasticism, particularly Plato and Aristotle, who stressed that the material world was one of unceasing change and instability. (④) They emphasized that reality was best understood by reference to immaterial qualities, be they Platonic forms or Aristotelian causes. (⑤) It would take the revelations of the scientific revolution to fully displace these instincts, with observations of the night sky once again proving decisive. [3점]

* celestial: 천체의 ** sieve: 거르다

42. (20230739)

However, within British society not everybody would see football as ‘their’ game.

If we look at contemporary British ‘culture’ we will probably quickly conclude that sport is an important part of the culture. In other words, it is something that many people in the society share and value. (①) In addition, we would also probably conclude that the most ‘important’ sport within British culture is football. (②) We would ‘know’ this from the evidence that on a daily basis there is a significant amount of ‘cultural’ activity all focused on football in terms of the amount of people who play it, watch it, read about it and talk about it. (③) It could be argued from looking at their ‘cultural’ activities and habits, that people from a middle-class background seem to prefer rugby over football, or that more women play netball than football. (④) Equally, if you went to the USA and were talking about ‘football’, most people would assume you were talking about American football rather than soccer. (⑤) From this we can conclude that different cultures produce different ways of understanding, or evaluating, human activities such as sport.

43. (20231039)

In contrast, the other major advocate of utilitarianism, John Stuart Mill, argued for a more qualitative approach, assuming that there can be different subjective levels of pleasure.

Utilitarian ethics argues that all action should be directed toward achieving the greatest total amount of happiness for the largest number of people. (①) Utilitarian ethics assumes that all actions can be evaluated in terms of their moral worth, and so the desirability of an action is determined by its resulting hedonistic consequences. (②) This is a consequentialist creed, assuming that the moral value and desirability of an action can be determined from its likely outcomes. (③) Jeremy Bentham suggested that the value of hedonistic outcomes can be quantitatively assessed, so that the value of consequent pleasure can be derived by multiplying its intensity and its duration. (④) Higher-quality pleasures are more desirable than lower-quality pleasures. (⑤) Less sophisticated creatures (like pigs!) have an easier access to the simpler pleasures, but more sophisticated creatures like humans have the capacity to access higher pleasures and should be motivated to seek those.

* utilitarianism: 공리주의 ** hedonistic: 쾌락적인 *** creed: 신조

44. (20240439)

Cats ‘pay’ for this nighttime accuracy with less accurate daytime vision and an inability to focus on close objects.

The fact that cats’ eyes glow in the dark is part of their enhanced light-gathering efficiency; there is a reflective layer behind the retina, so light can hit the retina when it enters the eye, or when it is reflected from behind the retina. (①) Light that manages to miss the retina exits the eye and creates that ghostly glow. (②) When cats’ light-gathering ability is combined with the very large population of rods in their eyes, the result is a predator that can see exceptionally well in the dark. (③) This may seem counterproductive; what is the point of seeing a mouse in the dark if, in that final, close moment, the cat can’t focus on it? (④) Tactile information comes into play at this time; cats can move their whiskers forward and use them to get information about objects within the grasp of their jaws. (⑤) So the next time you see a cat seeming to nap in the bright sunlight, eyes half-closed, remember that it may simply be shielding its retina from a surplus of light. [3점]

* rod: (시신경의) 간상체(杆狀體) ** tactile: 촉각의 *** whisker: (고양이의) 수염

45. (20240739)

Without the anchor of intrinsic motivation however, even a small bump in the road may reset you back; we may go back to eating meat in February when the social support has disappeared.

Our behaviour can be modified externally without there being strong personal motivation. Everything from our supermarket shopping and online browsing choices are examples of how our actions are shaped without our conscious choice or motivation. (①) However, when processes police us but fail to truly influence us, we do not continue with the behaviours after the processes are removed. (②) This is passive engagement rather than ownership. (③) A better way in which we can be externally supported to take action is by having friends who encourage us. (④) You may not be sold on going vegan, but yet give veganism a try at the start of the year because some of your friends suggest you do it together. (⑤) Resonance helps us connect to our internal motivation to change rather than being 'pushed' from the outside, and in turn helps us form a habit, where our self-concept makes a shift from 'someone who does not like cycling' to 'someone who cycles'.

* resonance: 울림, 의의

[정답]

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