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고등과정 내신대비 변형문제 전자책 서점

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SINCE 1998

GOTHAM
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2022년 6월

모의고사(11단계 연습)

고3 변형 266문제

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| 1단계 내용 일치 문제 | 7단계 본문 내용이해(빈칸) |
| 2단계 어법&어휘 양자택일 | 8단계 글의 순서 |
| 3단계 글의 흐름 | 9단계 전체 글의 맥락 파악(주제&어휘) |
| 4단계 어법 문제 | 10단계 짧은 빈칸 넣기 |
| 5단계 어휘의 적절성 | 11단계 서술형 영작(긴 빈칸 넣기 대비) |
| 6단계 어법 주관식으로 암기 | |

PISA

Program for Imperative Study Advice

내신대비 학교별 맞춤 문제 2022년 개정 Version 10단계



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1단계 내용 일치 문제

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

18번

Dear Hylean Miller,

Hello, I'm Nelson Perkins, a teacher and swimming coach at Broomstone High School. Last week, I made a reservation for one of your company's swimming pools for our summer swim camp. However, due to its popularity, thirty more students are coming to the camp than we expected, so we need one more swimming pool for them. The rental section on your website says that there are two other swimming pools during the summer season: the Splash Pool and the Rainbow Pool. Please let me know if an additional rental would be possible.

Thank you in advance.

Best Wishes,

Nelson Perkins

1. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?¹⁾

- ① 수영장 추가 대여 여부가 가능한지 알아보기 위한 편지글이다.
- ② 글쓴이는 고등학교 교사이자 수영 코치이다.
- ③ 여름 수영 캠프를 준비 중인데 예상보다 30명 더 많은 학생들이 오게 되었다.
- ④ 웹사이트의 대여란에 여름철 동안 두 곳의 다른 수영장이 있다고 나와 있다.
- ⑤ 글쓴이는 Splash Pool과 the Rainbow Pool 두 곳 수영장을 추가 대여하고자 한다.

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

19번

The island tour bus Jessica was riding on was moving slowly toward the ocean cliffs. Outside, the sky was getting dark. Jessica sighed with concern, "I'm going to miss the sunset because of the traffic." The bus arrived at the cliffs' parking lot. While the other passengers were gathering their bags, Jessica quickly got off the bus and she ran up the cliff that was famous for its ocean views. She was about to give up when she got to the top. Just then she saw the setting sun and it still shone brightly in the sky. Jessica said to herself, "The glow of the sun is so beautiful. It's even better than I expected."

2. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?²⁾

- ① Jessica는 일몰을 구경하기 위해 관광버스를 타고 이동하고 있었다.
- ② Jessica는 버스가 천천히 움직여 일몰을 놓칠까 걱정했다.
- ③ 버스가 절벽의 주차장에 도착하고 승객들이 가방을 챙기기를 기다린 후 Jessica는 서둘러 버스에서 내렸다.
- ④ 꼭대기에 도달했을 때 포기하려 했지만 Jessica는 지는 해를 보았다.
- ⑤ Jessica의 심경은 걱정에서 나중에는 기쁨으로 바뀌었다.

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

20번 Consider two athletes who both want to play in college. One says she has to work very hard and the other uses goal setting to create a plan to stay on track and work on specific skills where she is lacking. Both are working hard but only the latter is working smart. It can be frustrating for athletes to work extremely hard but not make the progress they wanted. What can make the difference is drive — utilizing the mental gear to maximize gains made in the technical and physical areas. Drive provides direction (goals), sustains effort (motivation), and creates a training mindset that goes beyond simply working hard. Drive applies direct force on your physical and technical gears, strengthening and polishing them so they can spin with vigor and purpose. While desire might make you spin those gears faster and harder as you work out or practice, drive is what built them in the first place.

* vigor: 활력, 활기

3. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?³⁾

- ① 선수들이 성과를 극대화 하기 위해서는 정신적 장치인 추진력을 활용해야함을 말하고 있다.
- ② 운동 선수가 진전을 이루고, 이루지 못하고의 차이는 추진력에 있다.
- ③ 추진력은 방향을 제공하고 노력을 유지 시키며 훈련의 마음가짐을 만든다.
- ④ 추진력은 신체와 기술에 직접적 힘을 가하지는 않지만 활력과 목적을 가지고 회전할 수 있도록 그것들을 강화한다.
- ⑤ 욕망은 운동선수를 더 빨리, 열심히 하도록 만들지 모르지만 애초에 그것들을 만든 것은 추진력이다.

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

21번 Our view of the world is not given to us from the outside in a pure, objective form; it is shaped by our mental abilities, our shared cultural perspectives and our unique values and beliefs. This is not to say that there is no reality outside our minds or that the world is just an illusion. It is to say that our version of reality is precisely that: our version, not the version. There is no single, universal or authoritative version that makes sense, other than as a theoretical construct. We can see the world only as it appears to us, not “as it truly is,” because there is no “as it truly is” without a perspective to give it form. Philosopher Thomas Nagel argued that there is no “view from nowhere,” since we cannot see the world except from a particular perspective, and that perspective influences what we see. We can experience the world only through the human lenses that make it intelligible to us.

* illusion: 환영

4. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?⁴⁾

- ① 우리가 갖는 세계관은 편견이 없거나 객관적인 관점일 수 없음을 주장하고 있는 글이다.
- ② 우리의 세계관은 우리의 정신 능력, 공유한 문화적 관점, 독특한 가치관과 신념에 의해 형성된다.
- ③ 우리의 세계관은 ‘우리의’ 버전이며 유일한 ‘그’ 버전이 되는 것이다.
- ④ 우리는 세계를 ‘있는 그대로’가 아니라 그것이 우리에게 보이는 대로만 볼 수 있다.
- ⑤ 우리는 세계를 우리가 이해할 수 있게 만드는 인간의 렌즈를 통해서만 세계를 경험할 수 있다.

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

22번 Often overlooked, but just as important a stakeholder, is the consumer who plays a large role in the notion of the privacy paradox. Consumer engagement levels in all manner of digital experiences and communities have simply exploded — and they show little or no signs of slowing. There is an awareness among consumers, not only that their personal data helps to drive the rich experiences that these companies provide, but also that sharing this data is the price you pay for these experiences, in whole or in part. Without a better understanding of the what, when, and why of data collection and use, the consumer is often left feeling vulnerable and conflicted. “I love this restaurant-finder app on my phone, but what happens to my data if I press ‘ok’ when asked if that app can use my current location?” Armed with tools that can provide them options, the consumer moves from passive bystander to active participant.

* stakeholder: 이해관계자 ** vulnerable: 상처를 입기 쉬운

5. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?⁵⁾

- ① 소비자는 개인 정보 역설이라는 개념에서 중요한 이해관계자이다.
- ② 모든 방식의 디지털 경험과 공동체에서 소비자의 참여 수준은 폭발적으로 증가해 왔고 서서히 둔화되고 있다.
- ③ 소비자들은 회사들이 제공하는 경험을 추진하는데 자신들의 개인 정보가 도움이 되며 또한 경험에 대한 지불하는 대가로 인식한다.
- ④ 정보 수집 및 이용의 내용과 시기, 이유를 이해하지 못하면 소비자들은 취약하고 갈등을 겪는다는 느낌을 받게 된다.
- ⑤ 선택권을 제공할 수 있는 도구로 무장한 소비자는 수동적 방관자에서 능동적 참여자로 이동한다.

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

23번 Considerable work by cultural psychologists and anthropologists has shown that there are indeed large and sometimes surprising differences in the words and concepts that different cultures have for describing emotions, as well as in the social circumstances that draw out the expression of particular emotions. However, those data do not actually show that different cultures have different emotions, if we think of emotions as central, neurally implemented states. As for, say, color vision, they just say that, despite the same internal processing architecture, how we interpret, categorize, and name emotions varies according to culture and that we learn in a particular culture the social context in which it is appropriate to express emotions. However, the emotional states themselves are likely to be quite invariant across cultures. In a sense, we can think of a basic, culturally universal emotion set that is shaped by evolution and implemented in the brain, but the links between such emotional states and stimuli, behavior, and other cognitive states are plastic and can be modified by learning in a specific cultural context.

* anthropologist: 인류학자

** stimuli: 자극 *** cognitive: 인지적인

6. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?⁶⁾

- ① 문화적으로 다르게 만들어진 감정의 표현에 대해 이야기하고 있다.
- ② 감정의 표현을 끌어내는 사회적 상황에서만이 아니라 감정을 묘사하기 위해 다른 문화들이 가지고 있는 어휘와 개념에 큰 차이가 있다.
- ③ 감정을 신경계에서 실행되는 상태라고 생각한다면 다른 문화가 다른 감정을 가지고 있는 것은 아니다.
- ④ 색 식별에 대해 데이터들은, 체내에서 일어나는 서로 다른 처리 구조 때문에 우리가 감정을 해석하고 범주화하며 명명하는 방식이 달라지는 것을 보여주는 것이다.
- ⑤ 감정 상태와 자극, 행동, 다른 인지 상태 간의 연관성은 매우 바뀌기 쉬워, 특정한 문화적 상황에서의 학습에 의해 수정될 수 있다.

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

24번 The approach, joint cognitive systems, treats a robot as part of a human-machine team where the intelligence is synergistic, arising from the contributions of each agent. The team consists of at least one robot and one human and is often called a mixed team because it is a mixture of human and robot agents. Self-driving cars, where a person turns on and off the driving, is an example of a joint cognitive system. Entertainment robots are examples of mixed teams as are robots for telecommuting. The design process concentrates on how the agents will cooperate and coordinate with each other to accomplish the team goals. Rather than treating robots as peer agents with their own completely independent agenda, joint cognitive systems approaches treat robots as helpers such as service animals or sheep dogs. In joint cognitive system designs, artificial intelligence is used along with human-robot interaction principles to create robots that can be intelligent enough to be good team members.

7. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?^㉞

- ① 인간과 기계를 하나의 팀으로 만들어 주는 ‘결합 인지 시스템’에 대해 이야기하고 있다.
- ② 사람이 주행 엔진을 켜고 끄는 자율주행차는 결합 인지 시스템의 한 예이다.
- ③ 결합 인지 시스템 접근법은 로봇을 그들 자체의 완전히 독립된 과제를 가진 동료 행위자로 다룬다.
- ④ 설계 과정은 그 행위자들이 팀의 목표를 달성하기 위해 어떻게 서로 협력하고 조정하는지에 집중한다.
- ⑤ 훌륭한 팀 구성원이 될 만큼 똑똑해질 수 있는 로봇을 만들기 위해 인공 지능이 인간-로봇 상호작용 원리와 함께 사용된다.

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

25번

**Resident Patent Applications per Million Population
for the Top 6 Origins, in 2009 and in 2019**

2009			2019		
Rank	Origin	Resident patent applications per million population	Rank	Origin	Resident patent applications per million population
1	Republic of Korea	2,582	1	Republic of Korea	3,319
2	Japan	2,306	2	Japan	1,943
3	Switzerland	975	3	Switzerland	1,122
4	Germany	891	4	China	890
5	U.S.	733	5	Germany	884
6	Finland	609	6	U.S.	869

Note: The top 6 origins were included if they had a population greater than 5 million and if they had more than 100 resident patent applications.

The above tables show the resident patent applications per million population for the top 6 origins in 2009 and in 2019. The Republic of Korea, Japan, and Switzerland, the top three origins in 2009, maintained their rankings in 2019. Germany, which sat fourth on the 2009 list with 891 resident patent applications per million population, fell to fifth place on the 2019 list with 884 resident patent applications per million population. The U.S. fell from fifth place on the 2009 list to sixth place on the 2019 list, showing a increase in the number of resident patent applications per million population. Among the top 6 origins which made the list in 2009, Finland was the only origin which did not make it again in 2019. On the other hand, China, which did not make the list of the top 6 origins in 2009, sat fourth on the 2019 list with 890 resident patent applications per million population.

8. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?^㉟

- ① 2009년과 2019년 상위 6개 출처에 대한 인구 100만 명당 거주민 특허 출원을 보여주는 표이다.
- ② 대한민국과 일본, 스위스는 2009년과 2019년의 순위가 같다.
- ③ 독일은 2009년도에는 100만 명당 891건의 거주민 특허 출원으로 4위였지만 2019년도에는 5위로 떨어졌다.
- ④ 미국은 2009년보다 순위는 떨어졌지만 100만 명당 거주민 특허출원 건수는 증가하였다.
- ⑤ 2019년 새롭게 명단에 오른 중국은 2009년 핀란드의 순위를 차지했다.

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

26번 William Buckland (1784—1856) was well known as one of the greatest geologists in his time. His birthplace, Axminster in Britain, was rich with fossils, and as a child, he naturally became interested in fossils while collecting them. In 1801, Buckland won a scholarship and was admitted to Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He developed his scientific knowledge there while attending John Kidd's lectures on mineralogy and chemistry. After Kidd resigned his position, Buckland was appointed his successor at the college. Buckland used representative samples and large-scale geological maps in his lectures, which made his lectures more lively. In 1824, he announced the discovery of the bones of a giant creature, and he named it Megalosaurus, or 'great lizard'. He won the prize from the Geological Society due to his achievements in geology.

9. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?⁹⁾

- ① William Buckland는 전시대를 통틀어 가장 위대한 지질 학자 중 한 사람으로 잘 알려져 있다.
- ② 그의 출생지는 화석이 풍부했고 어릴 때 화석을 수집하면서 그는 화석에 관심을 갖게 되었다.
- ③ John Kidd의 강의를 들던 Buckland는 대학에서 John Kidd의 후임자로 임명되었다.
- ④ Buckland는 자신의 강의에서 대표 표본과 대축척 지질학 지도를 사용했다.
- ⑤ Buckland는 1824년 거대한 생물의 뼈를 발견했다고 발표했는데 그것을 '거대한 도마뱀'이라고 이름 붙였다.

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

27번

2022 Sunbay High School Benefit Concert

Sunbay High School students will be holding their benefit concert for charity. All profits will be donated to the local children's hospital. Come and enjoy your family and friends' performances.

Date & Time: Thursday, June 30, 2022 at 6 p.m.

Place: Sunbay High School's Vision Hall

Events

- singing, dancing, drumming, and other musical performances
- special performance by singer Jonas Collins, who graduated from Sunbay High School

Tickets

- \$3 per person
- available to buy from 5 p.m. at the front desk of Vision Hall

Other Attractions

- club students' artwork on display, but not for purchase
- free face-painting

For more information about the concert, feel free to contact us at concert@sunbayhighs.edu.

10. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?¹⁰⁾

- ① 2022 Sunbay 고등학교 자선 음악회를 알리기 위해 쓴 안내문이다.
- ② 수익금 전액은 지역 아동 병원에 기부될 것이다.
- ③ 노래 부르기, 춤추기, 드럼 치기와 다른 음악 공연들이 진행될 예정이다.
- ④ 티켓은 1인당 3달러이며 concert@sunbayhighs.edu에서 인터넷으로 구매할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 동아리 학생들의 예술 작품이 전시되나 구입이 가능하지는 않다.

Φ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

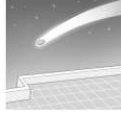
28번

Shooting Star Viewing Event

Would you like to watch the rare shooting star, coming on Sunday, July 24? The Downtown Central Science Museum is the perfect spot to catch the vivid view!

Registration

- Online only — www.dcsm.org
- From July 1 to July 14
- The number of participants will be limited to 50.



Schedule on July 24

- 8:00 p.m.: Participants will gather at the hall and then move to the rooftop.
- 8:30 p.m.: Guides will explain how to observe the shooting star.
- 9:00 p.m. – 11:00 p.m.: We will share the experience of the shooting star.

Notes

- If the event is cancelled due to the weather conditions, notice will be given via text message.
- Outside food and drinks are not allowed.

11. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?¹¹⁾

- ① 7월 24일 일요일에 오는 희귀한 유성을 보기 위한 행사를 안내하는 글이다.
- ② 등록은 온라인 www.dcsm.org와 현장 접수 모두 가능하며 참가자 수는 50명으로 제한된다.
- ③ 참가자들은 8시에 홀에서 모인 다음에 옥상으로 이동할 것이다.
- ④ 행사가 기상 상황으로 인해 취소될 경우, 문자 메시지를 통해 공지될 것이다.
- ⑤ 외부의 음식과 음료는 허용되지 않는다.

Φ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

29번

Ecosystems differ in composition and extent. They can be defined as ranging from the communities and interactions of organisms in your mouth or those in the canopy of a rain forest to all those in Earth's oceans. The processes governing them differ in complexity and speed. There are systems that turn over in minutes, and there are others whose rhythmic time extends to hundreds of years. Some ecosystems are extensive ('biomes', such as the African savanna); some cover regions (river basins); many involve clusters of villages (micro-watersheds); others are confined to the level of a single village (the village pond). In each example there is an element of indivisibility. Divide an ecosystem into parts by creating barriers, and the sum of the productivity of the parts will typically be found to be lower than the productivity of the whole, other things being equal. The mobility of biological populations is a reason. Safepassages, for example, enable migratory species to survive.

* canopy: 덮개 ** basin: 유역

12. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?¹²⁾

- ① 생태계의 구성과 범위 그리고 특성에 대해 설명해 주는 글이다.
- ② 생태계들은 여러분의 입안에서부터 지구의 바다에 있는 모든 유기체들의 군집과 상호작용까지의 범위에 이르는 것으로 정의될 수 있다.
- ③ 몇 분만에 시스템이 바뀌는 것도 있고 규칙적으로 순환하는 시간이 수백년까지 연장되는 시스템도 있다.
- ④ 어떤 생태계는 광범위하고 어떤 것들은 지역들에 걸쳐 있으며 많은 생태계가 마을 군집을 포함하고 다른 것들은 하나의 마을 차원으로 국한된다.
- ⑤ 생태계를 장벽을 만들어 부분들로 나누면 그 부분들의 생산성의 총합이 전체의 생산성보다 높다.

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

30번 In recent years urban transport professionals globally have largely acquiesced to the view that automobile demand in cities needs to be managed rather than accommodated. Rising incomes inevitably lead to increases in motorization. Even without the imperative of climate change, the physical constraints of densely inhabited cities and the corresponding demands of accessibility, mobility, safety, air pollution, and urban livability all limit the option of expanding road networks purely to accommodate this rising demand. As a result, as cities develop and their residents become more prosperous, persuading people to choose not to use cars becomes an increasingly key focus of city managers and planners. Improving the quality of alternative options, such as walking, cycling, and public transport, is a central element of this strategy. However, the most direct approach to managing automobile demand is making motorized travel more expensive or restricting it with administrative rules. The contribution of motorized travel to climate change reinforces this imperative.

* acquiesce: 따르다

** imperative: 불가피한 것 *** constraint: 압박

13. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?¹³⁾

- ① 자동차의 수요를 관리하는 방법에 대해 이야기하고 있는 글이다.
- ② 기후 변화로 인한 불가피성과 인구 밀도가 높은 도시의 물리적 제약과 그에 상응하는 접근성 등 증가하는 수요에 부응하기 위해 도로망을 확장하는 선택권을 제한한다.
- ③ 사람들이 자동차를 사용하지 않기로 결정하도록 설득하는 것이 도시 관리자와 계획 설계자들의 핵심 중점 사항이 된다.
- ④ 걷기, 자전거 타기, 대중교통과 같은 대안적인 선택 사항의 질을 향상하는 것이 이 전략의 핵심 요소이다.
- ⑤ 자동차 수요를 관리하는 가장 직접적인 접근 방법은 자동차 여행을 더 비싸게 만들거나 행정 규정으로 그것을 제한하는 것이다.

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

31번 Young contemporary artists who employ digital technologies in their practice rarely make reference to computers. For example, Wade Guyton, an abstractionist who uses a word processing program and inkjet printers, does not call himself a computer artist. Moreover, some critics, who admire his work, are little concerned about his extensive use of computers in the art-making process. This is a marked contrast from three decades ago when artists who utilized computers were labeled by critics — often disapprovingly — as computer artists. For the present generation of artists, the computer, or more appropriately, the laptop, is one in a collection of integrated, portable digital technologies that link their social and working life. With tablets and cell phones surpassing personal computers in Internet usage, and as slim digital devices resemble nothing like the room-sized mainframes and bulky desktop computers of previous decades, it now appears that the computer artist is finally extinct.

14. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?¹⁴⁾

- ① 컴퓨터에 대한 언급없이 디지털 기술을 이용하는 젊은 현대 미술가들에 대해 이야기하고 있다.
- ② 워드 프로세싱 프로그램과 잉크젯식 프린터를 사용하는 추상파 화가 Wade Guyton은 자신을 컴퓨터 아티스트라고 부르지 않는다.
- ③ 몇몇 비평가들은 예술 창작 과정에서 광범위한 Guyton의 컴퓨터 사용에 대해 탐탁지 않게 여겼다.
- ④ 현 세대의 미술가들에게 컴퓨터, 혹은 휴대용 컴퓨터는 그들의 사회 생활과 직업 생활을 연결하는 일련의 통합된 휴대 가능한 디지털 기술 중 하나이다.
- ⑤ 얇은 디지털 기기들이 수십년 전의 방크기의 중앙 컴퓨터와 부피가 큰 탁상용 컴퓨터와 닮지 않았으므로 오늘날 컴퓨터 아티스트가 결국 소멸한 것으로 보인다.

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

32번 The critic who wants to write about literature from a formalist perspective must first be a close and careful reader who examines all the elements of a text individually and questions how they come together to create a work of art. Such a reader, who respects the autonomy of a work, achieves an understanding of it by looking inside it, not outside it or beyond it. Instead of examining historical periods, author biographies, or literary styles, for example, he or she will approach a text with the assumption that it is a self-contained entity and that he or she is looking for the governing principles that allow the text to reveal itself. For example, the correspondences between the characters in James Joyce's short story "Araby" and the people he knew personally may be interesting, but for the formalist they are less relevant to understanding how the story creates meaning than are other kinds of information that the story contains within itself.

* entity: 실체

15. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?¹⁵⁾

- ① 형식주의 관점에서 문학에 관해 쓰고자 하는 비평가는 먼저 글의 모든 요소를 개별적으로 검토해야 한다.
- ② 작품의 자율성을 존중하는 독자는 그것의 외부와 그것을 넘어서 그리고 그것의 내부를 들여다봄으로써 이해를 달성한다.
- ③ 비평가는 글이 자족적인 실체이며 자신은 그 글이 스스로를 드러내도록 해주는 지배적인 원칙을 찾고 있다는 추정으로 글에 접근할 것이다.
- ④ James Joyce의 단편 소설인 "Araby" 속의 등장인물들과 그가 개인적으로 알았던 사람들과의 관련성은 흥미로울 수도 있다.
- ⑤ 형식주의자들은 그 이야기가 그 안에 포함하고 있는 다른 종류의 정보보다 이야기가 의미를 만들어내는 방식을 이해하는 데 덜 관련되어 있다.

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

33번 Manufacturers design their innovation processes around the way they think the process works. The vast majority of manufacturers still think that product development and service development are always done by manufacturers, and that their job is always to find a need and fill it rather than to sometimes find and commercialize an innovation that lead users have already developed. Accordingly, manufacturers have set up market-research departments to explore the needs of users in the target market, product-development groups to think up suitable products to address those needs, and so forth. The needs and prototype solutions of lead users — if encountered at all — are typically rejected as outliers of no interest. Indeed, when lead users' innovations do enter a firm's product line — and they have been shown to be the actual source of many major innovations for many firms — they typically arrive with a lag and by an unusual and unsystematic route.

16. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?¹⁶⁾

- ① 제조업자들은 자신들이 생각하기에 그 과정이 작동되는 방식에 맞춰 자신들의 혁신 과정을 설계한다.
- ② 제조업자들은 자신들은 리드유저가 이미 개발한 혁신을 발견하고 상업화하기보다는 항상 필요를 발견하고 그것을 채우는 것이라고 생각한다.
- ③ 제조업자들은 핵심 대상 시장 사용자들의 필요를 탐구하기 위한 시장 연구 부서를 설치했다.
- ④ 리드유저의 필요와 시제품 해결책은 대체로 흥미로운 아웃라이어로 환영받는다.
- ⑤ 리드유저의 혁신이 그 회사의 제품라인에 들어가게 될 때 그것은 대체로 자연 후에 이례적이고 비체계적인 경로를 통해 도착한다.

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

34번

Development can get very complicated and fanciful. A fugue by Johann Sebastian Bach illustrates how far this process could go, when a single melodic line, sometimes just a handful of notes, was all that the composer needed to create a brilliant work containing lots of intricate development within a coherent structure. Ludwig van Beethoven's famous Fifth Symphony provides an exceptional example of how much mileage a classical composer can get out of a few notes and a simple rhythmic tapping. The opening da-da-da-DUM that everyone has heard somewhere or another appears in an incredible variety of ways throughout not only the opening movement, but the remaining three movements, like a kind of motto or a connective thread. Just as we don't always see the intricate brushwork that goes into the creation of a painting, we may not always notice how Beethoven keeps finding fresh uses for his motto or how he develops his material into a large, cohesive statement. But a lot of the enjoyment we get from that mighty symphony stems from the inventiveness behind it, the impressive development of musical ideas.

* intricate: 복잡한 ** coherent: 통일성 있는

17. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?¹⁷⁾

- ① Bach의 푸가는 하나의 멜로디 라인, 때로는 단지 소수의 음표가 작곡가가 훌륭한 작품을 만들기 위해 필요한 전부일 수도 있다.
- ② Beethoven의 5번 교향곡은 몇 개의 단순하며 리듬감 있는 두드림으로 얼마나 많은 이익을 얻는지에 대한 우수한 예이다.
- ③ 시작 부분의 다-다-다-덤은 일종의 반복 악구나 연결끈처럼 시작 악장뿐만 아니라 나머지 3악장 내내 다양한 방식으로 나타난다.
- ④ 우리는 그림 작품 하나를 완성하는 데 들인 복잡한 붓놀림도 항상 찾아낼 수 있다.
- ⑤ 그 강력한 교향곡에서 우리가 얻는 즐거움은 독창성, 즉 음악적 아이디어의 인상적인 전개에서 비롯된다.

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

35번

The animal in a conflict between attacking a rival and fleeing may initially not have sufficient information to enable it to make a decision straight away. If the rival is likely to win the fight, then the optimal decision would be to give up immediately and not risk getting injured. But if the rival is weak and easily defeatable, then there could be considerable benefit in going ahead and obtaining the territory, females, food or whatever is at stake. By taking a little extra time to collect information about the opponent, the animal is more likely to reach a decision that maximizes its chances of winning than if it takes a decision without such information. Many signals are now seen as having this information gathering or 'assessment' function, directly contributing to the mechanism of the decision-making process by supplying vital information about the likely outcomes of the various options.

18. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?¹⁸⁾

- ① 의사 결정 과정에서 사전에 대상에 대한 정보를 수집하는 것이 이롭다는 것을 설명하는 글이다.
- ② 공격과 도피 사이에서 갈등하는 동물은 처음에는 충분한 정보가 없어 즉시 결정을 내릴 수 없다.
- ③ 상대가 약해서 쉽게 이길만하다면, 싸워서 영역, 암컷, 먹이 또는 성패가 달린 것은 무엇이든 얻는 것에 상당한 이익이 있을 수 있을 것이다.
- ④ 상대에 대한 정보를 수집하는데 추가 시간을 들임으로써 이길 가능성을 최대화하는 결정에 도달할 것이다.
- ⑤ 오늘날 많은 신호들이 정보 수집 또는 평가 기능을 갖게 되어 의사 결정 과정의 메커니즘에 간접적으로 기여하고 있다.

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

36번 The fossil record provides evidence of evolution. The story the fossils tell is one of change. Creatures existed in the past that are no longer with us. Sequential changes are found in many fossils showing the change of certain features over time from a common ancestor, as in the case of the horse. Apart from demonstrating that evolution did occur, the fossil record also provides tests of the predictions made from evolutionary theory. For example, the theory predicts that single-celled organisms evolved before multicelled organisms. The fossil record supports this prediction — multicelled organisms are found in layers of earth millions of years after the first appearance of single-celled organisms. Note that the possibility always remains that the opposite could be found. If multicelled organisms were indeed found to have evolved before single-celled organisms, then the theory of evolution would be rejected. A good scientific theory always allows for the possibility of rejection. The fact that we have not found such a case in countless examinations of the fossil record strengthens the case for evolutionary theory.

19. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?¹⁹⁾

- ① 화석의 기록은 진화론을 위한 논거를 강화하고 있음을 설명하고 있다.
- ② 말의 경우에서처럼 시간이 지남에 따라 공통의 조상으로부터 특정 특징의 변화를 보여주는 많은 화석에서 일련의 변화가 발견된다.
- ③ 화석 기록은 진화론에서 만들어진 예측에 대한 테스트를 제공한다.
- ④ 다세포 생물은 단세포 생물이 최초로 출현한 수백만년 후의 지구 지층에서 발견되는데 그 반대가 발견될 가능성은 희박하다.
- ⑤ 화석 기록에 대한 수많은 조사에서 그러한 경우를 발견하지 못했다는 사실은 진화론을 위한 논거를 강화한다.

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

37번 In economics, there is a principle known as the sunk *cost fallacy*. The idea is that when you are invested and have ownership in something, you overvalue that thing. This leads people to continue on paths or pursuits that should clearly be abandoned. For example, people often remain in terrible relationships simply because they've invested a great deal of themselves into them. Or someone may continue pouring money into a business that is clearly a bad idea in the market. Sometimes, the smartest thing a person can do is quit. Although this is true, it has also become a tired and played-out argument. Sunk cost doesn't always have to be a bad thing. Actually, you can leverage this human tendency to your benefit. Like someone invests a great deal of money in a personal trainer to ensure they follow through on their commitment, you, too, can invest a great deal up front to ensure you stay on the path you want to be on.

* leverage: 이용하다

20. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?²⁰⁾

- ① 매몰 비용의 오류에 대해 예를 들어 설명하고 있는 글이다.
- ② 사람들은 자신의 많은 것을 그 관계에 투여했기 때문에 자주 끔찍한 관계에 남아 있다.
- ③ 시장에서 분명히 나쁜 아이디어인 사업에 계속 돈을 쏟아붓는 것도 매몰 비용의 오류 때문이다.
- ④ 여러분은 이 인간적인 경향을 여러분에게 득이 되도록 이용할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 여러분이 있고 싶은 경로에 확실히 있기 위해 선지급으로 많은 것을 투자할 수 있다.

Φ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

38번 Simply maintaining yields at current levels often requires new cultivars and management methods, since pests and diseases continue to evolve, and aspects of the chemical, physical, and social environment can change over several decades. In the 1960s, many people considered pesticides to be mainly beneficial to mankind. Developing new, broadly effective, and persistent pesticides often was considered to be the best way to control pests on crop plants. Since that time, it has become apparent that broadly effective pesticides can have harmful effects on beneficial insects, which can negate their effects in controlling pests, and that persistent pesticides can damage non-target organisms in the ecosystem, such as birds and people. Also, it has become difficult for companies to develop new pesticides, even those that can have major beneficial effects and few negative effects. Very high costs are involved in following all of the procedures needed to gain government approval for new pesticides. Consequently, more consideration is being given to other ways to manage pests, such as incorporating greater resistance to pests into cultivars by breeding and using other biological control methods.

* pesticide: 살충제 ** cultivar: 품종 *** breed: 개량하다

21. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?²¹⁾

- ① 살충제의 부작용으로 그것을 대신할 해충을 관리하는 다른 방법들이 필요함을 말하고 있다.
- ② 새롭고 널리 효과를 거두고 지속하는 살충제를 개발하는 것은 해충을 통제하는 최고의 방법으로 여겨졌다.
- ③ 살충제가 유익한 곤충에 해를 미치거나 새와 사람같은 생태계의 목표 외 생물에게 해를 줄 수 있을지도 모른다는 연구가 나왔다.
- ④ 기업들이 이로온 효과는 있지만 부정적인 효과는 거의 없는 살충제를 개발하는 것이 어려워졌다.
- ⑤ 다른 생물학적 통제 기법을 개량하여 사용해서 품종에 더 강한 해충 저항력을 포함하는 해충을 관리하는 다른 방법들이 고려되고 있다.

Φ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

39번 The dynamics of collective detection have an interesting feature. Which cue(s) do individuals use as evidence of predator attack? In some cases, when an individual detects a predator, its best response is to seek shelter. Departure from the group may signal danger to nonvigilant animals and cause what appears to be a coordinated flushing of prey from the area. Studies on dark-eyed juncos (a type of bird) support the view that nonvigilant animals attend to departures of individual group mates but that the departure of multiple individuals causes a greater escape response in the nonvigilant individuals. This makes sense from the perspective of information reliability. If one group member departs, it might have done so for a number of reasons that have little to do with predation threat. If nonvigilant animals escaped each time a single member left the group, they would frequently respond when there was no predator (a false alarm). On the other hand, when several individuals depart the group at the same time, a true threat is much more likely to be present.

* predator: 포식자 ** vigilant: 경계하는 *** flushing: 날아오름

22. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?²²⁾

- ① 집단적 탐지의 역학으로 본 경계하지 않는 동물들의 위험 신호에 대한 반응을 이야기하고 있다.
- ② 무리로부터의 이탈은 경계하지 않는 동물들에게 위험 신호를 보내서 먹잇감 동물이 조직화되어 날아 오르게 한다.
- ③ 경계하지 않는 동물들은 우리 친구들의 개별적 이탈은 주목하지 않지만 여러 개체의 이탈은 큰 반응을 보인다.
- ④ 우리 구성원 하나가 이탈하는 경우 그것은 포식 위험과 관계가 거의 없는 경우이다.
- ⑤ 경계하지 않는 동물들이 단 하나의 구성원이 무리를 떠날 때마다 도망친다면 포식자가 없는 때에도 자주 반응할 것이다.

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

40번 Mobilities in transit offer a broad field to be explored by different disciplines in all faculties, in addition to the humanities. In spite of increasing acceleration, for example in travelling through geographical or virtual space, our body becomes more and more a passive non-moving container, which is transported by artefacts or loaded up with inner feelings of being mobile in the so-called information society. Technical mobilities turn human beings into some kind of terminal creatures, who spend most of their time at rest and who need to participate in sports in order to balance their daily disproportion of motion and rest. Have we come closer to Aristotle's image of God as the immobile mover, when elites exercise their power to move money, things and people, while they themselves do not need to move at all? Others, at the bottom of this power, are victims of mobility-structured social exclusion. They cannot decide how and where to move, but are just moved around or locked out or even locked in without either the right to move or the right to stay.



In a technology and information society, human beings, whose bodily movement is less necessary, appear to have gained increased mobility and power, and such a mobility-related human condition raises the issue of social inequality.

23. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?²³⁾

- ① 지리적 공간이나 가상의 공간을 이동하는 데에서 속도가 증가하고 있음에도 우리의 몸은 수동적이고 움직이지 않는 컨테이너가 된다.
- ② 기술적 이동성으로 인간은 대부분의 시간을 휴식을 취하며 보내고 운동과 휴식의 불균형을 맞추기 위해 스포츠에 참여할 필요가 있다.
- ③ 엘리트가 돈, 사물, 사람을 움직이는 힘을 행사하면서 자신은 움직일 필요가 없을 때 신의 이미지에 가까워졌는가?
- ④ 이 권력의 밑바닥에 있는 또 어떤 사람들은 이동성으로 구조화된 사회적 배제의 희생자들이다.
- ⑤ 사회적 배제의 희생자들은 이동할 권리는 없고 머무를 권리만 가진 채 이리저리 옮겨지거나 내쳐지고 갇히기도 한다.

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

41~42번 Once an event is noticed, an onlooker must decide if it is truly an emergency. Emergencies are not always clearly labeled as such; "smoke" pouring into a waiting room may be caused by fire, or it may merely indicate a leak in a steam pipe. Screams in the street may signal an attack or a family quarrel. A man lying in a doorway may be having a coronary — or he may simply be sleeping off a drunk. A person trying to interpret a situation often looks at those around him to see how he should react. If everyone else is calm and indifferent, he will tend to remain so; if everyone else is reacting strongly, he is likely to become alert. This tendency is not merely blind conformity; ordinarily we derive much valuable information about new situations from how others around us behave. It's a rare traveler who, in picking a roadside restaurant, chooses to stop at one where no other cars appear in the parking lot. But occasionally the reactions of others provide false information. The studied nonchalance of patients in a dentist's waiting room is a poor indication of their inner anxiety. It is considered embarrassing to "lose your cool" in public. In a potentially acute situation, then, everyone present will appear more unconcerned than he is in fact. A crowd can thus force inaction on its members by implying, through its passivity, that an event is not an emergency. Any individual in such a crowd fears that he may appear a fool if he behaves as though it were.

* coronary: 관상 동맥증 ** nonchalance: 무관심, 냉담

24. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?²⁴⁾

- ① 군중을 통한 상황 판단과 그것이 가져올 수 있는 문제점에 대해 말하고 있다.
- ② 주변 사람들을 보고 상황을 해석하는 경향은 단순히 맹목적인 순응으로 보인다.
- ③ 주변 사람들의 반응은 때때로 거짓 정보를 제공하기도 한다.
- ④ 치과 병원 대기실 환자의 무관심은 그들의 내면의 불안을 제대로 보여주지 않는다.
- ⑤ 군중은 수동성을 통해 사건이 비상 상황이 아님을 넘지시 비춤으로써 구성원들이 가만히 있도록 강제할 수 있다.

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

43~45번 It was the first day of the semester. Looking around his shared dorm room, Noah thought that it looked exactly like every other dorm room at the university, and he became disappointed. His roommate Steve noticed it and asked what was wrong. Noah answered quietly that he thought their room was totally boring. He wished the space felt a bit more like their space. Steve agreed and suggested that they could start personalizing the room like Noah wanted, the next day. Noah hardly slept that night making plans for the room. After Steve woke up, they started to rearrange the furniture. All of the chairs and the sofa in their room were facing the TV. Noah mentioned to Steve that most of their visitors usually just sat and watched TV instead of chatting. In response to his idea, Steve suggested, "How about we put the sofa over there by the wall so it will be easier to have conversations?" Noah agreed, and they moved it by the wall. After changing the place of the sofa, they could see that they now had a lot of space in the middle of their room. Then, Noah remembered that his brother Sammy had a big table in his living room for playing board games and told Steve about it. Steve and Noah both really enjoyed playing board games. So, Steve replied to Noah, "I think putting a table in the middle of our room would be great for drinking tea as well as playing board games!" Both Noah and Steve agreed and decided to go shopping for a table. As they walked through a furniture store, Steve found a pretty yellow table. Since he knew that yellow was Noah's favorite color, Steve asked him what he thought about buying that table. Noah was happy about the yellow table and said it would make their room more unique. Delighted, Noah added, "Well, yesterday our room was just like any other place at this school. But after today, I really feel like it'll be our place." Now, they both knew that the place would provide them with energy and refreshment.

25. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?²⁵⁾

- ① 학기 첫날 자신의 공용 기숙사 방을 둘러보던 Noah는 실망했고 둘은 다음날 방을 개인화하기로 했다.
- ② 그 둘은 TV를 향해 놓여있는 그들의 소파를 벽 옆에 놓아 대화 나누는 것을 더 쉽게하기로 했다.
- ③ Noah와 Steve는 보드 게임을 좋아해 방 한가운데 넓은 공간에 보드게임과 차를 마시기 위한 탁자를 놓기로 했다.
- ④ 동생 Sammy의 탁자가 생각난 Noah는 Steve와 함께 동생의 탁자를 가지러 가다가 노란 탁자를 발견하고 새로 사게 되었다.
- ⑤ Noah와 Steve는 이제 그들 둘 다 새롭게 바뀐 기숙사가 그들에게 에너지와 상쾌함을 제공하리라는 것을 알았다.

2단계 어법&어휘 양자택일 "To be or Not to be"

26. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 26)

18번 Dear Hylean Miller,
Hello, I'm Nelson Perkins, a teacher and swimming coach at Broomstone High School. Last week, I made a [reservation / conservation] for one of your company's swimming pools for our summer swim camp. However, due to its [popularity / notoriety], thirty more students are coming to the camp than we expected, so we need one more swimming pool for them. The rental section on your website says [what / that] there are two other swimming pools [while / during] the summer season: the Splash Pool and the Rainbow Pool. Please let me [to know / know] if an [additional / deficient] rental would be possible.

Thank you in advance.

Best Wishes,
Nelson Perkins

Hylean Miller 씨께

안녕하세요, 저는 Nelson Perkins이며 Broomstone 고등학교 교사이자 수영 코치입니다. 지난주에 저는 저희 여름 수영 캠프를 위해 귀사의 수영장 중 한 곳을 예약했습니다. 하지만 그것의 인기로 인해, 저희가 예상했던 것보다 학생들이 30명 더 캠프에 오게 되어, 저희는 그들을 위해 수영장 한 곳이 더 필요합니다. 귀사 웹사이트의 대여란에 보면 여름철 동안 두 곳의 다른 수영장이 있다고 나와 있는데, Splash Pool과 Rainbow Pool입니다. 추가 대여가 가능할지를 저에게 알려주시기를 바랍니다. 미리 감사드립니다. 안녕히 계십시오.

Nelson Perkins 드림

27. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 27)

19번 The island tour bus Jessica was riding on was moving slowly toward the ocean cliffs. Outside, the sky was getting dark. Jessica [chuckleed / sighed] with [concern / delight], "I'm going to miss the sunset because of the traffic." The bus arrived at the cliffs' parking lot. [During / While] the other passengers were gathering their bags, Jessica quickly got off the bus and she ran up the cliff [that / what] was famous for its ocean views. She was about [giving up / to give up] when she got to the top. Just then she saw the setting sun and it still shone brightly in the sky. Jessica said to [herself / her], "The glow of the sun is so beautiful. It's [even / very] better than I expected."

Jessica가 타고 있는 섬 관광버스는 바다에 면한 절벽 쪽으로 천천히 움직이고 있었다. 바깥에서는 하늘이 점점 어두워지고 있었다. Jessica는 “나는 교통 때문에 일몰을 놓치게 될 거야.” 라고 말하며 걱정스럽게 한숨지었다. 버스가 절벽의 주차장에 도착했다. 다른 승객들이 자신들의 가방을 챙기는 동안, Jessica는 재빨리 버스에서 내렸고 바다 전망으로 유명한 절벽으로 뛰어 올라갔다. 꼭대기에 도달했을 때 그녀는 막 포기하려 했다. 바로 그때 그녀는 지는 해를 보았는데, 그것은 여전히 하늘에서 밝게 빛나고 있었다. Jessica는 “노을이 너무 아름다워. 내가 기대했던 것보다 훨씬 더 좋아.” 라고 혼잣말을 했다.

28. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 28)

20번 Consider two athletes who both want to play in college. One says she has to work very hard and the other uses [goal setting / simple perspiration] to create a plan to stay on track and work on [specific / general] skills [which / where] she is lacking. Both are working hard but only the [latter / later] is working smart. It can be [frustrated / frustrating] for athletes to work extremely hard but not make the [progress / destination] they wanted. What can make the difference is [desire / drive] – [utilizing / utilized] the mental gear to [minimize / maximize] gains made in the technical and physical areas. Drive provides direction (goals), sustains effort (motivation), and [create / creates] a training mindset that goes [beyond / toward] simply working hard. Drive applies direct force on your physical and technical gears, strengthening and [polishing / diminishing] them so they can spin with vigor and purpose. While [drive / desire] might make you spin those gears faster and harder as you work out or practice, [drive / desire] is what built them in the first place.

* vigor: 활력, 활기

둘 다 대학에서 뛰고 싶어 하는 두 명의 운동선수를 생각해 보라. 한 명은 매우 열심히 해야 한다고 말하고, 다른 한 명은 계획대로 계속 진전하고 자신이 부족한 특정 기술을 연마할 계획을 세우기 위해 목표 설정을 이용한다. 둘 다 열심히 하고 있지만 후자만이 영리하게 하고 있다. 운동선수가 정말로 열심히 하지만 자신이 원하는 진전을 이루지 못하는 것은 좌절감을 줄 수 있다. 차이를 만들어낼 수 있는 것은 추진력, 즉 기술과 신체 영역에서 이루어진 이점을 극대화하기 위해 정신적 장치를 활용하는 것이다. 추진력은 방향(목표)을 제공하고, 노력(동기부여)을 유지시키며, 그냥 열심히 하는 것을 넘어서는 훈련의 마음가짐을 만든다. 추진력은 신체와 기술 장치에 직접적인 힘을 가하여, 그것들이 활력과 목적을 가지고 회전할 수 있도록 그것들을 강화하고 다듬는다. 욕망은 여러분이 운동을 하거나 연습할 때 그러한 장치가 더 빨리, 그리고 더 열심히 회전하게 만들지도 모르지만, 애초에 그것들을 만든 것은 추진력이다.

29. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 29)

21번 Our view of the world is not given to us from the outside in a pure, [subjective / objective] form; it is shaped by [our / other's] mental abilities, our shared cultural perspectives and our unique values and beliefs. This is not to say [what / that] there is no reality outside our minds or that the world is just an illusion. It is to say that our version of reality is [precise / precisely] that: [the version / our version], not [the version / our version]. There is no single, [particular / universal] or authoritative version that makes sense, other than as a theoretical construct. We can see the world only as it appears to us, not “as it truly is,” because there is no “as it truly is” without a [perspective / evidence] to give it form. Philosopher Thomas Nagel argued [that / what] there is no “view from nowhere,” since we cannot see the world except from a [particular / universal] perspective, and that perspective influences what we see. We can experience the world only through the human lenses that make it [intelligent / intelligible] to us.

* illusion: 환영

우리의 세계관은 순수하고 객관적인 형태로 외부에서 우리에게 주어지는 것이 아니라, 그것은 우리의 정신 능력, 우리가 공유한 문화적 관점, 그리고 우리의 독특한 가치관과 신념에 의해 형성된다. 이것은 우리의 마음 외부에 현실이 없다거나 세계는 환영에 불과하다고 말하는 것이 아니다. 그것은 우리가 지닌 현실 버전은 바로 그것, 즉 ‘우리의’ 버전이지 (유일한) ‘그’ 버전은 아니라고 말하는 것이다. 이론적 구성물로서가 아닌, 이치에 맞는 단일하거나, 보편적이거나 또는 권위 있는 버전은 없다. 우리는 세계를 ‘정말로 있는 그대로’가 아니라, 그것이 우리에게 보이는 대로만 볼 수 있는데, 왜냐하면 세계에 형태를 부여하는 관점 없이 ‘정말로 있는 그대로’란 없기 때문이다. 철학자 Thomas Nagel은 ‘입장이 없는 관점’은 없다고 주장했는데, 왜냐하면 우리는 특정한 관점에서 보는 경우를 제외하고는 세계를 볼 수 없고, 그 관점이 우리가 보는 것에 영향을 미치기 때문이다. 우리는 세계를 우리가 이해할 수 있게 만드는 인간의 렌즈를 통해서만 세계를 경험할 수 있다.

30. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 30)

22번 Often [overlooked / overestimated], but just [as important a stakeholder / as an important stakeholder], is the [consumer / producer] who plays a large role in the notion of the privacy paradox. Consumer engagement levels in all manner of digital experiences and communities have simply [diminished / exploded] — and they show little or no signs of slowing. There is an awareness among consumers, not only [which / that] their personal data helps to drive the rich experiences that these companies provide, but also that [shares / sharing] this data is the price you pay for these experiences, in whole or in part. Without a better understanding of the what, when, and why of data collection and use, the consumer is often left [feeling / felt] [vulnerable / immune] and conflicted. “I love this restaurant-finder app on my phone, but what happens to my data if I press ‘ok’ when [asking / asked] if that app can use my current location?” [Deprived of / Armed with] tools that can provide them options, the consumer moves from [active / passive] bystander to [active / passive] participant.

* stakeholder: 이해관계자 ** vulnerable: 상처를 입기 쉬운

흔히 간과되지만 못지않게 중요한 이해관계자는 개인정보 역설이라는 개념에서 큰 역할을 하는 소비자이다. 모든 방식의 디지털 경험과 공동체에서 소비자의 참여 수준은 그야말로 폭발적으로 증가해 왔으며, 둔화될 기미가 거의 또는 전혀 보이지 않는다. 소비자들 사이에서는 이러한 회사들이 제공하는 풍부한 경험을 추진하는데 자신들의 개인 정보가 도움이 된다는 것뿐만 아니라, 이 정보를 공유하는 것이 전체로든 부분으로든, 이러한 경험에 대해 지불하는 대가이기도 하다는 인식이 있다. 정보 수집 및 이용의 내용과 시기, 이유에 더 잘 이해하지 못할 경우, 소비자는 흔히 취약하고 갈등을 겪는다는 느낌을 받게 된다. ‘내 전화기에 있는 이 식당 검색 앱이 마음에 드는데, 그 앱이 내 현재 위치를 이용할 수 있느냐고 물을 때 ‘ok’를 누르면 내 정보는 어떻게 되는 걸까?’ 그들에게 선택권을 제공할 수 있는 도구로 무장한 소비자는 수동적 방관자에서 능동적 참여자로 이동한다.

31. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 31)

23번 [Considerate / Considerable] work by cultural psychologists and anthropologists [has shown / have shown] that there are indeed large and sometimes surprising differences in the words and concepts [what / that] different cultures have for [description / describing] emotions, as well as in the social circumstances that draw out the expression of particular emotions. However, those data do not actually show that different cultures have [identical / different] emotions, if we think of emotions as central, neurally [implemented / intuitive] states. As for, say, color vision, they just say that, [despite / though] the same internal processing architecture, how we interpret, categorize, and name emotions [varies / varying] according to culture and that we learn in a particular culture the social context [in which / which] it is appropriate to express emotions. However, the emotional states themselves are likely to be quite [variant / invariant] across cultures. In a sense, we can think of a basic, culturally [particular / universal] emotion set that is shaped by evolution and implemented in the brain, but the links between such emotional states and stimuli, behavior, and other cognitive states are [consistent / plastic] and can be [modified / sustained] by learning in a specific cultural context.

* anthropologist: 인류학자

** stimuli: 자극 *** cognitive: 인지적인

문화 심리학자들과 인류학자들의 주목할 만한 연구에 따르면 특정한 감정의 표현을 끌어내는 사회적 상황에서만이 아니라 감정을 묘사하기 위해 서로 다른 문화가 가지고 있는 어휘와 개념에 정말로 크고, 때로는 놀랄만한 차이가 있다. 하지만 그런 데이터가 서로 다른 문화가 서로 다른 감정을 가지고 있다는 것을 실제로 보여주는 것은 아닌데, 만약 우리가 감정을 중추 신경의, 즉 신경계에서 실행되는 상태라고 생각한다면 말이다. 예를 들어 색 식별에 대해 데이터들은 단지, 체내에서 일어나는 동일한 처리 구조에도 불구하고, 우리가 감정을 해석하고, 범주화하며 명명하는 방식은 문화에 따라 다르고, 우리는 감정을 표현하는 것이 적절한 사회적 상황을 특정 문화에서 배운다는 것을 말해줄 뿐이다. 하지만 감정 상태 그 자체는 문화 전반에 걸쳐 지극히 불변할 가능성이 있다. 어떤 의미에서 우리는 진화에 의해 형성되어 두뇌에서 실행되는 기본적인, 문화적으로 보편적인 감정 모음을 생각할 수 있지만, 그런 감정 상태와 자극, 행동, 그리고 다른 인지 상태 간의 연관성은 매우 바뀌기 쉬워, 특정한 문화적 상황에서의 학습에 의해 수정될 수 있다.

32. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 32)

24번 The approach, joint cognitive systems, [treats / treat] a robot as part of a human-machine team [which / where] the intelligence is [impulsive / synergistic], [arising / arousing] from the contributions of each agent. The team consists of at least one robot and one human and is often called a mixed team because it is a mixture of human and robot agents. Self-driving cars, [which / where] a person turns on and off the driving, is an example of a joint cognitive system. Entertainment robots are examples of mixed teams as [do / are] robots for telecommuting. The design process [concentrates / concentrating] on how the agents will cooperate and coordinate with each other to [accomplish / evade] the team goals. Rather than treating robots as peer agents with their own completely [dependent / independent] agenda, joint cognitive systems approaches [treating / treat] robots as helpers such as service animals or sheep dogs. In joint cognitive system designs, artificial intelligence is used along with human-robot interaction principles [to creating / to create] robots that can be [enough intelligent / intelligent enough] to be good team members.

‘결합 인지 시스템’ 접근법은 로봇을 지력이 서로 도움을 주고, 각 행위자의 기여로 생겨나는 인간-기계 팀의 일부로 다룬다. 그 팀은 적어도 로봇 하나와 인간 한 명으로 구성되고 그 팀이 인간 행위자와 로봇 행위자가 혼합된 것이기 때문에 흔히 ‘혼합팀’이라고 불린다. 사람이 주행(엔진)을 켜고 끄는 자율주행차는 결합 인지 시스템의 한 예이다. 오락용 로봇은 재택근무를 위한 로봇처럼 혼합팀의 예다. 설계 과정은 그 행위자들이 팀의 목표를 달성하기 위해 어떻게 서로 협력하고 조정하는지에 집중한다. 결합 인지 시스템 접근법은 로봇을 그들 자체의 완전히 독립된 과제를 가진 동료 행위자로 다루기보다는 로봇을 도우미 동물이나 양물이 개처럼 도움을 주는 존재로 다룬다. 결합 인지 시스템 설계에서, 훌륭한 팀 구성원이 될 만큼 똑똑해질 수 있는 로봇을 만들기 위해 인공지능이 인간-로봇 상호작용 원리와 함께 사용된다.

33. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 33)

25번

Resident Patent Applications per Million Population for the Top 6 Origins, in 2009 and in 2019					
2009			2019		
Rank	Origin	Resident patent applications per million population	Rank	Origin	Resident patent applications per million population
1	Republic of Korea	2,582	1	Republic of Korea	3,319
2	Japan	2,306	2	Japan	1,943
3	Switzerland	975	3	Switzerland	1,122
4	Germany	891	4	China	890
5	U.S.	733	5	Germany	884
6	Finland	609	6	U.S.	869

Note: The top 6 origins were included if they had a population greater than 5 million and if they had more than 100 resident patent applications.

The above tables show the resident patent applications per million population for the top 6 origins in 2009 and in 2019. The Republic of Korea, Japan, and Switzerland, the top three origins in 2009, [lost / maintained] their rankings in 2019. Germany, which sat fourth on the 2009 list with 891 resident patent applications per million population, [fell / increased] to fifth place on the 2019 list with 884 resident patent applications per million population. The U.S. [fell / increased] from fifth place on the 2009 list to sixth place on the 2019 list, showing a [increase / decrease] in the number of resident patent applications per million population. Among the top 6 origins which made the list in 2009, Finland was the only origin which did not make it again in 2019. On the other hand, China, which did not make the list of the top 6 origins in 2009, sat [third / fourth] on the 2019 list with 890 resident patent applications per million population.

위의 표들은 2009년과 2019년에 상위 6개 출처에 대한 인구 100만 명당 거주민 특허 출원을 보여준다. 2009년에 상위 3개 출처였던 대한민국과 일본, 스위스는 2019년에도 자신들의 순위를 유지했다. 인구 100만 명당 891건의 거주민 특허 출원으로 2009년 명단에서 4위를 차지했던 독일은 인구 100만 명당 884건의 거주민 특허 출원으로 2019년 명단에서 5위로 떨어졌다. 미국은 2009년 명단에서 5위였다가 2019년 명단에서 6위로 떨어졌는데, 인구 100만 명당 거주민 특허 출원 건수에서 증가를 보여 주었다. 2009년에 명단에 들었던 상위 6개 출처들 중에서, 핀란드가 2019년에 다시 순위에 들지 못한 유일한 출처였다. 반면에, 2009년에 상위 6개 출처 명단에 오르지 못한 중국은 인구 100만 명당 거주민 특허 출원 건수가 890건으로 2019년 명단에서 4위를 차지했다.

34. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 34)

26번 William Buckland (1784—1856) [was well known as / was well known for] one of the greatest geologists in his time. His birthplace, Axminster in Britain, was rich with fossils, and as a child, he naturally became [interested in / indifferent to] fossils while [collected / collecting] them. In 1801, Buckland won a scholarship and was [admitted / rejected] to Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He developed his scientific knowledge there while [pretending / attending] John Kidd's lectures on mineralogy and chemistry. After Kidd [designed / resigned] his position, Buckland was appointed his [successor / opponents] at the college. Buckland used representative samples and large-scale geological maps in his lectures, [what / which] made his lectures more [lively / live]. In 1824, he announced the discovery of the bones of a giant creature, and he named it Megalosaurus, or 'great lizard'. He won the prize from the Geological Society due to his achievements in geology.

William Buckland(1784-1856)는 그의 시대에 가장 위대한 지질학자 중 한 사람으로 잘 알려져 있다. 그의 출생지인 영국의 Axminster에는 화석이 풍부했고, 어릴 때 그는 화석을 수집하면서 자연스럽게 화석에 관심을 갖게 되었다. 1801년에 Buckland는 장학금을 받고 Oxford의 Corpus Christi College에 입학하였다. 그는 거기서 광물학과 화학에 관한 John Kidd의 강의를 들으면서 자신의 과학 지식을 발전시켰다. Kidd가 자신의 직위에서 사임한 후에, Buckland가 대학에서 그의 후임자로 임명되었다. Buckland는 자신의 강의에서 대표 표본과 대축척 지질학 지도를 사용했는데, 그것이 그의 강의를 더 활기차게 만들었다. 1824년에, 그는 거대한 생물의 뼈를 발견했다고 발표했으며, 그는 그것을 Megalosaurus 즉 '거대한 도마뱀'이라고 이름 붙였다. 그는 지질학에서의 업적으로 지질학회로부터 상을 받았다.

35. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 35)

29번 Ecosystems differ in composition and extent. They can be [confined / defined] as ranging from the communities and interactions of organisms in your mouth or those in the canopy of a rain forest to all those in Earth's oceans. The processes [govern / governing] them differ in complexity and speed. There are systems that turn over in minutes, and there are others [who / whose] rhythmic time [extends / expends] to hundreds of years. Some ecosystems are [extensive / intensive] ('biomes', such as the African savanna); some cover regions (river basins); many involve clusters of villages (micro-watersheds); others are [confined / refined] to the level of a single village (the village pond). In each example there is an element of [divisibility / indivisibility]. [Divide / Dividing] an ecosystem into parts by creating barriers, and the sum of the productivity of the parts will typically be found to be [higher / lower] than the productivity of the whole, other things [are / being] equal. The [mobility / immobility] of biological populations is a reason. Safe passages, for example, enable migratory species [from surviving / to survive].

* canopy: 덮개 ** basin: 유역

생태계들은 구성과 범위에 있어 차이가 있다. 그것[생태계]들은 여러분의 입안에 있는 유기체들의 군집과 상호작용 혹은 열대 우림의 덮개 안에 있는 그것[유기체들의 군집과 상호작용]들에서부터 지구의 바다에 있는 모든 그것[유기체들의 군집과 상호작용]들까지의 범위에 이르는 것으로 정의될 수 있다. 그것들을 지배하는 과정들은 복잡성과 속도의 면에서 차이가 있다. 몇 분 안에 바뀌는 시스템도 있고, 규칙적으로 순환하는 시간이 수백 년까지 연장되는 시스템도 있다. 어떤 생태계는 광범위하고(아프리카 사바나 같은 '생물군계'), 어떤 생태계는 지역들에 걸쳐 있으며(강의 유역), 많은 생태계가 마을 군집을 포함하고(작은 분수령들), 다른 생태계들은 단 하나의 마을 차원으로 국한된다(마을 연못). 각각의 사례에는 불가분성이라는 요소가 있다. 어떤 생태계를 장벽을 만들어 부분들로 나누면, 그 부분들의 생산성의 총합은 일반적으로, 다른 것이 동일하다면, 전체의 생산성보다 더 낮다는 것이 발견될 것이다. 생물학적 개체군의 이동성이 한 가지 이유이다. 예를 들어, 안전한 통행은 이동하는 생물 종들을 생존하게 한다.

36. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 36)

30번 In recent years urban transport professionals globally have largely [acquiesced / rejected] to the view that automobile demand in cities needs to be [accommodated / managed] rather than [accommodated / managed]. Rising incomes inevitably lead to increases in motorization. Even without the imperative of climate change, the physical [advantages / constraints] of densely [inhabited / inhibited] cities and the corresponding demands of accessibility, mobility, safety, air pollution, and urban livability all [limit / enhance] the option of [expanding / expending] road networks purely to [accommodate / manage] this rising demand. As a result, as cities develop and their residents become more prosperous, persuading people to choose [to use / not to use] cars becomes an increasingly key focus of city managers and planners. [Mitigating / Improving] the quality of alternative options, such as walking, cycling, and public transport, is a central element of this strategy. However, the most direct approach to [facilitating / managing] automobile demand is making motorized travel more expensive or [restricting / enhancing] it with administrative rules. The contribution of motorized travel to climate change [reinforces / weakens] this imperative.

* acquiesce: 따르다

** imperative: 불가피한 것 *** constraint: 압박

최근 몇 년 동안 전 세계적으로 도시 교통 전문가들은 도시의 자동차 수요에 부응하기보다는 관리해야 한다는 견해를 대체로 따랐다. 소득 증가는 필연적으로 자동차 보급의 증가로 이어진다. 기후 변화로 인한 불가피성이 없다 하더라도, 인구 밀도가 높은 도시의 물리적 제약과 그에 상응하는 접근성, 이동성, 안전, 대기 오염, 그리고 도시 거주 적합성에 대한 요구 모두가 단지 이러한 증가하는 수요에 부응하기 위해 도로망을 확장하는 선택권을 제한한다. 결과적으로, 도시가 발전하고 도시의 거주자들이 더 부유해짐에 따라, 사람들이 자동차를 사용하지 ‘않기로’ 결정하도록 설득하는 것이 도시 관리자와 계획 설계자들의 핵심 중점 사항이 된다. 걷기, 자전거 타기, 대중교통과 같은 대안적인 선택 사항의 질을 향상하는 것이 이 전략의 핵심 요소이다. 하지만 자동차 수요를 관리하는 가장 직접적인 접근 방법은 자동차 여행을 더 비싸게 만들거나 행정 규정으로 그것을 제한하는 것이다. 자동차 여행이 기후 변화의 원인을 제공하는 것이 이런 불가피성을 강화한다.

37. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 37)

31번 Young contemporary artists who [deny / employ] digital technologies in their practice rarely make [reference / preference] to computers. For example, Wade Guyton, an abstractionist [whose / who] uses a word processing program and inkjet printers, does not call [himself / him] a computer artist. Moreover, some critics, [who / they] admire his work, are little concerned about his extensive use of computers in the art-making process. This is a marked [similarity / contrast] from three decades ago when artists who utilized computers were labeled by critics — often [approvingly / disapprovingly] — as computer artists. For the present generation of artists, the computer, or more [appropriate / appropriately], the laptop, is one in a collection of integrated, portable digital technologies [that / whose] link their social and working life. With tablets and cell phones [surpassing / surpass] personal computers in Internet usage, and as slim digital devices [resemble with / resemble] nothing like the room-sized mainframes and bulky desktop computers of previous decades, it now appears [that / what] the computer artist is finally [extinct / instinct].

자기 일에 디지털 기술을 이용하는 젊은 현대 미술가들은 컴퓨터를 거의 언급하지 않는다. 예를 들어, 워드 프로세싱 프로그램과 잉크젯식 프린터를 사용하는 추상화 화가인 Wade Guyton은 자신을 컴퓨터 아티스트라고 부르지 않는다. 게다가, 그의 작품을 높이 평가하는 몇몇 비평가들은 예술 창작 과정에서 그의 광범위한 컴퓨터 사용에 관해 거의 신경 쓰지 않는다. 이것은 컴퓨터를 활용하는 미술가들이 비평가들에 의해, 자주 탐탁지 않게, 컴퓨터 아티스트라고 명명되었던 30년 전과 뚜렷이 대조된다. 현 세대의 미술가들에게 컴퓨터, 혹은 더욱 적절히는 휴대용 컴퓨터는, 그들의 사회 생활과 직업 생활을 연결하는 일련의 통합된, 휴대 가능한 디지털 기술 중 하나이다. 인터넷 사용에서 태블릿 컴퓨터와 휴대 전화가 개인용 컴퓨터를 능가하는 상황에서, 그리고 얇은 디지털 기기들이 수십 년 전의 방 크기의 중앙 컴퓨터와 부피가 큰 탁상용 컴퓨터와 전혀 닮지 않았으므로, 오늘날에는 컴퓨터 아티스트가 결국 소멸한 것으로 보인다.

38. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 38)

32번 The critic who wants to write about literature from a formalist perspective must first be a close and careful reader who [examines / overlooks] all the elements of a text individually and [questions / counts on] how they come together to create a work of art. Such a reader, [who / whose] respects the [autonomy / structure] of a work, [achieve / achieves] an understanding of it by looking inside it, not outside it or beyond it. Instead of examining historical periods, author biographies, or literary styles, for example, he or she will approach a text with the assumption [which / that] it is a [dependent / self-contained] entity and that he or she is looking for the governing [principles / principals] that allow the text [revealing / to reveal] itself. For example, the correspondences between the characters in James Joyce's short story "Araby" and the people he knew personally may be [interesting / interested], but for the formalist they are [more / less] relevant to understanding how the story creates meaning than [do / are] other kinds of information [that / what] the story contains within itself.

* entity: 실체

형식주의의 관점에서 문학에 관하여 쓰고자 하는 비평가는 먼저 글의 모든 요소를 개별적으로 검토하고 그것들이 모여 예술 작품을 만드는 방식에 대해 질문하는 면밀하고도 주의 깊은 독자가 되어야 한다. 작품의 자율성을 존중하는 그러한 독자는 그것의 외부나 그것을 넘어서가 아니라 그것의 내부를 들여다봄으로써 그것에 대한 이해를 달성한다. 예를 들어, 역사상의 시대, 작가의 전기, 또는 문학 양식을 검토하는 대신, 그 사람은 글이 자족적인 실체이며, 자신은 그 글이 스스로를 드러내도록 해 주는 지배적인 원칙을 찾고 있다는 추정으로 글에 접근할 것이다. 예를 들어, James Joyce의 단편 소설인 'Araby' 속의 등장인물들과 그가 개인적으로 알았던 사람들과의 관련성은 흥미로울 수도 있겠지만, 그 형식주의자에게 그것들은 그 이야기가 그 안에 포함하고 있는 다른 종류의 정보보다 이야기가 의미를 만들어내는 방식을 이해하는 데 덜 관련되어 있다.

39. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 39)

33번 Manufacturers [designing / design] their innovation processes around the way they think the process works. The vast majority of manufacturers still [thinking / think] that product development and service development are always done by manufacturers, and [that / what] their job is always to find a need and fill it rather than to sometimes find and commercialize an innovation [that / what] lead users have already developed. Accordingly, manufacturers have set up market-research departments [explored / to explore] the needs of users in the target market, product-development groups to think up suitable products to [address / disregard] those needs, and so forth. The needs and prototype solutions of lead users — if [encountered / encountering] at all — are typically [rejected / conceded] as outliers of no interest. Indeed, when lead users' innovations do enter a firm's product line — and they [have been shown / have shown] to be the actual source of many major innovations for many firms — they typically arrive with a lag and by an unusual and unsystematic route.

제조업자들은 자신들이 생각하기에 그 과정이 작동되는 방식에 맞춰 자신들의 혁신 과정을 설계한다. 제조업자의 대다수는 제품 개발과 서비스 개발은 항상 제조업자들에 의해 이루어지며, 자신들의 일은 가끔 리드유저(시장 경향을 선도하는 사용자)가 이미 개발한 혁신을 발견하고 상업화하기보다는 항상 필요를 발견하고 그것을 채우는 것이라고 여전히 생각한다. 그래서, 제조업자들은 핵심 대상 시장 사용자들의 필요를 탐구하기 위한 시장 연구 부서, 그러한 필요에 대처하기에 적절한 제품을 고안하기 위한 제품 개발 집단 및 기타 등등을 설치해 왔다. 리드유저의 필요와 시제품 해결책은, 만일 정말 마주치기라도 한다면, 대체로 전혀 흥미롭지 않은 아웃라이어(해당 범위에서 많이 벗어나는 것)로 거부된다. 정말로, 리드유저의 혁신이 그 회사의 제품 라인에 정말로 들어가게 될 때 — 그리고 그것은 많은 회사의 여러 주요 혁신의 실질적인 원천이 되는 것으로 알려졌는데 — 그것은 대체로 지연 후에 이례적이고 비체계적인 경로를 통해 도착한다.

40. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 40)

34번 Development can get very complicated and fanciful. A fugue by Johann Sebastian Bach [illustrating / illustrates] how far this process could go, when a single melodic line, sometimes just a handful of notes, [was / were] all that the composer needed to create a brilliant work [containing / contains] lots of intricate development within a [coherent / incoherent] structure. Ludwig van Beethoven's famous Fifth Symphony [provides / to provide] an exceptional example of how much mileage a classical composer can get out of a few notes and a simple rhythmic tapping. The opening da-da-da-DUM that everyone has heard somewhere or another [appearing / appears] in an incredible [variety / uniformity] of ways throughout not only the opening movement, but the remaining three movements, like a kind of motto or a [connective / scattered] thread. Just as we don't always see the intricate brushwork that goes into the creation of a painting, we may not always notice how Beethoven keeps [from finding / finding] fresh uses for his motto or how he develops his material into a large, [cohesive / skeptical] statement. But a lot of the enjoyment we get from that mighty symphony [stems from / results in] the inventiveness behind it, the [impressive / trivial] development of musical ideas.

* intricate: 복잡한 ** coherent: 통일성 있는

전개부는 매우 복잡하고 별날 수가 있다. Johann Sebastian Bach의 푸가는 하나의 멜로디 라인, 때로는 단지 소수의 음표가 그 작곡가가 일관된 구조 내에서 많은 복잡한 전개부를 포함하는 훌륭한 작품을 만들기 위해 필요한 전부였을 때, 이 과정이 얼마나 효과를 보일 수 있을지를 보여준다. Ludwig van Beethoven의 유명한 5번 교향곡은 클래식 작곡가가 몇 개의 음표와 단순하며 리듬감 있는 두드림으로 얼마나 많은 이익을 얻어낼 수 있는지에 대한 이례적일 정도로 우수한 예를 제공한다. 모든 사람들이 어디선가 들어본 시작 부분의 다-다-다-덤은 일종의 반복 악구나 연결 끈처럼, 시작 악장뿐만 아니라 나머지 3악장 내내 엄청나게 다양한 방식으로 나타난다. 우리가 그림 작품 하나를 완성하는 데 들인 복잡한 붓놀림을 항상 볼 수 있는 것이 아니듯이, Beethoven이 자신의 반복 악구를 어떻게 계속 새롭게 사용하는 것을 찾는지 또는 그의 제재를 거대하고 웅장력 있는 진솔로 어떻게 전개하는지를 항상 알아보지는 못할 수도 있다. 그러나 그 강력한 교향곡에서 우리가 얻는 즐거움의 많은 부분은 그 이면의 독창성, 즉 음악적 아이디어의 인상적인 전개에서 비롯된다.

41. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 41)

35번 The animal in a [conflict / harmony] between attacking a rival and fleeing may initially not have [sufficient / insufficient] information to enable it [to make / from making] a decision straight away. If the rival [is likely to / is unlikely to] win the fight, then the [pessimistic / optimal] decision would be to [give up / fight] immediately and not risk getting injured. But if the rival is weak and easily [defeatable / invincible], then there could be [considerable / considerate] benefit in going ahead and [obtain / obtaining] the territory, females, food or whatever is [at stake / at rest]. By taking a little extra time to collect information about the [proponent / opponent], the animal is more likely to reach a decision that [maximizes / minimizes] its chances of winning than if it takes a decision without such information. Many signals are now seen as having this information gathering or '[access / assessment]' function, directly contributing to the mechanism of the decision-making process by supplying vital information about the [likely / unlikely] outcomes of the various options.

상대를 공격하는 것과 도피하는 것 사이에서 갈등하는 동물은 처음에는 즉시 결정을 내릴 수 있게 해줄 만큼 충분한 정보를 갖지 못할 수도 있다. 상대가 싸움에서 이길 것 같다면, 최적의 결정은 즉시 포기하고 부상당할 위험을 무릅쓰지 않는 것일 것이다. 하지만 상대가 약해서 쉽게 이길만하다면, 싸워서 영역, 암컷, 먹이 또는 성패가 달린 것은 무엇이든 얻는 것에 상당한 이익이 있을 수 있을 것이다. 상대에 대한 정보를 수집하는 데 약간의 추가 시간을 들임으로써, 그 동물은 그러한 정보 없이 결정을 내리는 경우보다 이길 가능성을 최대화하는 결정에 도달할 가능성이 더 크다. 오늘날 많은 신호들이 이러한 정보 수집 또는 '평가' 기능을 갖는 것으로 간주되어, 다양한 선택의 가능한 결과에 관한 매우 중요한 정보를 제공함으로써 의사 결정 과정의 메커니즘에 직접적으로 기여한다.

42. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 42)

36번 The fossil record [provides / providing] evidence of evolution. The story the fossils tell is one of change. Creatures [existed / existing] in the past that are no longer with us. [Unprecedented / Sequential] changes are found in many fossils [showing / shown] the change of certain features over time from a common ancestor, as in the case of the horse. Apart from demonstrating [what / that] evolution did occur, the fossil record also provides tests of the predictions [making / made] from evolutionary theory. For example, the theory predicts [that / what] single-celled organisms evolved before multicelled organisms. The fossil record [supports / opposes] this prediction — multicelled organisms are found in layers of earth millions of years [before / after] the first appearance of single-celled organisms. Note that the possibility always remains [that / which] the opposite could be found. If multicelled organisms were indeed found [to evolve / to have evolved] [before / after] single-celled organisms, then the theory of evolution would be [rejected / confirmed]. A good scientific theory always allows for the possibility of [confirmity / rejection]. The fact [which / that] we have not found such a case in countless examinations of the fossil record [mitigates / strengthens] the case for evolutionary theory.

화석 기록은 진화의 증거를 제공한다. 화석이 전하는 이야기는 변화에 관한 것이다. 더는 우리와 함께하지 않는 생물들이 과거에는 존재했다. 말의 경우에서처럼 시간이 지남에 따라 공통의 조상으로부터 특정 특징의 변화를 보여주는 많은 화석에서 일련의 변화가 발견된다. 진화가 일어났다는 것을 증명하는 것 외에도, 화석 기록은 또한 진화론에서 만들어진 예측에 대한 테스트를 제공한다. 예를 들어, 진화론은 단세포 생물이 다세포 생물 이전에 진화했다고 예측한다. 화석 기록은 이 예측을 뒷받침하는데, 다세포 생물은 단세포 생물이 최초로 출현한 수백만 년 후의 지구 지층에서 발견된다. 그 반대가 발견될 가능성은 항상 남아 있다는 점에 주목하라. 다세포 생물이 단세포 생물보다 먼저 진화한 것으로 정말로 밝혀진다면, 진화론은 거부될 것이다. 좋은 과학 이론은 항상 거부의 가능성을 허용한다. 화석 기록에 대한 수많은 조사에서 그러한 경우를 발견하지 못했다는 사실은 진화론을 위한 논거를 강화한다.

43. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 43)

37번 In economics, there is a principle [known as / known to] the sunk cost fallacy. The idea is [what / that] when you are invested and have [fellowship / ownership] in something, you [overvalue / underestimate] that thing. This leads people to continue on paths or pursuits that should clearly [abandon / be abandoned]. For example, people often remain in terrible relationships simply because they've [invested / lost] a great deal of themselves into them. Or someone may continue pouring money into a business that is clearly a bad idea in the market. Sometimes, the smartest thing a person can do is [continue / quit]. Although this is true, it has also become a tired and played-out argument. Sunk cost doesn't always have to be a [good / bad] thing. Actually, you can [leverage / overlook] this human tendency to your benefit. Like someone invests a great deal of money in a personal trainer to [prohibit / ensure] they follow through on their commitment, you, too, can invest a great deal up front to ensure you stay on the path you want to be on.

* leverage: 이용하다

경제학에서 ‘매몰 비용 오류’라고 알려진 원리가 있다. 여러분이 어떤 것에 투자하고 소유권을 가지면, 그것을 지나치게 중시한다는 생각이다. 이것은 사람들이 분명히 그만두어야 하는 경로를 계속 따르거나 추구를 계속하게 한다. 예를 들어, 사람들은 그저 자신의 많은 것을 그 관계에 투여했기 때문에 자주 끔찍한 관계에 남아 있다. 또는, 누군가는 시장에서 분명히 나쁜 아이디어인 사업에 계속 돈을 쏟아부을지도 모른다. 때로는 한 사람이 할 수 있는 가장 현명한 일은 중지하는 것이다. 이것이 진실이더라도, 그것은 또한 식상하고 효력이 떨어진 주장이 될 수 있다. 매몰 비용이 언제나 나쁜 것이 틀림없는 것은 아니다. 실제로, 여러분은 이 인간적인 경향을 여러분에게 득이 되도록 이용할 수 있다. 확실히 자신이 자신의 약속을 끝까지 완수하기 위해 많은 돈을 개인 트레이너에게 투자하는 사람처럼, 여러분 또한 여러분이 있고 싶은 경로에 확실히 있기 위해 선지급으로 많은 것[돈]을 투자할 수 있다.

44. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 44)

38번 [Simple / Simply] maintaining yields at current levels often requires new cultivars and management methods, since pests and diseases [continue / stop] to evolve, and aspects of the chemical, physical, and social environment can [change / last] over several decades. In the 1960s, many people considered pesticides to be mainly [benevolent / beneficial] to mankind. Developing new, broadly effective, and [persistent / resistant] pesticides often [considered / was considered] to be the best way to control pests on crop plants. Since that time, it has become [apparently / apparent] that [broad / broadly] effective pesticides can have harmful effects on beneficial insects, [that / which] can negate their effects in controlling pests, and that persistent pesticides can [damage / benefit] non-target organisms in the ecosystem, such as birds and people. Also, it has become [easy / difficult] for companies to develop new pesticides, even those that can have major beneficial effects and few negative effects. Very high costs are involved in following all of the procedures [need / needed] to gain government approval for new pesticides. Consequently, more consideration is being given to other ways to manage pests, such as [mitigating / incorporating] greater resistance to pests into cultivars by breeding and using other biological control methods.

* pesticide: 살충제 ** cultivar: 품종 *** breed: 개량하다

단지 현재의 수준으로 수확량을 유지하는 것만도 해충과 질병이 계속 진화하고 있고 화학적, 물리적, 사회적 환경의 양상이 수십 년에 걸쳐 변할 수 있으므로, 보통 새로운 품종과 관리 기법이 필요하다. 1960년대에 많은 사람은 살충제가 사람들에게 대체로 유익한 것으로 여겼다. 새롭고 널리 효과를 거두고 지속하는 살충제를 개발하는 것은 흔히 농작물 해충을 통제하는 최고의 방법으로 여겨졌다. 그때 이래로, 널리 효과를 거두는 살충제가 유익한 곤충에 해로운 영향을 미칠 수 있어서 그것이 해충 통제 효과를 무효화할 수 있으며, 그 지속하는 살충제는 새와 사람 같은, 생태계의 목표와 생물에게 해를 줄 수 있다는 것이 분명해졌다. 또한, 기업들이 새로운 살충제를, 주요한 이로운 효과는 있지만 부정적인 효과는 거의 없을 수 있는 것들조차, 개발하는 것이 어려워졌다. 매우 높은 비용이 새로운 살충제에 대한 정부의 승인을 얻는 데 필요한 모든 절차를 따르는 것에 수반된다. 결과적으로, 다른 생물학적 통제 기법을 개량하여 사용함으로써 품종에 더 강한 해충 저항력을 포함하는 것 같은, 해충을 관리하는 다른 방법들이 더 많이 고려되고 있다.

45. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 45)

39번 The dynamics of [collective / intensive] detection have an interesting feature. Which cue(s) do individuals use as evidence of predator attack? In some cases, when an individual detects a predator, its best response is to seek shelter. Departure from the group may signal danger to nonvigilant animals and cause [that / what] appears to be a coordinated flushing of prey from the area. Studies on dark-eyed juncos (a type of bird) [support / dilute] the view [that / which] nonvigilant animals [attend / attend to] departures of individual group mates but that the departure of multiple individuals [cause / causes] a greater escape response in the nonvigilant individuals. This makes sense from the perspective of information [reliability / hostility]. If one group member departs, it [might have done / cannot have done] so for a number of reasons that [have little to do with / have nothing to do with] predation threat. If [vigilant / nonvigilant] animals escaped each time a single member left the group, they would frequently respond when there was [predator / no predator] (a false alarm). On the other hand, when several individuals depart the group at the same time, a true threat is much [less / more] likely to be present.

* predator: 포식자 ** vigilant: 경계하는 *** flushing: 날아오름

집단적 탐지의 역학은 흥미로운 특징이 있다. 개체들은 어떤 단서를 포식자 공격의 증거로 사용하는가? 어떤 경우에는 개체가 포식자를 탐지할 때 그것의 최선의 반응은 피난하는 것이다. 무리로부터의 이탈은 경계하지 않는 동물들에게 위험 신호를 보내서 먹잇감 동물이 그 구역에서 조직화되어 날아오르는 것으로 보이는 것을 야기할 수도 있다. (새의 한 종류인) 검은 눈 검은방울새에 관한 연구는 경계하지 않는 동물들이 무리 친구들의 개별적 이탈에 주목하지만 여러 개체의 이탈은 경계하지 않는 동물에게 더 큰 도망 반응을 일으킬 수 있다는 견해를 뒷받침해준다. 이것은 정보 신뢰성의 관점에서 이치에 맞는다. 무리 구성원 하나가 이탈하는 경우, 그것은 포식 위험과 관계가 거의 없는 여러 이유로 그렇게 했을 수 있다. 경계하지 않는 동물들이 단 하나의 구성원이 무리를 떠날 때마다 도망한다면, 그것들은 포식자가 전혀 없는 (가짜 정보인) 때에도 자주 반응할 것이다. 반면에 여러 개체가 동시에 무리를 이탈할 때, 진짜 위험이 존재할 가능성이 훨씬 더 크다.

46. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 46)

40번 Mobilities in transit offer a broad field to be explored by different disciplines in all faculties, in addition to the humanities. [Though / In spite of] increasing acceleration, for example in travelling through geographical or virtual space, our body becomes more and more a [passive / proactive] non-moving container, [this / which] is transported by artefacts or loaded up with inner feelings of being [mobile / immobile] in the so-called information society. Technical mobilities turn human beings into some kind of terminal creatures, [they / who] spend most of their time at rest and who need to participate in sports in order to balance their daily [proportion / disproportion] of motion and rest. Have we come closer to Aristotle's image of God as the [mobile / immobile] mover, when elites exercise their power to move money, things and people, while they themselves do not need to move at all? Others, at the bottom of this power, are victims of mobility-structured social exclusion. They cannot decide how and where to move, but [is / are] just moved around or locked out or even locked in without either the right to move or the right to stay.

통행의 이동성은 인문학뿐만 아니라 모든 학부의 여러 다른 학과에서 탐구할 수 있는 광범위한 분야를 제공한다. 예를 들어, 지리적 공간이나 가상의 공간을 이동하는 데에서 속도가 증가하고 있음에도 불구하고, 우리의 몸은 점점 수동적이고 움직이지 않는 컨테이너가 되는데, 그것은 인공물에 의해 운송되거나 이른바 정보 사회에서 이동한다는 내적 느낌으로 가득 채워진다. 기술적 이동성은 인간을 일종의 불치병에 걸린(가련한) 존재로 바꾸는데, 그는 대부분의 시간을 휴식을 취하며 보내고 그들의 일상적인 운동과 휴식의 불균형을 맞추기 위해 스포츠에 참여할 필요가 있다. 엘리트가 돈, 사물, 사람을 움직이는 힘을 행사하면서 자신은 전혀 움직일 필요가 없을 때, 우리는 아리스토텔레스의 움직이지 않으면서도 움직이는 존재로서의 신의 이미지에 더 가까워졌는가? 이 권력의 밑바닥에 있는 또 어떤 사람들은 이동성으로 구조화된 사회적 배제의 희생자들이다. 그들은 어떻게 어디로 이동해야 할지 결정할 수 없지만, 이동할 권리도 머무를 권리도 없이 그저 이리저리 옮겨지거나 내쳐지거나, 아니면 심지어 갇히기도 한다.

→ 기술과 정보 사회에서, 신체의 움직임이 덜 필요한 인간은 이동성과 권력의 증가를 이룬 것처럼 보이는데, 이동성과 관련된 그러한 인간의 상태는 사회적 불평등이라는 문제를 제기한다.

47. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 47)

41~42번 Once an event is noticed, an onlooker must decide if it is truly an emergency. Emergencies are not always [vaguely / clearly] labeled as such: “smoke” pouring into a waiting room may [cause / be caused by] fire, or it may merely indicate a leak in a steam pipe. Screams in the street may signal an attack or a family quarrel. A man [laying / lying] in a doorway may be having a coronary — or he may simply be sleeping off a drunk. A person [tries / trying] to interpret a situation often looks at those around him to see how he should react. If everyone else is calm and indifferent, he will tend to [escape / remain so]; if everyone else is reacting strongly, he is likely to become alert. This tendency is not merely blind [conformity / rejection]; ordinarily we derive much valuable information about new situations from how others around us behave. It’s a rare traveler who, in picking a roadside restaurant, chooses to stop at one where no other cars appear in the parking lot. But occasionally the reactions of others provide [genuine / false] information. The studied nonchalance of patients in a dentist’s waiting room is a poor indication of their inner anxiety. It [considers / is considered] embarrassing to “lose your cool” in public. In a potentially acute situation, then, everyone present will appear more [concerned / unconcerned] than he is in fact. A crowd can thus force [action / inaction] on its members by implying, through its passivity, [that / what] an event is not an emergency. Any individual in such a crowd [fear / fears] that he may appear a fool if he behaves as though it were.

* coronary: 관상 동맥증 ** nonchalance: 무관심, 냉담

일단 어떤 사건이 목격되면, 구경하는 사람은 그것이 정말로 비상 상황인지 결정해야 한다. 비상 상황은 항상 명확하게 그와 같은 것으로 꼬리표가 붙어 있는 것은 아닌데, 대기실로 쏟아져 들어오는 ‘연기’는 화재에 의해 발생할 수도 있고 단순히 증기 파이프의 누출을 나타낼 수도 있다. 거리에서의 비명은 공격을 나타내거나 가족 간의 다툼을 나타낼 수도 있다. 출입구에 누워 있는 한 남자는 관상 동맥증을 앓고 있을 수도 있고 그저 술을 깨려고 잠을 자고 있을 수도 있다. 어떤 한 상황을 해석하려고 하는 사람은 자신이 어떻게 반응해야 하는지 알기 위해 흔히 자기 주변 사람들을 본다. 만약 다른 모든 사람이 침착하고 무관심하다면, 그는 그런 상태를 유지하려는 경향이 있을 것이고, 다른 모든 사람이 강하게 반응하고 있다면, 그는 아마 경계하게 될 것이다. 이러한 경향은 단순히 맹목적인 순응이 아닌데, 보통 우리는 우리 주변의 다른 사람들이 어떻게 행동하는지로부터 새로운 상황에 관한 많은 귀중한 정보를 얻는다. 길가의 식당을 고를 때 주차장에 다른 차가 없는 곳에서 멈추는 여행객은 드물다. 그러나 때때로 다른 사람들의 반응은 정확한(→ 거짓) 정보를 제공한다. 연구된 치과 병원 대기실 환자의 무관심은 그들의 내면의 불안을 제대로 보여주지 않는다. 사람들 앞에서 ‘냉정을 잃는’ 것은 창피한 일로 여겨진다. 그렇다면, 잠재적으로 심각한 상황에서, 그곳에 있는 모든 사람은 실제보다 더 무관심한 것처럼 보일 것이다. 따라서 군중은 수동성을 통해 사건이 비상 상황이 아님을 넘기지 시 비춤으로써 구성원들이 가만히 있도록 강제할 수 있다. 그런 군중 속에 있는 사람은 누구라도 그 사건이 비상 상황인 것처럼 행동하면 자신이 바보처럼 보일까 봐 두려워한다.

48. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 48)

43~45번 It was the first day of the semester. [Looked / Looking] around his shared dorm room, Noah thought that it looked exactly [like / alike] every other dorm room at the university, and he became [disappointing / disappointed]. His roommate Steve noticed it and asked what was wrong. Noah answered quietly that he thought their room was totally [bored / boring]. He wished the space felt a bit more like their space. Steve agreed and suggested that they could start [personalizing / generalize] the room like Noah wanted, the next day. Noah hardly slept that night [made / making] plans for the room. After Steve woke up, they started to rearrange the furniture. All of the chairs and the sofa in their room were facing the TV. Noah [mentioned to / mentioned] Steve that most of their visitors usually just sat and watched TV instead of chatting. In response to his idea, Steve suggested, "How about we put the sofa over there by the wall so it will be easier to have conversations?" Noah agreed, and they moved it by the wall. After [changing / changed] the place of the sofa, they could see that they now had a lot of space in the middle of their room. Then, Noah remembered [that / what] his brother Sammy had a big table in his living room for playing board games and told Steve about it. Steve and Noah both really enjoyed playing board games. So, Steve replied to Noah, "I think putting a table in the middle of our room would be great for drinking tea as well as playing board games!" Both Noah and Steve agreed and decided to go shopping for a table. As they walked through a furniture store, Steve found a pretty yellow table. Since he knew [that / what] yellow was Noah's favorite color, Steve asked him what he thought about buying that table. Noah was happy about the yellow table and said it would make their room more [uniquely / unique]. [Delighted / sorrowful], Noah added, "Well, yesterday our room was just like any other place at this school. But after today, I really feel like it'll be our place." Now, they both knew [that / if] the place would provide them with energy and refreshment.

그날은 학기 첫날이었다. 자신의 공용 기숙사 방을 둘러보면서, Noah는 그것이 대학교의 다른 모든 기숙사 방과 똑같이 생겼다는 생각이 들어서 실망했다. 그의 룸메이트 Steve는 그것을 알아차리고 무슨 일이 있는지 물었다. Noah는 그들의 방이 완전히 지루하다는 생각이 든다고 조용히 대답했다. 그는 그 공간이 약간 더 ‘자신들의’ 공간처럼 느껴지길 원했다. Steve는 동의했고, 다음날 Noah가 원하는 대로 방을 개인화하는 것을 시작할 수 있다고 제안했다. Noah는 방을 위한 계획을 짜느라 그날 밤 거의 잠을 자지 못했다. Steve가 일어난 후, 그들은 가구를 다시 배치하기 시작했다. 그들의 방에 있는 모든 의자와 소파는 TV를 향하고 있었다. Noah는 Steve에게 방문객 대부분이 답소를 나누는 대신 보통 그저 앉아서 TV를 본다고 말했다. 그의 생각에 응하여 Steve는 “소파를 저쪽 벽 옆에 놓아서 대화를 나누는 것을 더 쉽게 하는 것이 어때?” 라고 제안했다. Noah는 동의했고, 그들은 그것을 벽 옆으로 옮겼다. 소파의 위치를 바꾼 후, 그들은 이제 방 한가운데에 넓은 공간이 생겨난 것을 볼 수 있었다. 그때, Noah는 자신의 동생 Sammy가 보드게임을 하기 위해 그의 거실에 커다란 탁자를 가지고 있었다는 것을 기억했고 Steve에게 그것에 대해 말했다. Steve와 Noah 둘 다 보드게임 하는 것을 정말 즐겼다. 그래서 Steve는 Noah에게 “우리 방 한가운데에 탁자를 놓는 것은 보드게임을 하는데 뿐만 아니라 차를 마시기에도 아주 좋을 것 같다고 나는 생각해!” 라고 대답했다. Noah와 Steve는 모두 동의했고 탁자를 사러 가기로 결정했다. 그들이 걸어서 가구점을 지나갈 때, Steve는 예쁜 노란색 탁자를 발견했다. 노란색이 Noah가 가장 좋아하는 색깔이라는 것을 알았기 때문에, Steve는 그에게 그 탁자를 사는 것에 대해 어떻게 생각하느냐고 물었다. Noah는 노란색 탁자에 대해 만족했고 그것이 자신들의 방을 더 독특하게 만들 것이라고 말했다. 기뻐하며 Noah는 “자, 어제 우리 방은 이 학교의 다른 장소와 거의 똑같았어. 하지만 오늘 이후로, 나는 정말로 이곳이 ‘우리들의’ 장소가 되리라고 느껴져.” 라고 덧붙였다. 이제, 그들 둘 다 그 장소가 그들에게 에너지와 상쾌함을 제공하리라는 것을 알았다.

3단계 글의 흐름 -1

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

18번 Dear Hylean Miller,

Hello, I'm Nelson Perkins, a teacher and swimming coach at Broomstone High School. ① Last week, I made a reservation for one of your company's swimming pools for our summer swim camp. ② The rental section on your website says that there are two other swimming pools during the summer season: the Splash Pool and the Rainbow Pool. ③ Please let me know if an additional rental would be possible. ④ Thank you in advance. ⑤

Best Wishes,
Nelson Perkins

49. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?49)

However, due to its popularity, thirty more students are coming to the camp than we expected, so we need one more swimming pool for them.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

19번 The island tour bus Jessica was riding on was moving slowly toward the ocean cliffs. ① Outside, the sky was getting dark. ② Jessica sighed with concern, "I'm going to miss the sunset because of the traffic." ③ The bus arrived at the cliffs' parking lot. ④ While the other passengers were gathering their bags, Jessica quickly got off the bus and she ran up the cliff that was famous for its ocean views. ⑤ Just then she saw the setting sun and it still shone brightly in the sky. Jessica said to herself, "The glow of the sun is so beautiful. It's even better than I expected."

50. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?50)

She was about to give up when she got to the top.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

20번 Consider two athletes who both want to play in college. ① One says she has to work very hard and the other uses goal setting to create a plan to stay on track and work on specific skills where she is lacking. ② Both are working hard but only the latter is working smart. ③ It can be frustrating for athletes to work extremely hard but not make the progress they wanted. What can make the difference is drive — utilizing the mental gear to maximize gains made in the technical and physical areas. ④ Drive provides direction (goals), sustains effort (motivation), and creates a training mindset that goes beyond simply working hard. ⑤ While desire might make you spin those gears faster and harder as you work out or practice, drive is what built them in the first place.

* vigor: 활력, 활기

51. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?51)

Drive applies direct force on your physical and technical gears, strengthening and polishing them so they can spin with vigor and purpose.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

21번 Our view of the world is not given to us from the outside in a pure, objective form; it is shaped by our mental abilities, our shared cultural perspectives and our unique values and beliefs. ① This is not to say that there is no reality outside our minds or that the world is just an illusion. ② It is to say that our version of reality is precisely that: our version, not the version. ③ We can see the world only as it appears to us, not "as it truly is," because there is no "as it truly is" without a perspective to give it form. ④ Philosopher Thomas Nagel argued that there is no "view from nowhere," since we cannot see the world except from a particular perspective, and that perspective influences what we see. ⑤ We can experience the world only through the human lenses that make it intelligible to us.

* illusion: 환영

52. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?52)

There is no single, universal or authoritative version that makes sense, other than as a theoretical construct.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

22번 Often overlooked, but just as important a stakeholder, is the consumer who plays a large role in the notion of the privacy paradox. ① There is an awareness among consumers, not only that their personal data helps to drive the rich experiences that these companies provide, but also that sharing this data is the price you pay for these experiences, in whole or in part. ② Without a better understanding of the what, when, and why of data collection and use, the consumer is often left feeling vulnerable and conflicted. ③ “I love this restaurant-finder app on my phone, but what happens to my data if I press ‘ok’ when asked if that app can use my current location?” ④ Armed with tools that can provide them options, the consumer moves from passive bystander to active participant. ⑤

* stakeholder: 이해관계자 ** vulnerable: 상처를 입기 쉬운

53. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?53)

Consumer engagement levels in all manner of digital experiences and communities have simply exploded — and they show little or no signs of slowing.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

23번 ① Considerable work by cultural psychologists and anthropologists has shown that there are indeed large and sometimes surprising differences in the words and concepts that different cultures have for describing emotions, as well as in the social circumstances that draw out the expression of particular emotions. ② However, those data do not actually show that different cultures have different emotions, if we think of emotions as central, neurally implemented states. ③ As for, say, color vision, they just say that, despite the same internal processing architecture, how we interpret, categorize, and name emotions varies according to culture and that we learn in a particular culture the social context in which it is appropriate to express emotions. ④ In a sense, we can think of a basic, culturally universal emotion set that is shaped by evolution and implemented in the brain, but the links between such emotional states and stimuli, behavior, and other cognitive states are plastic and can be modified by learning in a specific cultural context. ⑤

* anthropologist: 인류학자

** stimuli: 자극 *** cognitive: 인지적인

54. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?54)

However, the emotional states themselves are likely to be quite invariant across cultures.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

24번 The approach, joint cognitive systems, treats a robot as part of a human-machine team where the intelligence is synergistic, arising from the contributions of each agent. ① The team consists of at least one robot and one human and is often called a mixed team because it is a mixture of human and robot agents. ② Self-driving cars, where a person turns on and off the driving, is an example of a joint cognitive system. Entertainment robots are examples of mixed teams as are robots for telecommuting. ③ The design process concentrates on how the agents will cooperate and coordinate with each other to accomplish the team goals. ④ Rather than treating robots as peer agents with their own completely independent agenda, joint cognitive systems approaches treat robots as helpers such as service animals or sheep dogs. ⑤

55. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?55)

In joint cognitive system designs, artificial intelligence is used along with human-robot interaction principles to create robots that can be intelligent enough to be good team members.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

26번 William Buckland (1784—1856) was well known as one of the greatest geologists in his time. ① His birthplace, Axminster in Britain, was rich with fossils, and as a child, he naturally became interested in fossils while collecting them. ② In 1801, Buckland won a scholarship and was admitted to Corpus Christi College, Oxford. ③ After Kidd resigned his position, Buckland was appointed his successor at the college. ④ Buckland used representative samples and large-scale geological maps in his lectures, which made his lectures more lively. ⑤ In 1824, he announced the discovery of the bones of a giant creature, and he named it Megalosaurus, or 'great lizard'. He won the prize from the Geological Society due to his achievements in geology.

56. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?56)

He developed his scientific knowledge there while attending John Kidd's lectures on mineralogy and chemistry.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

29번 Ecosystems differ in composition and extent. ① They can be defined as ranging from the communities and interactions of organisms in your mouth or those in the canopy of a rain forest to all those in Earth's oceans. ② There are systems that turn over in minutes, and there are others whose rhythmic time extends to hundreds of years. ③ Some ecosystems are extensive ('biomes', such as the African savanna); some cover regions (river basins); many involve clusters of villages (micro-watersheds); others are confined to the level of a single village (the village pond). ④ In each example there is an element of indivisibility. Divide an ecosystem into parts by creating barriers, and the sum of the productivity of the parts will typically be found to be lower than the productivity of the whole, other things being equal. ⑤ The mobility of biological populations is a reason. Safepassages, for example, enable migratory species to survive.

* canopy: 덮개 ** basin: 유역

57. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?57)

The processes governing them differ in complexity and speed.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

30번 In recent years urban transport professionals globally have largely acquiesced to the view that automobile demand in cities needs to be managed rather than accommodated. ① Even without the imperative of climate change, the physical constraints of densely inhabited cities and the corresponding demands of accessibility, mobility, safety, air pollution, and urban livability all limit the option of expanding road networks purely to accommodate this rising demand. ② As a result, as cities develop and their residents become more prosperous, persuading people to choose not to use cars becomes an increasingly key focus of city managers and planners. ③ Improving the quality of alternative options, such as walking, cycling, and public transport, is a central element of this strategy. ④ However, the most direct approach to managing automobile demand is making motorized travel more expensive or restricting it with administrative rules. ⑤ The contribution of motorized travel to climate change reinforces this imperative.

* acquiesce: 따르다

** imperative: 불가피한 것 *** constraint: 압박

58. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?58)

Rising incomes inevitably lead to increases in motorization.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

31번 Young contemporary artists who employ digital technologies in their practice rarely make reference to computers. ① For example, Wade Guyton, an abstractionist who uses a word processing program and inkjet printers, does not call himself a computer artist. ② Moreover, some critics, who admire his work, are little concerned about his extensive use of computers in the art-making process. ③ This is a marked contrast from three decades ago when artists who utilized computers were labeled by critics — often disapprovingly — as computer artists. ④ With tablets and cell phones surpassing personal computers in Internet usage, and as slim digital devices resemble nothing like the room-sized mainframes and bulky desktop computers of previous decades, it now appears that the computer artist is finally extinct. ⑤

59. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?59)

For the present generation of artists, the computer, or more appropriately, the laptop, is one in a collection of integrated, portable digital technologies that link their social and working life.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

33번 ① Manufacturers design their innovation processes around the way they think the process works. ② The vast majority of manufacturers still think that product development and service development are always done by manufacturers, and that their job is always to find a need and fill it rather than to sometimes find and commercialize an innovation that lead users have already developed. ③ Accordingly, manufacturers have set up market-research departments to explore the needs of users in the target market, product-development groups to think up suitable products to address those needs, and so forth. ④ The needs and prototype solutions of lead users — if encountered at all — are typically rejected as outliers of no interest. ⑤

60. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?60)

Indeed, when lead users' innovations do enter a firm's product line — and they have been shown to be the actual source of many major innovations for many firms — they typically arrive with a lag and by an unusual and unsystematic route.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

34번 Development can get very complicated and fanciful. ① A fugue by Johann Sebastian Bach illustrates how far this process could go, when a single melodic line, sometimes just a handful of notes, was all that the composer needed to create a brilliant work containing lots of intricate development within a coherent structure. ② Ludwig van Beethoven's famous Fifth Symphony provides an exceptional example of how much mileage a classical composer can get out of a few notes and a simple rhythmic tapping. ③ Just as we don't always see the intricate brushwork that goes into the creation of a painting, we may not always notice how Beethoven keeps finding fresh uses for his motto or how he develops his material into a large, cohesive statement. ④ But a lot of the enjoyment we get from that mighty symphony stems from the inventiveness behind it, the impressive development of musical ideas. ⑤

* intricate: 복잡한 ** coherent: 통일성 있는

61. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?61)

The opening da-da-da-DUM that everyone has heard somewhere or another appears in an incredible variety of ways throughout not only the opening movement, but the remaining three movements, like a kind of motto or a connective thread.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

35번 ① The animal in a conflict between attacking a rival and fleeing may initially not have sufficient information to enable it to make a decision straight away. ② But if the rival is weak and easily defeatable, then there could be considerable benefit in going ahead and obtaining the territory, females, food or whatever is at stake. ③ By taking a little extra time to collect information about the opponent, the animal is more likely to reach a decision that maximizes its chances of winning than if it takes a decision without such information. ④ Many signals are now seen as having this information gathering or 'assessment' function, directly contributing to the mechanism of the decision-making process by supplying vital information about the likely outcomes of the various options. ⑤

62. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? 62)

If the rival is likely to win the fight, then the optimal decision would be to give up immediately and not risk getting injured.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

36번 The fossil record provides evidence of evolution. The story the fossils tell is one of change. ① Creatures existed in the past that are no longer with us. Sequential changes are found in many fossils showing the change of certain features over time from a common ancestor, as in the case of the horse. ② Apart from demonstrating that evolution did occur, the fossil record also provides tests of the predictions made from evolutionary theory. ③ For example, the theory predicts that single-celled organisms evolved before multicelled organisms. ④ Note that the possibility always remains that the opposite could be found. If multicelled organisms were indeed found to have evolved before single-celled organisms, then the theory of evolution would be rejected. ⑤ A good scientific theory always allows for the possibility of rejection. The fact that we have not found such a case in countless examinations of the fossil record strengthens the case for evolutionary theory.

63. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? 63)

The fossil record supports this prediction — multicelled organisms are found in layers of earth millions of years after the first appearance of single-celled organisms.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

Φ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

37번 In economics, there is a principle known as the sunk *cost fallacy*. The idea is that when you are invested and have ownership in something, you overvalue that thing. ① For example, people often remain in terrible relationships simply because they've invested a great deal of themselves into them. ② Or someone may continue pouring money into a business that is clearly a bad idea in the market. ③ Sometimes, the smartest thing a person can do is quit. Although this is true, it has also become a tired and played-out argument. Sunk cost doesn't always have to be a bad thing. ④ Actually, you can leverage this human tendency to your benefit. ⑤ Like someone invests a great deal of money in a personal trainer to ensure they follow through on their commitment, you, too, can invest a great deal up front to ensure you stay on the path you want to be on.

* leverage: 이용하다

64. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?64)

This leads people to continue on paths or pursuits that should clearly be abandoned.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

Φ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

38번 Simply maintaining yields at current levels often requires new cultivars and management methods, since pests and diseases continue to evolve, and aspects of the chemical, physical, and social environment can change over several decades. ① In the 1960s, many people considered pesticides to be mainly beneficial to mankind. ② Developing new, broadly effective, and persistent pesticides often was considered to be the best way to control pests on crop plants. ③ Since that time, it has become apparent that broadly effective pesticides can have harmful effects on beneficial insects, which can negate their effects in controlling pests, and that persistent pesticides can damage non-target organisms in the ecosystem, such as birds and people. ④ Also, it has become difficult for companies to develop new pesticides, even those that can have major beneficial effects and few negative effects. Very high costs are involved in following all of the procedures needed to gain government approval for new pesticides. ⑤

* pesticide: 살충제 ** cultivar: 품종 *** breed: 개량하다

65. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?65)

Consequently, more consideration is being given to other ways to manage pests, such as incorporating greater resistance to pests into cultivars by breeding and using other biological control methods.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

39번 The dynamics of collective detection have an interesting feature. Which cue(s) do individuals use as evidence of predator attack? ① In some cases, when an individual detects a predator, its best response is to seek shelter. ② Departure from the group may signal danger to nonvigilant animals and cause what appears to be a coordinated flushing of prey from the area. ③ This makes sense from the perspective of information reliability. ④ If one group member departs, it might have done so for a number of reasons that have little to do with predation threat. If nonvigilant animals escaped each time a single member left the group, they would frequently respond when there was no predator (a false alarm). ⑤ On the other hand, when several individuals depart the group at the same time, a true threat is much more likely to be present.

* predator: 포식자 ** vigilant: 경계하는 *** flushing: 날아오름

66. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? 66)

Studies on dark-eyed juncos (a type of bird) support the view that nonvigilant animals attend to departures of individual group mates but that the departure of multiple individuals causes a greater escape response in the nonvigilant individuals.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

40번 Mobilities in transit offer a broad field to be explored by different disciplines in all faculties, in addition to the humanities. ① In spite of increasing acceleration, for example in travelling through geographical or virtual space, our body becomes more and more a passive non-moving container, which is transported by artefacts or loaded up with inner feelings of being mobile in the so-called information society. ② Technical mobilities turn human beings into some kind of terminal creatures, who spend most of their time at rest and who need to participate in sports in order to balance their daily disproportion of motion and rest. ③ Have we come closer to Aristotle's image of God as the immobile mover, when elites exercise their power to move money, things and people, while they themselves do not need to move at all? ④ They cannot decide how and where to move, but are just moved around or locked out or even locked in without either the right to move or the right to stay. ⑤



In a technology and information society, human beings, whose bodily movement is less necessary, appear to have gained increased mobility and power, and such a mobility-related human condition raises the issue of social inequality.

67. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? 67)

Others, at the bottom of this power, are victims of mobility-structured social exclusion.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

Φ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

41~42번 Once an event is noticed, an onlooker must decide if it is truly an emergency. Emergencies are not always clearly labeled as such: “smoke” pouring into a waiting room may be caused by fire, or it may merely indicate a leak in a steam pipe. Screams in the street may signal an attack or a family quarrel. ① A man lying in a doorway may be having a coronary — or he may simply be sleeping off a drunk. A person trying to interpret a situation often looks at those around him to see how he should react. ② If everyone else is calm and indifferent, he will tend to remain so; if everyone else is reacting strongly, he is likely to become alert. This tendency is not merely blind conformity; ordinarily we derive much valuable information about new situations from how others around us behave. ③ It’s a rare traveler who, in picking a roadside restaurant, chooses to stop at one where no other cars appear in the parking lot. ④ The studied nonchalance of patients in a dentist’s waiting room is a poor indication of their inner anxiety. ⑤ It is considered embarrassing to “lose your cool” in public. In a potentially acute situation, then, everyone present will appear more unconcerned than he is in fact. A crowd can thus force inaction on its members by implying, through its passivity, that an event is not an emergency. Any individual in such a crowd fears that he may appear a fool if he behaves as though it were.

* coronary: 관상 동맥증 ** nonchalance: 무관심, 냉담

68. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?68)

But occasionally the reactions of others provide false information.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

Φ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

43~45번 It was the first day of the semester. Looking around his shared dorm room, Noah thought that it looked exactly like every other dorm room at the university, and he became disappointed. His roommate Steve noticed it and asked what was wrong. ① Noah answered quietly that he thought their room was totally boring. He wished the space felt a bit more like their space. Steve agreed and suggested that they could start personalizing the room like Noah wanted, the next day. ②

Noah mentioned to Steve that most of their visitors usually just sat and watched TV instead of chatting. In response to his idea, Steve suggested, “How about we put the sofa over there by the wall so it will be easier to have conversations?” Noah agreed, and they moved it by the wall. ③ After changing the place of the sofa, they could see that they now had a lot of space in the middle of their room. Then, Noah remembered that his brother Sammy had a big table in his living room for playing board games and told Steve about it. Steve and Noah both really enjoyed playing board games. ④ So, Steve replied to Noah, “ I think putting a table in the middle of our room would be great for drinking tea as well as playing board games!” Both Noah and Steve agreed and decided to go shopping for a table. ⑤ As they walked through a furniture store, Steve found a pretty yellow table. Since he knew that yellow was Noah’s favorite color, Steve asked him what he thought about buying that table. Noah was happy about the yellow table and said it would make their room more unique. Delighted, Noah added, “Well, yesterday our room was just like any other place at this school. But after today, I really feel like it’ll be our place.” Now, they both knew that the place would provide them with energy and refreshment.

69. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?69)

Noah hardly slept that night making plans for the room. After Steve woke up, they started to rearrange the furniture. All of the chairs and the sofa in their room were facing the TV.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

3단계 글의 흐름 -2

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

18번 Dear Hylean Miller,

Hello, I'm Nelson Perkins, a teacher and swimming coach at Broomstone High School. ① However, due to its popularity, thirty more students are coming to the camp than we expected, so we need one more swimming pool for them. ② The rental section on your website says that there are two other swimming pools during the summer season: the Splash Pool and the Rainbow Pool. ③ Please let me know if an additional rental would be possible. ④ Thank you in advance. ⑤

Best Wishes,
Nelson Perkins

70. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?70)

Last week, I made a reservation for one of your company's swimming pools for our summer swim camp.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

19번 The island tour bus Jessica was riding on was moving slowly toward the ocean cliffs. ① Outside, the sky was getting dark. ② Jessica sighed with concern, "I'm going to miss the sunset because of the traffic." ③ While the other passengers were gathering their bags, Jessica quickly got off the bus and she ran up the cliff that was famous for its ocean views. ④ She was about to give up when she got to the top. ⑤ Just then she saw the setting sun and it still shone brightly in the sky. Jessica said to herself, "The glow of the sun is so beautiful. It's even better than I expected."

71. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?71)

The bus arrived at the cliffs' parking lot.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

20번 Consider two athletes who both want to play in college. ① One says she has to work very hard and the other uses goal setting to create a plan to stay on track and work on specific skills where she is lacking. ② Both are working hard but only the latter is working smart. It can be frustrating for athletes to work extremely hard but not make the progress they wanted. ③ What can make the difference is drive — utilizing the mental gear to maximize gains made in the technical and physical areas. ④ Drive applies direct force on your physical and technical gears, strengthening and polishing them so they can spin with vigor and purpose. ⑤ While desire might make you spin those gears faster and harder as you work out or practice, drive is what built them in the first place.

* vigor: 활력, 활기

72. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?72)

Drive provides direction (goals), sustains effort (motivation), and creates a training mindset that goes beyond simply working hard.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

21번 Our view of the world is not given to us from the outside in a pure, objective form; it is shaped by our mental abilities, our shared cultural perspectives and our unique values and beliefs. ① This is not to say that there is no reality outside our minds or that the world is just an illusion. ② It is to say that our version of reality is precisely that: our version, not the version. ③ There is no single, universal or authoritative version that makes sense, other than as a theoretical construct. ④ Philosopher Thomas Nagel argued that there is no "view from nowhere," since we cannot see the world except from a particular perspective, and that perspective influences what we see. ⑤ We can experience the world only through the human lenses that make it intelligible to us.

* illusion: 환영

73. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?73)

We can see the world only as it appears to us, not "as it truly is," because there is no "as it truly is" without a perspective to give it form.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

22번 Often overlooked, but just as important a stakeholder, is the consumer who plays a large role in the notion of the privacy paradox. ① Consumer engagement levels in all manner of digital experiences and communities have simply exploded — and they show little or no signs of slowing. ② There is an awareness among consumers, not only that their personal data helps to drive the rich experiences that these companies provide, but also that sharing this data is the price you pay for these experiences, in whole or in part. ③ “I love this restaurant-finder app on my phone, but what happens to my data if I press ‘ok’ when asked if that app can use my current location?” ④ Armed with tools that can provide them options, the consumer moves from passive bystander to active participant. ⑤

* stakeholder: 이해관계자 ** vulnerable: 상처를 입기 쉬운

74. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?74)

Without a better understanding of the what, when, and why of data collection and use, the consumer is often left feeling vulnerable and conflicted.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

23번 ① Considerable work by cultural psychologists and anthropologists has shown that there are indeed large and sometimes surprising differences in the words and concepts that different cultures have for describing emotions, as well as in the social circumstances that draw out the expression of particular emotions. ② As for, say, color vision, they just say that, despite the same internal processing architecture, how we interpret, categorize, and name emotions varies according to culture and that we learn in a particular culture the social context in which it is appropriate to express emotions. ③ However, the emotional states themselves are likely to be quite invariant across cultures. ④ In a sense, we can think of a basic, culturally universal emotion set that is shaped by evolution and implemented in the brain, but the links between such emotional states and stimuli, behavior, and other cognitive states are plastic and can be modified by learning in a specific cultural context. ⑤

* anthropologist: 인류학자

** stimuli: 자극 *** cognitive: 인지적인

75. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?75)

However, those data do not actually show that different cultures have different emotions, if we think of emotions as central, neurally implemented states.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

24번 The approach, joint cognitive systems, treats a robot as part of a human-machine team where the intelligence is synergistic, arising from the contributions of each agent. ① The team consists of at least one robot and one human and is often called a mixed team because it is a mixture of human and robot agents. ② Self-driving cars, where a person turns on and off the driving, is an example of a joint cognitive system. ③ Entertainment robots are examples of mixed teams as are robots for telecommuting. ④ The design process concentrates on how the agents will cooperate and coordinate with each other to accomplish the team goals. ⑤ In joint cognitive system designs, artificial intelligence is used along with human-robot interaction principles to create robots that can be intelligent enough to be good team members.

76. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?㉞

Rather than treating robots as peer agents with their own completely independent agenda, joint cognitive systems approaches treat robots as helpers such as service animals or sheep dogs.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

26번 William Buckland (1784—1856) was well known as one of the greatest geologists in his time. His birthplace, Axminster in Britain, was rich with fossils, and as a child, he naturally became interested in fossils while collecting them. ① In 1801, Buckland won a scholarship and was admitted to Corpus Christi College, Oxford. ② He developed his scientific knowledge there while attending John Kidd's lectures on mineralogy and chemistry. ③ After Kidd resigned his position, Buckland was appointed his successor at the college. ④ In 1824, he announced the discovery of the bones of a giant creature, and he named it Megalosaurus, or 'great lizard'. He won the prize from the Geological Society due to his achievements in geology. ⑤

77. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?㉞

Buckland used representative samples and large-scale geological maps in his lectures, which made his lectures more lively.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

29번 Ecosystems differ in composition and extent. They can be defined as ranging from the communities and interactions of organisms in your mouth or those in the canopy of a rain forest to all those in Earth's oceans. ① The processes governing them differ in complexity and speed. ② There are systems that turn over in minutes, and there are others whose rhythmic time extends to hundreds of years. ③ In each example there is an element of indivisibility. ④ Divide an ecosystem into parts by creating barriers, and the sum of the productivity of the parts will typically be found to be lower than the productivity of the whole, other things being equal. ⑤ The mobility of biological populations is a reason. Safepassages, for example, enable migratory species to survive.

* canopy: 덮개 ** basin: 유역

78. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?㉞

Some ecosystems are extensive ('biomes', such as the African savanna); some cover regions (river basins); many involve clusters of villages (micro-watersheds); others are confined to the level of a single village (the village pond).

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

Φ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

30번 In recent years urban transport professionals globally have largely acquiesced to the view that automobile demand in cities needs to be managed rather than accommodated. ① Rising incomes inevitably lead to increases in motorization. ② Even without the imperative of climate change, the physical constraints of densely inhabited cities and the corresponding demands of accessibility, mobility, safety, air pollution, and urban livability all limit the option of expanding road networks purely to accommodate this rising demand. ③ As a result, as cities develop and their residents become more prosperous, persuading people to choose not to use cars becomes an increasingly key focus of city managers and planners. ④ However, the most direct approach to managing automobile demand is making motorized travel more expensive or restricting it with administrative rules. ⑤ The contribution of motorized travel to climate change reinforces this imperative.

* acquiesce: 따르다

** imperative: 불가피한 것 *** constraint: 압박

79. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?79)

Improving the quality of alternative options, such as walking, cycling, and public transport, is a central element of this strategy.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

Φ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

31번 Young contemporary artists who employ digital technologies in their practice rarely make reference to computers. ① Moreover, some critics, who admire his work, are little concerned about his extensive use of computers in the art-making process. ② This is a marked contrast from three decades ago when artists who utilized computers were labeled by critics — often disapprovingly — as computer artists. ③ For the present generation of artists, the computer, or more appropriately, the laptop, is one in a collection of integrated, portable digital technologies that link their social and working life. ④ With tablets and cell phones surpassing personal computers in Internet usage, and as slim digital devices resemble nothing like the room-sized mainframes and bulky desktop computers of previous decades, it now appears that the computer artist is finally extinct. ⑤

80. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?80)

For example, Wade Guyton, an abstractionist who uses a word processing program and inkjet printers, does not call himself a computer artist.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

33번 ① Manufacturers design their innovation processes around the way they think the process works. ② Accordingly, manufacturers have set up market-research departments to explore the needs of users in the target market, product-development groups to think up suitable products to address those needs, and so forth. ③ The needs and prototype solutions of lead users — if encountered at all — are typically rejected as outliers of no interest. ④ Indeed, when lead users' innovations do enter a firm's product line — and they have been shown to be the actual source of many major innovations for many firms — they typically arrive with a lag and by an unusual and unsystematic route. ⑤

81. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?81)

The vast majority of manufacturers still think that product development and service development are always done by manufacturers, and that their job is always to find a need and fill it rather than to sometimes find and commercialize an innovation that lead users have already developed.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

34번 Development can get very complicated and fanciful. ① A fugue by Johann Sebastian Bach illustrates how far this process could go, when a single melodic line, sometimes just a handful of notes, was all that the composer needed to create a brilliant work containing lots of intricate development within a coherent structure. ② Ludwig van Beethoven's famous Fifth Symphony provides an exceptional example of how much mileage a classical composer can get out of a few notes and a simple rhythmic tapping. ③ The opening da-da-da-DUM that everyone has heard somewhere or another appears in an incredible variety of ways throughout not only the opening movement, but the remaining three movements, like a kind of motto or a connective thread. ④ Just as we don't always see the intricate brushwork that goes into the creation of a painting, we may not always notice how Beethoven keeps finding fresh uses for his motto or how he develops his material into a large, cohesive statement. ⑤

* intricate: 복잡한 ** coherent: 통일성 있는

82. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?82)

But a lot of the enjoyment we get from that mighty symphony stems from the inventiveness behind it, the impressive development of musical ideas.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

Φ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

35번 ① The animal in a conflict between attacking a rival and fleeing may initially not have sufficient information to enable it to make a decision straight away. ② If the rival is likely to win the fight, then the optimal decision would be to give up immediately and not risk getting injured. ③ By taking a little extra time to collect information about the opponent, the animal is more likely to reach a decision that maximizes its chances of winning than if it takes a decision without such information. ④ Many signals are now seen as having this information gathering or 'assessment' function, directly contributing to the mechanism of the decision-making process by supplying vital information about the likely outcomes of the various options. ⑤

83. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?83)

But if the rival is weak and easily defeatable, then there could be considerable benefit in going ahead and obtaining the territory, females, food or whatever is at stake.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

Φ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

36번 The fossil record provides evidence of evolution. The story the fossils tell is one of change. ① Creatures existed in the past that are no longer with us. Sequential changes are found in many fossils showing the change of certain features over time from a common ancestor, as in the case of the horse. ② For example, the theory predicts that single-celled organisms evolved before multicelled organisms. ③ The fossil record supports this prediction — multicelled organisms are found in layers of earth millions of years after the first appearance of single-celled organisms. ④ Note that the possibility always remains that the opposite could be found. If multicelled organisms were indeed found to have evolved before single-celled organisms, then the theory of evolution would be rejected. ⑤ A good scientific theory always allows for the possibility of rejection. The fact that we have not found such a case in countless examinations of the fossil record strengthens the case for evolutionary theory.

84. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?84)

Apart from demonstrating that evolution did occur, the fossil record also provides tests of the predictions made from evolutionary theory.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

37번 In economics, there is a principle known as the sunk *cost fallacy*. The idea is that when you are invested and have ownership in something, you overvalue that thing. ① This leads people to continue on paths or pursuits that should clearly be abandoned. ② For example, people often remain in terrible relationships simply because they've invested a great deal of themselves into them. ③ Or someone may continue pouring money into a business that is clearly a bad idea in the market. ④ Actually, you can leverage this human tendency to your benefit. ⑤ Like someone invests a great deal of money in a personal trainer to ensure they follow through on their commitment, you, too, can invest a great deal up front to ensure you stay on the path you want to be on.

* leverage: 이용하다

85. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?85)

Sometimes, the smartest thing a person can do is quit. Although this is true, it has also become a tired and played-out argument. Sunk cost doesn't always have to be a bad thing.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

38번 Simply maintaining yields at current levels often requires new cultivars and management methods, since pests and diseases continue to evolve, and aspects of the chemical, physical, and social environment can change over several decades. ① Developing new, broadly effective, and persistent pesticides often was considered to be the best way to control pests on crop plants. ② Since that time, it has become apparent that broadly effective pesticides can have harmful effects on beneficial insects, which can negate their effects in controlling pests, and that persistent pesticides can damage non-target organisms in the ecosystem, such as birds and people. ③ Also, it has become difficult for companies to develop new pesticides, even those that can have major beneficial effects and few negative effects. ④ Very high costs are involved in following all of the procedures needed to gain government approval for new pesticides. ⑤ Consequently, more consideration is being given to other ways to manage pests, such as incorporating greater resistance to pests into cultivars by breeding and using other biological control methods.

* pesticide: 살충제 ** cultivar: 품종 *** breed: 개량하다

86. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?86)

In the 1960s, many people considered pesticides to be mainly beneficial to mankind.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

39번 The dynamics of collective detection have an interesting feature. Which cue(s) do individuals use as evidence of predator attack? ① In some cases, when an individual detects a predator, its best response is to seek shelter. Departure from the group may signal danger to nonvigilant animals and cause what appears to be a coordinated flushing of prey from the area. ② Studies on dark-eyed juncos (a type of bird) support the view that nonvigilant animals attend to departures of individual group mates but that the departure of multiple individuals causes a greater escape response in the nonvigilant individuals. ③ This makes sense from the perspective of information reliability. ④ If one group member departs, it might have done so for a number of reasons that have little to do with predation threat. If nonvigilant animals escaped each time a single member left the group, they would frequently respond when there was no predator (a false alarm). ⑤

* predator: 포식자 ** vigilant: 경계하는 *** flushing: 날아오름

87. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? 87)

On the other hand, when several individuals depart the group at the same time, a true threat is much more likely to be present.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

40번 Mobilities in transit offer a broad field to be explored by different disciplines in all faculties, in addition to the humanities. ① In spite of increasing acceleration, for example in travelling through geographical or virtual space, our body becomes more and more a passive non-moving container, which is transported by artefacts or loaded up with inner feelings of being mobile in the so-called information society. ② Have we come closer to Aristotle's image of God as the immobile mover, when elites exercise their power to move money, things and people, while they themselves do not need to move at all? ③ Others, at the bottom of this power, are victims of mobility-structured social exclusion. ④ They cannot decide how and where to move, but are just moved around or locked out or even locked in without either the right to move or the right to stay. ⑤



In a technology and information society, human beings, whose bodily movement is less necessary, appear to have gained increased mobility and power, and such a mobility-related human condition raises the issue of social inequality.

88. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? 88)

Technical mobilities turn human beings into some kind of terminal creatures, who spend most of their time at rest and who need to participate in sports in order to balance their daily disproportion of motion and rest.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

Φ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

41~42번 Once an event is noticed, an onlooker must decide if it is truly an emergency. Emergencies are not always clearly labeled as such: “smoke” pouring into a waiting room may be caused by fire, or it may merely indicate a leak in a steam pipe. Screams in the street may signal an attack or a family quarrel. ① A man lying in a doorway may be having a coronary — or he may simply be sleeping off a drunk. A person trying to interpret a situation often looks at those around him to see how he should react. ② This tendency is not merely blind conformity; ordinarily we derive much valuable information about new situations from how others around us behave. ③ It’s a rare traveler who, in picking a roadside restaurant, chooses to stop at one where no other cars appear in the parking lot. But occasionally the reactions of others provide false information. ④ The studied nonchalance of patients in a dentist’s waiting room is a poor indication of their inner anxiety. It is considered embarrassing to “lose your cool” in public. In a potentially acute situation, then, everyone present will appear more unconcerned than he is in fact. ⑤ A crowd can thus force inaction on its members by implying, through its passivity, that an event is not an emergency. Any individual in such a crowd fears that he may appear a fool if he behaves as though it were.

* coronary: 관상 동맥증 ** nonchalance: 무관심, 냉담

89. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?89)

If everyone else is calm and indifferent, he will tend to remain so; if everyone else is reacting strongly, he is likely to become alert.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

Φ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

43~45번 It was the first day of the semester. Looking around his shared dorm room, Noah thought that it looked exactly like every other dorm room at the university, and he became disappointed. His roommate Steve noticed it and asked what was wrong. ① Noah answered quietly that he thought their room was totally boring. He wished the space felt a bit more like their space. Steve agreed and suggested that they could start personalizing the room like Noah wanted, the next day. Noah hardly slept that night making plans for the room. ② After Steve woke up, they started to rearrange the furniture. All of the chairs and the sofa in their room were facing the TV. Noah mentioned to Steve that most of their visitors usually just sat and watched TV instead of chatting. In response to his idea, Steve suggested, “How about we put the sofa over there by the wall so it will be easier to have conversations?” Noah agreed, and they moved it by the wall. ③ Then, Noah remembered that his brother Sammy had a big table in his living room for playing board games and told Steve about it. Steve and Noah both really enjoyed playing board games. So, Steve replied to Noah, “ I think putting a table in the middle of our room would be great for drinking tea as well as playing board games!” Both Noah and Steve agreed and decided to go shopping for a table. ④ As they walked through a furniture store, Steve found a pretty yellow table. Since he knew that yellow was Noah’s favorite color, Steve asked him what he thought about buying that table. Noah was happy about the yellow table and said it would make their room more unique. ⑤ Delighted, Noah added, “Well, yesterday our room was just like any other place at this school. But after today, I really feel like it’ll be our place.” Now, they both knew that the place would provide them with energy and refreshment.

90. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?90)

After changing the place of the sofa, they could see that they now had a lot of space in the middle of their room.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

3단계 글의 흐름 -3

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

18번 Dear Hylean Miller,

Hello, I'm Nelson Perkins, a teacher and swimming coach at Broomstone High School. ① Last week, I made a reservation for one of your company's swimming pools for our summer swim camp. ② However, due to its popularity, thirty more students are coming to the camp than we expected, so we need one more swimming pool for them. ③ Please let me know if an additional rental would be possible. ④ Thank you in advance. ⑤

Best Wishes,
Nelson Perkins

91. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?91)

The rental section on your website says that there are two other swimming pools during the summer season: the Splash Pool and the Rainbow Pool.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

19번

The island tour bus Jessica was riding on was moving slowly toward the ocean cliffs. ① Outside, the sky was getting dark. Jessica sighed with concern, "I'm going to miss the sunset because of the traffic." ② The bus arrived at the cliffs' parking lot. ③ While the other passengers were gathering their bags, Jessica quickly got off the bus and she ran up the cliff that was famous for its ocean views. ④ She was about to give up when she got to the top. ⑤ Jessica said to herself, "The glow of the sun is so beautiful. It's even better than I expected."

92. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?92)

Just then she saw the setting sun and it still shone brightly in the sky.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

20번

Consider two athletes who both want to play in college. ① One says she has to work very hard and the other uses goal setting to create a plan to stay on track and work on specific skills where she is lacking. ② It can be frustrating for athletes to work extremely hard but not make the progress they wanted. ③ What can make the difference is drive — utilizing the mental gear to maximize gains made in the technical and physical areas. Drive provides direction (goals), sustains effort (motivation), and creates a training mindset that goes beyond simply working hard. ④ Drive applies direct force on your physical and technical gears, strengthening and polishing them so they can spin with vigor and purpose. ⑤ While desire might make you spin those gears faster and harder as you work out or practice, drive is what built them in the first place.

* vigor: 활력, 활기

93. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?93)

Both are working hard but only the latter is working smart.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

21번

Our view of the world is not given to us from the outside in a pure, objective form; it is shaped by our mental abilities, our shared cultural perspectives and our unique values and beliefs. ① It is to say that our version of reality is precisely that: our version, not the version. ② There is no single, universal or authoritative version that makes sense, other than as a theoretical construct. ③ We can see the world only as it appears to us, not "as it truly is," because there is no "as it truly is" without a perspective to give it form. ④ Philosopher Thomas Nagel argued that there is no "view from nowhere," since we cannot see the world except from a particular perspective, and that perspective influences what we see. ⑤ We can experience the world only through the human lenses that make it intelligible to us.

* illusion: 환영

94. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?94)

This is not to say that there is no reality outside our minds or that the world is just an illusion.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

22번 Often overlooked, but just as important a stakeholder, is the consumer who plays a large role in the notion of the privacy paradox. ① Consumer engagement levels in all manner of digital experiences and communities have simply exploded — and they show little or no signs of slowing. ② There is an awareness among consumers, not only that their personal data helps to drive the rich experiences that these companies provide, but also that sharing this data is the price you pay for these experiences, in whole or in part. ③ Without a better understanding of the what, when, and why of data collection and use, the consumer is often left feeling vulnerable and conflicted. ④ Armed with tools that can provide them options, the consumer moves from passive bystander to active participant. ⑤

* stakeholder: 이해관계자 ** vulnerable: 상처를 입기 쉬운

95. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?95)

“I love this restaurant-finder app on my phone, but what happens to my data if I press ‘ok’ when asked if that app can use my current location?”

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

23번 ① Considerable work by cultural psychologists and anthropologists has shown that there are indeed large and sometimes surprising differences in the words and concepts that different cultures have for describing emotions, as well as in the social circumstances that draw out the expression of particular emotions. ② However, those data do not actually show that different cultures have different emotions, if we think of emotions as central, neurally implemented states. ③ However, the emotional states themselves are likely to be quite invariant across cultures. ④ In a sense, we can think of a basic, culturally universal emotion set that is shaped by evolution and implemented in the brain, but the links between such emotional states and stimuli, behavior, and other cognitive states are plastic and can be modified by learning in a specific cultural context. ⑤

* anthropologist: 인류학자

** stimuli: 자극 *** cognitive: 인지적인

96. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?96)

As for, say, color vision, they just say that, despite the same internal processing architecture, how we interpret, categorize, and name emotions varies according to culture and that we learn in a particular culture the social context in which it is appropriate to express emotions.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

24번 The approach, joint cognitive systems, treats a robot as part of a human-machine team where the intelligence is synergistic, arising from the contributions of each agent. ① The team consists of at least one robot and one human and is often called a mixed team because it is a mixture of human and robot agents. ② Entertainment robots are examples of mixed teams as are robots for telecommuting. ③ The design process concentrates on how the agents will cooperate and coordinate with each other to accomplish the team goals. ④ Rather than treating robots as peer agents with their own completely independent agenda, joint cognitive systems approaches treat robots as helpers such as service animals or sheep dogs. ⑤ In joint cognitive system designs, artificial intelligence is used along with human-robot interaction principles to create robots that can be intelligent enough to be good team members.

97. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?㉞

Self-driving cars, where a person turns on and off the driving, is an example of a joint cognitive system.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

26번 William Buckland (1784—1856) was well known as one of the greatest geologists in his time. ① His birthplace, Axminster in Britain, was rich with fossils, and as a child, he naturally became interested in fossils while collecting them. ② In 1801, Buckland won a scholarship and was admitted to Corpus Christi College, Oxford. ③ He developed his scientific knowledge there while attending John Kidd's lectures on mineralogy and chemistry. ④ After Kidd resigned his position, Buckland was appointed his successor at the college. Buckland used representative samples and large-scale geological maps in his lectures, which made his lectures more lively. ⑤

98. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?㉞

In 1824, he announced the discovery of the bones of a giant creature, and he named it Megalosaurus, or 'great lizard'. He won the prize from the Geological Society due to his achievements in geology.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

29번 Ecosystems differ in composition and extent. They can be defined as ranging from the communities and interactions of organisms in your mouth or those in the canopy of a rain forest to all those in Earth's oceans. ① The processes governing them differ in complexity and speed. ② There are systems that turn over in minutes, and there are others whose rhythmic time extends to hundreds of years. ③ Some ecosystems are extensive ('biomes', such as the African savanna); some cover regions (river basins); many involve clusters of villages (micro-watersheds); others are confined to the level of a single village (the village pond). ④ Divide an ecosystem into parts by creating barriers, and the sum of the productivity of the parts will typically be found to be lower than the productivity of the whole, other things being equal. ⑤ The mobility of biological populations is a reason. Safepassages, for example, enable migratory species to survive.

* canopy: 덮개 ** basin: 유역

99. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?㉞

In each example there is an element of indivisibility.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

Φ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

30번 In recent years urban transport professionals globally have largely acquiesced to the view that automobile demand in cities needs to be managed rather than accommodated. ① Rising incomes inevitably lead to increases in motorization. ② Even without the imperative of climate change, the physical constraints of densely inhabited cities and the corresponding demands of accessibility, mobility, safety, air pollution, and urban livability all limit the option of expanding road networks purely to accommodate this rising demand. ③ Improving the quality of alternative options, such as walking, cycling, and public transport, is a central element of this strategy. ④ However, the most direct approach to managing automobile demand is making motorized travel more expensive or restricting it with administrative rules. ⑤ The contribution of motorized travel to climate change reinforces this imperative.

* acquiesce: 따르다

** imperative: 불가피한 것 *** constraint: 압박

100. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? (100)

As a result, as cities develop and their residents become more prosperous, persuading people to choose not to use cars becomes an increasingly key focus of city managers and planners.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

Φ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

31번 Young contemporary artists who employ digital technologies in their practice rarely make reference to computers. ① For example, Wade Guyton, an abstractionist who uses a word processing program and inkjet printers, does not call himself a computer artist. ② This is a marked contrast from three decades ago when artists who utilized computers were labeled by critics — often disapprovingly — as computer artists. ③ For the present generation of artists, the computer, or more appropriately, the laptop, is one in a collection of integrated, portable digital technologies that link their social and working life. ④ With tablets and cell phones surpassing personal computers in Internet usage, and as slim digital devices resemble nothing like the room-sized mainframes and bulky desktop computers of previous decades, it now appears that the computer artist is finally extinct. ⑤

101. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? (101)

Moreover, some critics, who admire his work, are little concerned about his extensive use of computers in the art-making process.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

33번 ① Manufacturers design their innovation processes around the way they think the process works. ② The vast majority of manufacturers still think that product development and service development are always done by manufacturers, and that their job is always to find a need and fill it rather than to sometimes find and commercialize an innovation that lead users have already developed. ③ The needs and prototype solutions of lead users — if encountered at all — are typically rejected as outliers of no interest. ④ Indeed, when lead users' innovations do enter a firm's product line — and they have been shown to be the actual source of many major innovations for many firms — they typically arrive with a lag and by an unusual and unsystematic route. ⑤

102. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? (102)

Accordingly, manufacturers have set up market-research departments to explore the needs of users in the target market, product-development groups to think up suitable products to address those needs, and so forth.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

34번 Development can get very complicated and fanciful. ① A fugue by Johann Sebastian Bach illustrates how far this process could go, when a single melodic line, sometimes just a handful of notes, was all that the composer needed to create a brilliant work containing lots of intricate development within a coherent structure. ② Ludwig van Beethoven's famous Fifth Symphony provides an exceptional example of how much mileage a classical composer can get out of a few notes and a simple rhythmic tapping. ③ The opening da-da-da-DUM that everyone has heard somewhere or another appears in an incredible variety of ways throughout not only the opening movement, but the remaining three movements, like a kind of motto or a connective thread. ④ But a lot of the enjoyment we get from that mighty symphony stems from the inventiveness behind it, the impressive development of musical ideas. ⑤

* intricate: 복잡한 ** coherent: 통일성 있는

103. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? (103)

Just as we don't always see the intricate brushwork that goes into the creation of a painting, we may not always notice how Beethoven keeps finding fresh uses for his motto or how he develops his material into a large, cohesive statement.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

35번 ① The animal in a conflict between attacking a rival and fleeing may initially not have sufficient information to enable it to make a decision straight away. ② If the rival is likely to win the fight, then the optimal decision would be to give up immediately and not risk getting injured. ③ But if the rival is weak and easily defeatable, then there could be considerable benefit in going ahead and obtaining the territory, females, food or whatever is at stake. ④ By taking a little extra time to collect information about the opponent, the animal is more likely to reach a decision that maximizes its chances of winning than if it takes a decision without such information. ⑤

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

Many signals are now seen as having this information gathering or 'assessment' function, directly contributing to the mechanism of the decision-making process by supplying vital information about the likely outcomes of the various options.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

36번 The fossil record provides evidence of evolution. The story the fossils tell is one of change. Creatures existed in the past that are no longer with us. ① Apart from demonstrating that evolution did occur, the fossil record also provides tests of the predictions made from evolutionary theory. ② For example, the theory predicts that single-celled organisms evolved before multicelled organisms. ③ The fossil record supports this prediction — multicelled organisms are found in layers of earth millions of years after the first appearance of single-celled organisms. ④ Note that the possibility always remains that the opposite could be found. If multicelled organisms were indeed found to have evolved before single-celled organisms, then the theory of evolution would be rejected. ⑤ A good scientific theory always allows for the possibility of rejection. The fact that we have not found such a case in countless examinations of the fossil record strengthens the case for evolutionary theory.

105. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? (105)

Sequential changes are found in many fossils showing the change of certain features over time from a common ancestor, as in the case of the horse.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

37번 In economics, there is a principle known as the sunk *cost fallacy*. ① The idea is that when you are invested and have ownership in something, you overvalue that thing. ② This leads people to continue on paths or pursuits that should clearly be abandoned. ③ Or someone may continue pouring money into a business that is clearly a bad idea in the market. ④ Sometimes, the smartest thing a person can do is quit. Although this is true, it has also become a tired and played-out argument. Sunk cost doesn't always have to be a bad thing. ⑤ Actually, you can leverage this human tendency to your benefit. Like someone invests a great deal of money in a personal trainer to ensure they follow through on their commitment, you, too, can invest a great deal up front to ensure you stay on the path you want to be on.

* leverage: 이용하다

106. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?⁽¹⁰⁶⁾

For example, people often remain in terrible relationships simply because they've invested a great deal of themselves into them.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

38번 Simply maintaining yields at current levels often requires new cultivars and management methods, since pests and diseases continue to evolve, and aspects of the chemical, physical, and social environment can change over several decades. ① In the 1960s, many people considered pesticides to be mainly beneficial to mankind. Developing new, broadly effective, and persistent pesticides often was considered to be the best way to control pests on crop plants. ② Also, it has become difficult for companies to develop new pesticides, even those that can have major beneficial effects and few negative effects. ③ Very high costs are involved in following all of the procedures needed to gain government approval for new pesticides. ④ Consequently, more consideration is being given to other ways to manage pests, such as incorporating greater resistance to pests into cultivars by breeding and using other biological control methods. ⑤

* pesticide: 살충제 ** cultivar: 품종 *** breed: 개량하다

107. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?⁽¹⁰⁷⁾

Since that time, it has become apparent that broadly effective pesticides can have harmful effects on beneficial insects, which can negate their effects in controlling pests, and that persistent pesticides can damage non-target organisms in the ecosystem, such as birds and people.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

39번 The dynamics of collective detection have an interesting feature. Which cue(s) do individuals use as evidence of predator attack? In some cases, when an individual detects a predator, its best response is to seek shelter. ① Departure from the group may signal danger to nonvigilant animals and cause what appears to be a coordinated flushing of prey from the area. ② Studies on dark-eyed juncos (a type of bird) support the view that nonvigilant animals attend to departures of individual group mates but that the departure of multiple individuals causes a greater escape response in the nonvigilant individuals. ③ This makes sense from the perspective of information reliability. ④ If nonvigilant animals escaped each time a single member left the group, they would frequently respond when there was no predator (a false alarm). ⑤ On the other hand, when several individuals depart the group at the same time, a true threat is much more likely to be present.

* predator: 포식자 ** vigilant: 경계하는 *** flushing: 날아오름

108. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? ⁽¹⁰⁸⁾

If one group member departs, it might have done so for a number of reasons that have little to do with predation threat.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

40번 Mobilities in transit offer a broad field to be explored by different disciplines in all faculties, in addition to the humanities. ① In spite of increasing acceleration, for example in travelling through geographical or virtual space, our body becomes more and more a passive non-moving container, which is transported by artefacts or loaded up with inner feelings of being mobile in the so-called information society. ② Technical mobilities turn human beings into some kind of terminal creatures, who spend most of their time at rest and who need to participate in sports in order to balance their daily disproportion of motion and rest. ③ Others, at the bottom of this power, are victims of mobility-structured social exclusion. ④ They cannot decide how and where to move, but are just moved around or locked out or even locked in without either the right to move or the right to stay. ⑤



In a technology and information society, human beings, whose bodily movement is less necessary, appear to have gained increased mobility and power, and such a mobility-related human condition raises the issue of social inequality.

109. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? ⁽¹⁰⁹⁾

Have we come closer to Aristotle's image of God as the immobile mover, when elites exercise their power to move money, things and people, while they themselves do not need to move at all?

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

Φ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

41~42번 Once an event is noticed, an onlooker must decide if it is truly an emergency. Emergencies are not always clearly labeled as such: “smoke” pouring into a waiting room may be caused by fire, or it may merely indicate a leak in a steam pipe. Screams in the street may signal an attack or a family quarrel. ① A man lying in a doorway may be having a coronary — or he may simply be sleeping off a drunk. A person trying to interpret a situation often looks at those around him to see how he should react. ② If everyone else is calm and indifferent, he will tend to remain so; if everyone else is reacting strongly, he is likely to become alert. This tendency is not merely blind conformity; ordinarily we derive much valuable information about new situations from how others around us behave. ③ It’s a rare traveler who, in picking a roadside restaurant, chooses to stop at one where no other cars appear in the parking lot. ④ But occasionally the reactions of others provide false information. The studied nonchalance of patients in a dentist’s waiting room is a poor indication of their inner anxiety. ⑤ A crowd can thus force inaction on its members by implying, through its passivity, that an event is not an emergency. Any individual in such a crowd fears that he may appear a fool if he behaves as though it were.

* coronary: 관상 동맥증 ** nonchalance: 무관심, 냉담

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

It is considered embarrassing to “lose your cool” in public. In a potentially acute situation, then, everyone present will appear more unconcerned than he is in fact.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

Φ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

43~45번 It was the first day of the semester. Looking around his shared dorm room, Noah thought that it looked exactly like every other dorm room at the university, and he became disappointed. His roommate Steve noticed it and asked what was wrong. Noah answered quietly that he thought their room was totally boring. ① He wished the space felt a bit more like their space. Steve agreed and suggested that they could start personalizing the room like Noah wanted, the next day. Noah hardly slept that night making plans for the room. ② After Steve woke up, they started to rearrange the furniture. All of the chairs and the sofa in their room were facing the TV. Noah mentioned to Steve that most of their visitors usually just sat and watched TV instead of chatting. In response to his idea, Steve suggested, “How about we put the sofa over there by the wall so it will be easier to have conversations?” Noah agreed, and they moved it by the wall. ③ After changing the place of the sofa, they could see that they now had a lot of space in the middle of their room. Then, Noah remembered that his brother Sammy had a big table in his living room for playing board games and told Steve about it. Steve and Noah both really enjoyed playing board games. ④ Both Noah and Steve agreed and decided to go shopping for a table. As they walked through a furniture store, Steve found a pretty yellow table. Since he knew that yellow was Noah’s favorite color, Steve asked him what he thought about buying that table. Noah was happy about the yellow table and said it would make their room more unique. ⑤ Delighted, Noah added, “Well, yesterday our room was just like any other place at this school. But after today, I really feel like it’ll be our place.” Now, they both knew that the place would provide them with energy and refreshment.

111. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?¹¹¹⁾

So, Steve replied to Noah, “ I think putting a table in the middle of our room would be great for drinking tea as well as playing board games!”

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

4단계 어법 문제

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

18번 Dear Hylean Miller,
Hello, I'm Nelson Perkins, a teacher and swimming coach at Broomstone High School. Last week, I ①made a reservation for one of your company's swimming pools for our summer swim camp. However, ②due to its popularity, thirty more students are coming to the camp than we expected, so we need one more swimming pool for them. The rental section on your website says ③that there are two other swimming pools ④during the summer season: the Splash Pool and the Rainbow Pool. Please let me ⑤to know if an additional rental would be possible.

Thank you in advance.

Best Wishes,
Nelson Perkins

112. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (112)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

19번 The island tour bus Jessica was riding on ①was moving slowly toward the ocean cliffs. Outside, the sky was getting dark. Jessica sighed with concern, "I'm going to miss the sunset ②because of the traffic." The bus arrived at the cliffs' parking lot. While the other passengers were gathering their bags, Jessica quickly got off the bus and she ran up the cliff ③that was famous for its ocean views. She ④was about to give up when she got to the top. Just then she saw the setting sun and it still shone brightly in the sky. Jessica said to herself, "The glow of the sun is so beautiful. It's ⑤very better than I expected."

113. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (113)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

20번 Consider two athletes who both want to play in college. One says she has to work very hard and ①the other uses goal setting to create a plan to stay on track and work on specific skills ②where she is lacking. Both are working hard but only the latter is working smart. It can be frustrating for athletes to work extremely hard but not make the progress they wanted. ③That can make the difference is drive — utilizing the mental gear to maximize gains made in the technical and physical areas. Drive provides direction (goals), sustains effort (motivation), and creates a training mindset that goes beyond simply working hard. Drive applies direct force on your physical and technical gears, strengthening and polishing them so they can spin with vigor and purpose. While desire might make you ④spin those gears faster and harder as you work out or practice, drive is ⑤what built them in the first place.

* vigor: 활력, 활기

114. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (114)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

21번 Our view of the world ①is not given to us from the outside in a pure, objective form; it is shaped by our mental abilities, our shared cultural perspectives and our unique values and beliefs. This is not to say that there is no reality outside our minds or ②that the world is just an illusion. It is to say that our version of reality is precisely that: our version, not the version. There is no single, universal or authoritative version that makes sense, other than as a theoretical construct. We can see the world only ③as it appears to us, not "as it truly is," because there is no "as it truly is" without a perspective to give it form. Philosopher Thomas Nagel argued ④what there is no "view from nowhere," since we cannot see the world except from a particular perspective, and that perspective influences what we see. We can experience the world only through the human lenses ⑤that make it intelligible to us.

* illusion: 환영

115. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (115)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

22번 Often ①overlooked, but just as important a stakeholder, is the consumer who plays a large role in the notion of the privacy paradox. Consumer engagement levels in all manner of digital experiences and communities have simply exploded — and they show little or no signs of slowing. There is an awareness among consumers, not only ②that their personal data helps to drive the rich experiences that these companies provide, but also that sharing this data is the price you pay for these experiences, in whole or in part. Without a better understanding of the what, when, and why of data collection and use, the consumer ③is often left feeling vulnerable and conflicted. “I love this restaurant-finder app on my phone, but what happens to my data if I press ‘ok’ ④when asking if that app can use my current location?” ⑤Armed with tools that can provide them options, the consumer moves from passive bystander to active participant.

* stakeholder: 이해관계자 ** vulnerable: 상처를 입기 쉬운

116. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (116)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

23번 Considerable work by cultural psychologists and anthropologists has shown ①that there are indeed large and sometimes surprising differences in the words and concepts that different cultures have for describing emotions, as well as in the social circumstances that draw out the expression of particular emotions. However, those data do not actually show that different cultures have different emotions, if we think of emotions as central, neurally implemented states. As for, say, color vision, they just say that, ②despite the same internal processing architecture, how we interpret, categorize, and name emotions ③varying according to culture and that we learn in a particular culture the social context in which it is appropriate to express emotions. However, the emotional states themselves ④are likely to be quite invariant across cultures. In a sense, we can think of a basic, culturally universal emotion set that is shaped by evolution and implemented in the brain, but the links between such emotional states and stimuli, behavior, and other cognitive states are plastic and ⑤can be modified by learning in a specific cultural context.

* anthropologist: 인류학자

** stimuli: 자극 *** cognitive: 인지적인

117. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (117)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

24번 The approach, joint cognitive systems, treats a robot as part of a human-machine team ①which the intelligence is synergistic, arising from the contributions of each agent. The team consists of at least one robot and one human and ②is often called a mixed team because it is a mixture of human and robot agents. Self-driving cars, ③where a person turns on and off the driving, is an example of a joint cognitive system. Entertainment robots are examples of mixed teams as are robots for telecommuting. The design process concentrates on how the agents will cooperate and coordinate with each other to accomplish the team goals. Rather than treating robots as peer agents with their own ④completely independent agenda, joint cognitive systems approaches treat robots as helpers such as service animals or sheep dogs. In joint cognitive system designs, artificial intelligence is used along with human-robot interaction principles ⑤to create robots that can be intelligent enough to be good team members.

118. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (118)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

26번 William Buckland (1784—1856) ①was well known as one of the greatest geologists in his time. His birthplace, Axminster in Britain, was rich with fossils, and as a child, he naturally became interested in fossils ②while collecting them. In 1801, Buckland won a scholarship and was admitted to Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He developed his scientific knowledge there while attending John Kidd’s lectures on mineralogy and chemistry. After Kidd resigned his position, Buckland ③appointed his successor at the college. Buckland used representative samples and large-scale geological maps in his lectures, which made his lectures ④more lively. In 1824, he announced the discovery of the bones of a giant creature, and he named it Megalosaurus, or ‘great lizard’. He won the prize from the Geological Society ⑤due to his achievements in geology.

119. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (119)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

29번 Ecosystems differ in composition and extent. They ①can be defined as ranging from the communities and interactions of organisms in your mouth or those in the canopy of a rain forest to all those in Earth's oceans. The processes ②govern them differ in complexity and speed. There are systems that turn over in minutes, and there are others ③whose rhythmic time extends to hundreds of years. Some ecosystems are extensive ('biomes', such as the African savanna); some cover regions (river basins); many involve clusters of villages (micro-watersheds); others are confined to the level of a single village (the village pond). In each example there is an element of indivisibility. Divide an ecosystem into parts by creating barriers, and the sum of the productivity of the parts will typically ④be found to be lower than the productivity of the whole, other things being equal. The mobility of biological populations ⑤is a reason. Safepassages, for example, enable migratory species to survive.

* canopy: 덮개 ** basin: 유역

120. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (120)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

30번 In recent years urban transport professionals globally have largely acquiesced to the view ①that automobile demand in cities needs to be managed rather than accommodated. Rising incomes inevitably lead to increases in motorization. Even without the imperative of climate change, the physical constraints of densely ②inhabited cities and the corresponding demands of accessibility, mobility, safety, air pollution, and urban livability all limit the option of expanding road networks purely to accommodate this rising demand. As a result, as cities develop and their residents become more prosperous, ③persuading people to choose not to use cars becomes an increasingly key focus of city managers and planners. Improving the quality of alternative options, such as walking, cycling, and public transport, ④being a central element of this strategy. However, the most direct approach to managing automobile demand is making motorized travel more expensive or restricting it with administrative rules. The contribution of motorized travel to climate change ⑤reinforces this imperative.

* acquiesce: 따르다

** imperative: 불가피한 것 *** constraint: 압박

121. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (121)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

31번 Young contemporary artists who employ digital technologies in their practice ①rarely make reference to computers. For example, Wade Guyton, an abstractionist who uses a word processing program and inkjet printers, does not call himself a computer artist. Moreover, some critics, ②who admire his work, are little concerned about his extensive use of computers in the art-making process. This is a marked contrast from three decades ago when artists who utilized computers were labeled by critics — often disapprovingly — as computer artists. For the present generation of artists, the computer, or more appropriately, the laptop, ③is one in a collection of integrated, portable digital technologies that link their social and working life. With tablets and cell phones ④surpassed personal computers in Internet usage, and as slim digital devices resemble nothing like the room-sized mainframes and bulky desktop computers of previous decades, ⑤it now appears that the computer artist is finally extinct.

122. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (122)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

32번 The critic who wants to write about literature from a formalist perspective must first be a close and careful reader who examines all the elements of a text individually and ①questions how they come together to create a work of art. Such a reader, ②who respects the autonomy of a work, achieves an understanding of it by looking inside it, not outside it or beyond it. Instead of examining historical periods, author biographies, or literary styles, for example, he or she will approach a text with the assumption that it is a self-contained entity and ③that he or she is looking for the governing principles that allow the text to reveal itself. For example, the correspondences between the characters in James Joyce's short story "Araby" and the people he knew personally may be ④interesting, but for the formalist they are less relevant to understanding how the story creates meaning than ⑤do other kinds of information that the story contains within itself.

* entity: 실체

123. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (123)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

33번 Manufacturers design their innovation processes around the way they think the process works. The vast majority of manufacturers ①still think that product development and service development are always done by manufacturers, and that their job is always to find a need and fill it rather than to sometimes find and commercialize an innovation ②that lead users have already developed. Accordingly, manufacturers have set up market-research departments to explore the needs of users in the target market, product-development groups to think up suitable products ③to address those needs, and so forth. The needs and prototype solutions of lead users — ④if encountered at all — are typically rejected as outliers of no interest. Indeed, when lead users' innovations ⑤doing enter a firm's product line — and they have been shown to be the actual source of many major innovations for many firms — they typically arrive with a lag and by an unusual and unsystematic route.

124. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (124)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

34번 Development can get very complicated and fanciful. A fugue by Johann Sebastian Bach ①illustrates how far this process could go, when a single melodic line, sometimes just a handful of notes, was all that the composer needed to create a brilliant work ②containing lots of intricate development within a coherent structure. Ludwig van Beethoven's famous Fifth Symphony provides an exceptional example of how much mileage a classical composer can get out of a few notes and a simple rhythmic tapping. The opening da-da-da-DUM that everyone has heard somewhere or another ③appearing in an incredible variety of ways throughout not only the opening movement, but the remaining three movements, like a kind of motto or a connective thread. Just as we don't always see the intricate brushwork that goes into the creation of a painting, we may not always notice how Beethoven ④keeps finding fresh uses for his motto or how he develops his material into a large, cohesive statement. But a lot of the enjoyment we get from that mighty symphony ⑤stems from the inventiveness behind it, the impressive development of musical ideas.

* intricate: 복잡한 ** coherent: 통일성 있는

125. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (125)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

35번 The animal in a conflict between attacking a rival and fleeing ①may initially not have sufficient information to enable it to make a decision straight away. If the rival is likely to win the fight, then the optimal decision would be to give up immediately and not risk ②getting injured. But if the rival is weak and easily defeatable, then there could be considerable benefit in going ahead and ③obtaining the territory, females, food or whatever is at stake. By taking a little extra time to collect information about the opponent, the animal is more likely to reach a decision that maximizes its chances of winning than if it takes a decision without such information. Many signals are now seen as having this information gathering or 'assessment' function, ④directly contribute to the mechanism of the decision-making process by supplying vital information about the ⑤likely outcomes of the various options.

126. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (126)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

36번 The fossil record provides evidence of evolution. The story the fossils tell is one of change. Creatures existed in the past that are no longer with us. Sequential changes are found in many fossils ①showing the change of certain features over time from a common ancestor, as in the case of the horse. Apart from demonstrating that evolution did occur, the fossil record also provides tests of the predictions ②made from evolutionary theory. For example, the theory predicts that single-celled organisms evolved before multicelled organisms. The fossil record supports this prediction — multicelled organisms are found in layers of earth millions of years after the first appearance of single-celled organisms. Note that the possibility always remains ③that the opposite could be found. If multicelled organisms were indeed found ④to evolve before single-celled organisms, then the theory of evolution would be rejected. A good scientific theory always allows for the possibility of rejection. The fact ⑤that we have not found such a case in countless examinations of the fossil record strengthens the case for evolutionary theory.

127. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (127)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

37번 In economics, there is a principle ①known as the sunk *cost fallacy*. The idea is that when you are invested and have ownership in something, you overvalue that thing. This leads people to continue on paths or pursuits that should clearly ②be abandoned. For example, people often remain in terrible relationships simply because they've invested a great deal of themselves into them. Or someone may continue pouring money into a business that is clearly a bad idea in the market. Sometimes, the smartest thing a person can do ③is quit. Although this is true, it has also become a tired and played-out argument. Sunk cost doesn't always have to be a bad thing. Actually, you can leverage this human tendency to your benefit. Like someone invests a great deal of money in a personal trainer ④to ensure they follow through on their commitment, you, too, can invest a great deal up front to ensure you stay on the path ⑤you want to be.
leverage: 이용하다

128. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (128)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

38번 Simply maintaining yields at current levels often requires new cultivars and management methods, since pests and diseases continue to evolve, and aspects of the chemical, physical, and social environment can change over several decades. In the 1960s, many people considered pesticides ①to be mainly beneficial to mankind. Developing new, broadly effective, and persistent pesticides often was considered to be the best way to control pests on crop plants. Since that time, it has become apparent ②that broadly effective pesticides can have harmful effects on beneficial insects, which can negate their effects in controlling pests, and ③what persistent pesticides can damage non-target organisms in the ecosystem, such as birds and people. Also, it has become difficult for companies to develop new pesticides, even those that can have major beneficial effects and few negative effects. Very high costs are involved in following all of the procedures ④needed to gain government approval for new pesticides. Consequently, more consideration ⑤is being given to other ways to manage pests, such as incorporating greater resistance to pests into cultivars by breeding and using other biological control methods.

* pesticide: 살충제 ** cultivar: 품종 *** breed: 개량하다

129. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (129)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

39번 The dynamics of collective detection ①have an interesting feature. Which cue(s) do individuals use as evidence of predator attack? In some cases, when an individual detects a predator, its best response is to seek shelter. Departure from the group may signal danger to nonvigilant animals and cause what appears to be a coordinated flushing of prey from the area. Studies on dark-eyed juncos (a type of bird) support the view ②which nonvigilant animals attend to departures of individual group mates but ③that the departure of multiple individuals causes a greater escape response in the nonvigilant individuals. This makes sense from the perspective of information reliability. If one group member departs, it might have done so for a number of reasons that have little to do with predation threat. If nonvigilant animals escaped each time a single member left the group, they ④would frequently respond when there was no predator (a false alarm). On the other hand, when several individuals depart the group at the same time, a true threat ⑤is much more likely to be present.

* predator: 포식자 ** vigilant: 경계하는 *** flushing: 날아오름

130. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (130)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

40번 Mobilities in transit offer a broad field to be explored by different disciplines in all faculties, in addition to the humanities. In spite of increasing acceleration, for example in travelling through geographical or virtual space, our body becomes more and more a passive non-moving container, ①which is transported by artefacts or loaded up with inner feelings of being mobile in the so-called information society. Technical mobilities turn human beings into some kind of terminal creatures, ②they spend most of their time at rest and who need to participate in sports in order to balance their daily disproportion of motion and rest. Have we come closer to Aristotle's image of God as the immobile mover, when elites ③exercise their power to move money, things and people, while they themselves do not need to move at all? Others, at the bottom of this power, ④are victims of mobility-structured social exclusion. They cannot decide ⑤how and where to move, but are just moved around or locked out or even locked in without either the right to move or the right to stay.

131. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (131)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

41~42번 Once an event is noticed, an onlooker must decide if it is truly an emergency. Emergencies are not always clearly labeled as such; "smoke" pouring into a waiting room may be caused by fire, or it may merely indicate a leak in a steam pipe. Screams in the street may signal an attack or a family quarrel. A man ①lying in a doorway may be having a coronary — or he may simply be sleeping off a drunk. A person ②try to interpret a situation often looks at those around him to see how he should react. If everyone else is calm and indifferent, he will tend to remain so; if everyone else is reacting strongly, he is likely to become alert. This tendency is not merely blind conformity; ordinarily we derive much valuable information about new situations from how others around us behave. It's a rare traveler who, in picking a roadside restaurant, ③chooses to stop at one where no other cars appear in the parking lot. But occasionally the reactions of others provide false information. The studied nonchalance of patients in a dentist's waiting room is a poor indication of their inner anxiety. It is considered ④embarrassing to "lose your cool" in public. In a potentially acute situation, then, everyone present will appear more unconcerned than he is in fact. A crowd can thus force inaction on its members by implying, through its passivity, that an event is not an emergency. Any individual in such a crowd fears that he may appear a fool if he behaves ⑤as though it were.

* coronary: 관상 동맥증 ** nonchalance: 무관심, 냉담

132. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (132)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

43~45번

It was the first day of the semester. Looking around his shared dorm room, Noah thought that it looked exactly like every other dorm room at the university, and he became ①disappointed. His roommate Steve noticed it and asked what was wrong. Noah answered quietly that he thought their room was totally boring. He wished the space felt a bit more like their space. Steve agreed and suggested that they could start personalizing the room like Noah wanted, the next day. Noah hardly slept that night ②making plans for the room. After Steve woke up, they started to rearrange the furniture. All of the chairs and the sofa in their room were facing the TV. Noah mentioned to Steve that most of their visitors usually just sat and watched TV instead of chatting. In response to his idea, Steve suggested, "How about we put the sofa over there by the wall so it will be easier to have conversations?" Noah agreed, and they moved it by the wall. ③After changing the place of the sofa, they could see that they now had a lot of space in the middle of their room. Then, Noah remembered that his brother Sammy had a big table in his living room for playing board games and told Steve about it. Steve and Noah both really enjoyed playing board games. So, Steve replied to Noah, "I think putting a table in the middle of our room would be great for drinking tea as well as ④playing board games!" Both Noah and Steve agreed and decided to go shopping for a table. As they walked through a furniture store, Steve found a pretty yellow table. Since he knew that yellow was Noah's favorite color, Steve asked him what he thought about buying that table. Noah was happy about the yellow table and said it would make their room more unique. Delighted, Noah added, "Well, yesterday our room was just like any other place at this school. But after today, I really feel like it'll be our place." Now, they both knew ⑤what the place would provide them with energy and refreshment.

133. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?¹³³⁾

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

5단계 어휘의 적절성

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

18번 Dear Hylean Miller,
Hello, I'm Nelson Perkins, a teacher and swimming coach at Broomstone High School. Last week, I made a ①reservation for one of your company's swimming pools for our summer swim camp. However, due to its popularity, thirty more students are coming to the camp than we ②expected, so we need one ③more swimming pool for them. The rental section on your website says that there are two other swimming pools during the summer season: the Splash Pool and the Rainbow Pool. Please let me know if an ④additional rental would be ⑤canceled.
Thank you in advance.

Best Wishes,
Nelson Perkins

134. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (134)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

19번 The island tour bus Jessica was riding on was moving slowly toward the ocean cliffs. Outside, the sky was getting dark. Jessica ①chuckled with concern, "I'm going to ②miss the sunset because of the traffic." The bus arrived at the cliffs' parking lot. While the other passengers were ③gathering their bags, Jessica quickly got off the bus and she ran up the cliff that was famous for its ocean views. She ④was about to give up when she got to the top. Just then she saw the setting sun and it still shone brightly in the sky. Jessica said to herself, "The glow of the sun is so beautiful. It's ⑤even better than I expected."

135. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (135)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

20번 Consider two athletes who both want to play in college. One says she has to work very hard and the other uses ①goal setting to create a plan to stay on track and work on specific skills where she is lacking. Both are working hard but only the latter is working smart. It can be ②frustrating for athletes to work extremely hard but not make the progress they wanted. What can make the difference is drive — utilizing the mental gear to ③minimize gains made in the technical and physical areas. Drive provides direction (goals), sustains effort (motivation), and creates a training mindset that goes beyond simply working hard. Drive applies direct force on your physical and technical gears, strengthening and ④polishing them so they can spin with vigor and ⑤purpose. While desire might make you spin those gears faster and harder as you work out or practice, drive is what built them in the first place.

* vigor: 활력, 활기

136. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (136)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

21번 Our view of the world is not given to us from the outside in a pure, ①objective form; it is shaped by our mental abilities, our shared cultural perspectives and our unique values and beliefs. This is not to say that there is no reality outside our minds or that the world is just an illusion. It is to say that our version of reality is precisely that: ②our version, not the version. There is no single, universal or authoritative version that makes sense, other than as a theoretical construct. We can see the world only as it appears to us, not "as it truly is," because there is no "as it truly is" without a ③perspective to give it form. Philosopher Thomas Nagel argued that there is no "view from nowhere," since we cannot see the world except from a ④general perspective, and that perspective influences what we see. We can experience the world only through the human lenses that make it ⑤intelligible to us.

* illusion: 환영

137. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (137)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

22번 Often overlooked, but just as important a stakeholder, is the consumer who plays a large role in the notion of the ①privacy paradox. Consumer engagement levels in all manner of digital experiences and communities have simply ②exploded — and they show little or no signs of slowing. There is an awareness among consumers, not only that their personal data helps to drive the rich experiences that these companies provide, but also that sharing this data is the price you pay for these experiences, in whole or in part. Without a better understanding of the what, when, and why of data collection and use, the consumer is often left feeling ③vulnerable and conflicted. “I love this restaurant-finder app on my phone, but what happens to my data if I press ‘ok’ when asked if that app can use my current location?” ④Armed with tools that can provide them options, the consumer moves from passive bystander to ⑤inactive participant.

* stakeholder: 이해관계자 ** vulnerable: 상처를 입기 쉬운

138. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (138)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

23번 Considerable work by cultural psychologists and anthropologists has shown that there are indeed large and sometimes surprising ①differences in the words and concepts that different cultures have for describing emotions, as well as in the social circumstances that draw out the expression of ②particular emotions. However, those data do not actually show that different cultures have different emotions, if we think of emotions as central, neurally implemented states. As for, say, color vision, they just say that, despite the same internal processing architecture, how we interpret, categorize, and name emotions varies according to culture and that we learn in a particular culture the social context in which it is ③appropriate to express emotions. However, the emotional states themselves are likely to be quite ④variant across cultures. In a sense, we can think of a basic, culturally universal emotion set that is shaped by evolution and implemented in the brain, but the links between such emotional states and stimuli, behavior, and other cognitive states are ⑤plastic and can be modified by learning in a specific cultural context.

* anthropologist: 인류학자

** stimuli: 자극 *** cognitive: 인지적인

139. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (139)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

24번 The approach, joint cognitive systems, treats a robot as part of a human-machine team where the intelligence is ①synergistic, arising from the contributions of each agent. The team consists of at least one robot and one human and is often called a mixed team because it is a mixture of human and robot agents. Self-driving cars, where a person turns on and off the driving, is an example of a joint ②cognitive system. Entertainment robots are examples of mixed teams as are robots for telecommuting. The design process concentrates on how the agents will ③cooperate and coordinate with each other to accomplish the team goals. Rather than treating robots as peer agents with their own completely ④independent agenda, joint cognitive systems approaches treat robots as helpers such as service animals or sheep dogs. In joint cognitive system designs, artificial intelligence is used along with human-robot interaction principles to create robots that can be ⑤intelligible enough to be good team members.

140. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (140)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

26번 William Buckland (1784—1856) was well known as one of the greatest geologists in his time. His birthplace, Axminster in Britain, was ①rich with fossils, and as a child, he naturally became interested in fossils while collecting them. In 1801, Buckland won a scholarship and was ②admitted to Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He developed his scientific knowledge there while attending John Kidd’s lectures on mineralogy and chemistry. After Kidd ③assigned his position, Buckland was appointed his successor at the college. Buckland used ④representative samples and large-scale geological maps in his lectures, which made his lectures more lively. In 1824, he announced the discovery of the bones of a giant creature, and he named it Megalosaurus, or ‘great lizard’. He won the prize from the Geological Society due to his ⑤achievements in geology.

141. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (141)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

29번 Ecosystems differ in composition and extent. They can be ①defined as ranging from the communities and interactions of organisms in your mouth or those in the canopy of a rain forest to all those in Earth's oceans. The processes governing them ②differ in complexity and speed. There are systems that turn over in minutes, and there are others whose rhythmic time extends to hundreds of years. Some ecosystems are extensive ('biomes', such as the African savanna); some cover regions (river basins); many involve clusters of villages (micro-watersheds); others are ③confined to the level of a single village (the village pond). In each example there is an element of ④divisibility. Divide an ecosystem into parts by creating barriers, and the sum of the productivity of the parts will typically be found to be lower than the productivity of the whole, other things being equal. The mobility of biological populations is a reason. Safepassages, for example, ⑤enable migratory species to survive.

* canopy: 덮개 ** basin: 유역

142. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (142)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

30번 In recent years urban transport professionals globally have largely acquiesced to the view that automobile demand in cities needs to be managed rather than ①accommodated. Rising incomes inevitably lead to increases in motorization. Even without the imperative of climate change, the physical constraints of densely ②inhabited cities and the corresponding demands of accessibility, mobility, safety, air pollution, and urban livability all limit the option of expanding road networks purely to accommodate this rising demand. As a result, as cities develop and their residents become more ③prosperous, persuading people to choose not to use cars becomes an increasingly key focus of city managers and planners. Improving the quality of alternative options, such as walking, cycling, and public transport, is a central element of this strategy. However, the most direct approach to ④managing automobile demand is making motorized travel more expensive or restricting it with administrative rules. The contribution of motorized travel to climate change ⑤hinders this imperative.

* acquiesce: 따르다

** imperative: 불가피한 것 *** constraint: 압박

143. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (143)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

31번 Young contemporary artists who employ digital technologies in their practice rarely make ①reference to computers. For example, Wade Guyton, an abstractionist who uses a word processing program and inkjet printers, does not call himself a computer artist. Moreover, some critics, who ②admire his work, are little concerned about his extensive use of computers in the art-making process. This is a marked contrast from three decades ago when artists who utilized computers were labeled by critics — often ③disapprovingly — as computer artists. For the present generation of artists, the computer, or more ④appropriately, the laptop, is one in a collection of integrated, portable digital technologies that link their social and working life. With tablets and cell phones surpassing personal computers in Internet usage, and as slim digital devices resemble nothing like the room-sized mainframes and bulky desktop computers of previous decades, it now appears that the computer artist is finally ⑤intuitive.

144. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (144)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

32번 The critic who wants to write about literature from a formalist perspective must first be a close and careful reader who ①examines all the elements of a text individually and questions how they come together to create a work of art. Such a reader, who respects the ②autonomy of a work, achieves an understanding of it by looking inside it, not outside it or beyond it. Instead of examining historical periods, author biographies, or literary styles, for example, he or she will approach a text with the assumption that it is a ③self-contained entity and that he or she is looking for the governing principles that allow the text to ④reveal itself. For example, the correspondences between the characters in James Joyce's short story "Araby" and the people he knew personally may be interesting, but for the formalist they are ⑤more relevant to understanding how the story creates meaning than are other kinds of information that the story contains within itself.

* entity: 실체

145. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (145)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

33번 Manufacturers design their innovation processes around the way they think the process works. The vast majority of manufacturers still think that product development and service development are always done by manufacturers, and that their job is always to find a need and ①fill it rather than to sometimes find and commercialize an innovation that lead users have already developed. Accordingly, manufacturers have set up market-research departments to ②explore the needs of users in the target market, product-development groups to think up suitable products to ③address those needs, and so forth. The needs and prototype solutions of lead users — if encountered at all — are typically ④accepted as outliers of no interest. Indeed, when lead users' innovations do enter a firm's product line — and they have been shown to be the actual source of many major innovations for many firms — they typically arrive with ⑤a lag and by an unusual and unsystematic route.

146. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (146)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

34번 Development can get very complicated and fanciful. A fugue by Johann Sebastian Bach illustrates how far this process could go, when a single melodic line, sometimes just a handful of notes, was all that the composer needed to create a brilliant work containing lots of intricate development within a ①incoherent structure. Ludwig van Beethoven's famous Fifth Symphony provides an ②exceptional example of how much mileage a classical composer can get out of a few notes and a simple rhythmic tapping. The opening da-da-da-DUM that everyone has heard somewhere or another appears in an incredible ③variety of ways throughout not only the opening movement, but the remaining three movements, like a kind of motto or a connective thread. Just as we don't always see the intricate brushwork that goes into the creation of a painting, we may not always notice how Beethoven keeps finding fresh uses for his motto or how he develops his material into a large, ④cohesive statement. But a lot of the enjoyment we get from that mighty symphony ⑤stems from the inventiveness behind it, the impressive development of musical ideas.

* intricate: 복잡한 ** coherent: 통일성 있는

147. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (147)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

35번 The animal in a conflict between attacking a rival and fleeing may initially not have ①sufficient information to enable it to make a decision straight away. If the rival is likely to win the fight, then the optimal decision would be to give up immediately and not risk getting injured. But if the rival is weak and easily ②defeatable, then there could be considerable benefit in going ahead and ③obtaining the territory, females, food or whatever is at stake. By taking a little extra time to collect information about the ④proponent, the animal is more likely to reach a decision that maximizes its chances of winning than if it takes a decision without such information. Many signals are now seen as having this information gathering or 'assessment' function, directly contributing to the mechanism of the decision-making process by supplying ⑤vital information about the likely outcomes of the various options.

148. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (148)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

36번 The fossil record provides evidence of evolution. The story the fossils tell is one of change. Creatures existed in the past that are no longer with us. ①Sequential changes are found in many fossils showing the change of certain features over time from a common ancestor, as in the case of the horse. Apart from ②demonstrating that evolution did occur, the fossil record also provides tests of the predictions made from evolutionary theory. For example, the theory predicts that single-celled organisms evolved before multicelled organisms. The fossil record ③disproves this prediction — multicelled organisms are found in layers of earth millions of years after the first appearance of single-celled organisms. Note that the possibility always remains that the opposite could be found. If multicelled organisms were indeed found to have evolved ④before single-celled organisms, then the theory of evolution would be rejected. A good scientific theory always allows for the possibility of ⑤rejection. The fact that we have not found such a case in countless examinations of the fossil record strengthens the case for evolutionary theory.

149. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (149)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

37번 In economics, there is a principle known as the sunk *cost fallacy*. The idea is that when you are invested and have ownership in something, you ①underestimate that thing. This leads people to continue on paths or pursuits that should clearly be ②abandoned. For example, people often remain in terrible relationships simply because they've invested a great deal of themselves into them. Or someone may continue pouring money into a business that is clearly a bad idea in the market. Sometimes, the smartest thing a person can do is ③quit. Although this is true, it has also become a tired and played-out argument. Sunk cost doesn't always have to be a bad thing. Actually, you can ④leverage this human tendency to your benefit. Like someone invests a great deal of money in a personal trainer to ensure they follow through on their ⑤commitment, you, too, can invest a great deal up front to ensure you stay on the path you want to be on.* **leverage: 이용하다**

150. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (150)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

38번 Simply maintaining yields at current levels often requires new cultivars and management methods, since pests and diseases continue to evolve, and aspects of the chemical, physical, and social environment can change over several decades. In the 1960s, many people considered pesticides to be mainly ①benevolent to mankind. Developing new, broadly effective, and persistent pesticides often was considered to be the best way to control pests on crop plants. Since that time, it has become ②apparent that broadly effective pesticides can have harmful effects on beneficial insects, which can negate their effects in controlling pests, and that persistent pesticides can damage non-target organisms in the ecosystem, such as birds and people. Also, it has become ③difficult for companies to develop new pesticides, even those that can have major beneficial effects and few negative effects. Very high costs are involved in following all of the procedures needed to ④gain government approval for new pesticides. Consequently, more consideration is being given to other ways to manage pests, such as ⑤incorporating greater resistance to pests into cultivars by breeding and using other biological control methods.

151. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (151)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

39번 The dynamics of ①collective detection have an interesting feature. Which cue(s) do individuals use as evidence of predator attack? In some cases, when an individual detects a predator, its best response is to seek shelter. Departure from the group may signal danger to ②nonvigilant animals and cause what appears to be a coordinated flushing of prey from the area. Studies on dark-eyed juncos (a type of bird) support the view that nonvigilant animals attend to departures of individual group mates but that the departure of multiple individuals ③causes a greater escape response in the nonvigilant individuals. This makes sense from the perspective of information reliability. If one group member departs, it might have done so for a number of reasons that have ④much to do with predation threat. If nonvigilant animals escaped each time a single member left the group, they would frequently respond when there was no predator (a false alarm). On the other hand, when several individuals depart the group at the same time, a ⑤true threat is much more likely to be present.

* predator: 포식자 ** vigilant: 경계하는 *** flushing: 날아오름

152. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (152)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

Φ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

40번 Mobilities in transit offer a broad field to be explored by different disciplines in all faculties, in addition to the humanities. In spite of increasing **①acceleration**, for example in travelling through geographical or virtual space, our body becomes more and more a **②proactive** non-moving container, which is transported by artefacts or loaded up with inner feelings of being mobile in the so-called information society. Technical mobilities turn human beings into some kind of terminal creatures, who spend most of their time at rest and who need to participate in sports in order to balance their daily **③disproportion** of motion and rest. Have we come closer to Aristotle's image of God as the immobile mover, when elites **④exercise** their power to move money, things and people, while they themselves do not need to move at all? Others, at the bottom of this power, are victims of mobility-structured social **⑤exclusion**. They cannot decide how and where to move, but are just moved around or locked out or even locked in without either the right to move or the right to stay.

153. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?153)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

Φ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

41~42번 Once an event is noticed, an onlooker must decide if it is truly an emergency. Emergencies are not always clearly labeled as such: "smoke" pouring into a waiting room may be caused by fire, or it may merely indicate a leak in a steam pipe. Screams in the street may signal an attack or a family quarrel. A man **①lying** in a doorway may be having a coronary — or he may simply be sleeping off a drunk. A person trying to interpret a situation often looks at those around him to see how he should react. If everyone else is calm and indifferent, he will tend to remain so; if everyone else is reacting strongly, he is likely to become alert. This tendency is not merely blind **②conformity**; ordinarily we derive much valuable information about new situations from how others around us behave. It's a rare traveler who, in picking a roadside restaurant, chooses to stop at one where no other cars appear in the parking lot. But occasionally the reactions of others provide false information. The studied nonchalance of patients in a dentist's waiting room is a poor indication of their inner anxiety. It is considered embarrassing to "**③lose** your cool" in public. In a potentially acute situation, then, everyone present will appear more unconcerned than he is in fact. A crowd can thus force **④action** on its members by implying, through its passivity, that an event is not an emergency. Any individual in such a crowd fears that he may appear a fool if he **⑤behaves** as though it were.

* coronary: 관상 동맥증 ** nonchalance: 무관심, 냉담

154. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?154)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

43~45번 It was the first day of the semester. Looking around his shared dorm room, Noah thought that it looked exactly like every other dorm room at the university, and he became disappointed. His roommate Steve noticed it and asked what was wrong. Noah answered quietly that he thought their room was totally boring. He wished the space felt a bit more like their space. Steve agreed and suggested that they could start **①generalizing** the room like Noah wanted, the next day. Noah hardly slept that night making plans for the room. After Steve woke up, they started to rearrange the furniture. All of the chairs and the sofa in their room were facing the TV. Noah mentioned to Steve that most of their visitors usually just sat and watched TV instead of chatting. In **②response** to his idea, Steve suggested, “How about we put the sofa over there by the wall so it will be easier to have conversations?” Noah agreed, and they moved it by the wall. After changing the place of the sofa, they could see that they now had a lot of space in the middle of their room. Then, Noah **③remembered** that his brother Sammy had a big table in his living room for playing board games and told Steve about it. Steve and Noah both really enjoyed playing board games. So, Steve replied to Noah, “I think putting a table in the middle of our room would be great for drinking tea as well as playing board games!” Both Noah and Steve agreed and decided to go shopping for a table. As they walked through a furniture store, Steve found a pretty yellow table. Since he knew that yellow was Noah’s favorite color, Steve asked him what he thought about buying that table. Noah was happy about the yellow table and said it would make their room more **④unique**. Delighted, Noah added, “Well, yesterday our room was just like any other place at this school. But after today, I really feel like it’ll be our place.” Now, they both knew that the place would provide them with energy and **⑤refreshment**.

155. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (155)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

6단계 어법 주관식으로 암기

철저한 암기를 위한 주관식으로 연습

156. 아래 글의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현들을 글의 맥락과 어법에 알맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.
(올바른 표현은 필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 156)

18번 Dear Hylean Miller,

Hello, I'm Nelson Perkins, a teacher and swimming coach at Broomstone High School. Last week, I (make a reservation) for one of your company's swimming pools for our summer swim camp. However, due to its popularity, thirty more students are coming to the camp (than we expected), so we need one more swimming pool for them. The rental section on your website says (what) there are two other swimming pools (while) the summer season: the Splash Pool and the Rainbow Pool. Please let me (to know) if an additional rental (would be possible).

Thank you in advance.

Best Wishes,

Nelson Perkins

157. 아래 글의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현들을 글의 맥락과 어법에 알맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.
(올바른 표현은 필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 157)

19번 The island tour bus Jessica was (riding on) was moving slowly toward the ocean cliffs. Outside, the sky was getting dark. Jessica (sighed with concern), "I'm going to miss the sunset because of the traffic." The bus arrived at the cliffs' parking lot. While the other passengers were (gather) their bags, Jessica quickly got off the bus and she ran up the cliff (that was famous) its ocean views. She (was about to give up) when she got to the top. Just then she saw the setting sun and it still shone brightly in the sky. Jessica said to (her), "The glow of the sun is so beautiful. It's (very better) than I expected."

158. 아래 글의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현들을 글의 맥락과 어법에 알맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.
(올바른 표현은 필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 158)

20번 Consider two athletes who both want to play in college. One says she has to work very hard and (another) uses goal setting to create a plan to stay on track and work on specific skills (where) she is lacking. Both are working hard but only (the later) is working smart. It can be (frustrate) for athletes to work extremely hard but not make the progress they wanted. What can make the difference is drive — utilizing the mental gear to maximize gains (make) in the technical and physical areas. Drive provides direction (goals), (sustain) effort (motivation), and creates a training mindset that goes beyond simply working hard. Drive applies direct force on your physical and technical gears, strengthening and polishing (themselves) so they can spin with vigor and purpose. While desire might make you (spin) those gears faster and harder as you work out or practice, drive is (that) built them in the first place.

* vigor: 활력, 활기

159. 아래 글의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현들을 글의 맥락과 어법에 알맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.
(올바른 표현은 필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 159)

21번 Our view of the world (is not given to us) from the outside in a pure, objective form; it (is shaped by) our mental abilities, our shared cultural perspectives and our unique values and beliefs. This is not to say (what) there is no reality outside our minds or that the world is just an illusion. It is to say that our version of reality is (precise) that: our version, not the version. There is no single, universal or authoritative version that makes sense, other than as a theoretical construct. We can see the world only (as it appears to us), not “(as it truly is),” because there is no “as it truly is” without a perspective to give it form. Philosopher Thomas Nagel argued that there is no “view from nowhere,” since we cannot see the world except from a particular perspective, and that perspective influences (that we see). We can experience the world only through the human lenses that make it (intelligible) to us.

* illusion: 환영

160. 아래 글의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현들을 글의 맥락과 어법에 알맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.
(올바른 표현은 필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 160)

22번 Often (overlook), but (just as an important stakeholder), is the consumer (whose) plays a large role in the notion of the privacy paradox. Consumer engagement levels in all manner of digital experiences and communities have simply exploded — and they show little or no signs of slowing. There is an awareness among consumers, not only (which) their personal data helps to drive the rich experiences that these companies provide, but also that (share) this data is the price you pay for these experiences, in whole or in part. Without a better understanding of the what, when, and why of data collection and use, the consumer is often (leave) (feel) vulnerable and (conflict). “I love this restaurant-finder app on my phone, but what happens to my data if I press ‘ok’ when (ask) if that app can use my current location?” (Arm) tools that can provide them options, the consumer moves from passive bystander to active participant.

* stakeholder: 이해관계자 ** vulnerable: 상처를 입기 쉬운

161. 아래 글의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현들을 글의 맥락과 어법에 알맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.
(올바른 표현은 필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 161)

23번 Considerable work by cultural psychologists and anthropologists (have shown that) there are indeed large and sometimes (surprise) differences in the words and concepts that different cultures have for (describe) emotions, as well as in the social circumstances that draw out the expression of particular emotions. However, those data do not actually show (what) different cultures have different emotions, if we think of emotions as central, neurally implemented states. As for, say, color vision, they just say that, (though) the same internal processing architecture, how we interpret, categorize, and name emotions (vary) according to culture and that we learn in a particular culture the social context (which) it is appropriate to express emotions. However, the emotional states (them) are likely to be quite invariant across cultures. In a sense, we can think of a basic, culturally universal emotion set that is shaped by evolution and (implement) in the brain, but the links between such emotional states and stimuli, behavior, and other cognitive states are plastic and can (modify) learning in a specific cultural context.

* anthropologist: 인류학자
** stimuli: 자극 *** cognitive: 인지적인

162. 아래 글의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현들을 글의 맥락과 어법에 알맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.
(올바른 표현은 필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 162)

24번 The approach, joint cognitive systems, treats a robot as part of a human-machine team (which) the intelligence is synergistic, (arise) from the contributions of (each agents). The team consists of at least one robot and one human and is often called a mixed team because it is a mixture of human and robot agents. Self-driving cars, (which) a person turns on and off the driving, is an example of a joint cognitive system. Entertainment robots are examples of mixed teams as (is) robots for telecommuting. The design process concentrates on how the agents will cooperate and coordinate with each other to accomplish the team goals. Rather than treating robots as peer agents with their own completely independent agenda, joint cognitive systems approaches (treating) robots as helpers such as service animals or sheep dogs. In joint cognitive system designs, artificial intelligence is used along with human-robot interaction principles (to creating) robots that can be (enough intelligent) to be good team members.

163. 아래 글의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현들을 글의 맥락과 어법에 알맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.
(올바른 표현은 필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 163)

26번 William Buckland (1784—1856) was well (know) one of the greatest geologists in his time. His birthplace, Axminster in Britain, was rich with fossils, and as a child, he naturally became (interesting) in fossils while (collect) them. In 1801, Buckland won a scholarship and (admit) Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He developed his scientific knowledge there while (attend) John Kidd's lectures on mineralogy and chemistry. After Kidd resigned his position, Buckland (appoint) his successor at the college. Buckland used representative samples and large-scale geological maps in his lectures, (what) made his lectures (more lively). In 1824, he announced the discovery of the bones of a giant creature, and he named it Megalosaurus, or 'great lizard'. He won the prize from the Geological Society (due to his achievements) in geology.

164. 아래 글의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현들을 글의 맥락과 어법에 알맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.
(올바른 표현은 필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 164)

29번 Ecosystems differ in composition and extent.

They can (define) as ranging from the communities and interactions of organisms in your mouth or those in the canopy of a rain forest to all those in Earth's oceans. The processes (govern) them differ in complexity and speed. There are systems (what) turn over in minutes, and there are others (whom) rhythmic time extends to hundreds of years. Some ecosystems are extensive ('biomes', such as the African savanna); some cover regions (river basins); many involve clusters of villages (micro-watersheds); others (confine) to the level of a single village (the village pond). In each example there is an element of indivisibility. (Dividing) an ecosystem into parts by creating barriers, and the sum of the productivity of the parts will typically (find) to be lower than the productivity of the whole, other things (are) equal. The mobility of biological populations is a reason. Safepassages, for example, enable migratory species (survive).

* canopy: 덮개 ** basin: 유역

165. 아래 글의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현들을 글의 맥락과 어법에 알맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.
(올바른 표현은 필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 165)

30번 In recent years urban transport professionals globally have largely acquiesced to the view (which) automobile demand in cities needs (to manage) rather than (accommodate). Rising incomes inevitably lead to increases in motorization. Even without the imperative of climate change, the physical constraints of densely (inhabit) cities and the (correspond) demands of accessibility, mobility, safety, air pollution, and urban livability all (to limit) the option of expanding road networks purely to accommodate this rising demand. As a result, as cities develop and their residents become more prosperous, (persuade) people to choose not to use cars becomes an increasingly key focus of city managers and planners. (Improve) the quality of alternative options, such as walking, cycling, and public transport, is a central element of this strategy. However, the most direct approach to (manage) automobile demand is making motorized travel more expensive or (restrict) it with administrative rules. The contribution of motorized travel to climate change (reinforce) this imperative.

* acquiesce: 따르다

** imperative: 불가피한 것 *** constraint: 압박

166. 아래 글의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현들을 글의 맥락과 어법에 알맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.
(올바른 표현은 필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 166)

31번 Young contemporary artists (who employ) digital technologies in their practice (rarely make) reference to computers. For example, Wade Guyton, an abstractionist (whose) uses a word processing program and inkjet printers, does not call (him) a computer artist. Moreover, some critics, who admire his work, are little concerned about his extensive use of computers in the art-making process. This is a (mark) contrast from three decades ago when artists who utilized computers (label) by critics — often disapprovingly — as computer artists. For the present generation of artists, the computer, or more appropriately, the laptop, is one in a collection of (integrate), portable digital technologies that link their social and working life. With tablets and cell phones (surpass) personal computers in Internet usage, and as slim digital devices resemble nothing like the room-sized mainframes and bulky desktop computers of previous decades, (it now appears that) the computer artist is finally extinct.

167. 아래 글의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현들을 글의 맥락과 어법에 알맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.
(올바른 표현은 필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 167)

32번 The critic who wants to write about literature from a formalist perspective must first be a close and careful reader (who examines) all the elements of a text individually and (question) how they come together to create a work of art. Such a reader, (whose) respects the autonomy of a work, (achieve) an understanding of it by looking inside it, not outside it or beyond it. Instead of examining historical periods, author biographies, or literary styles, for example, he or she will approach a text with the assumption (which) it is a self-contained entity and that he or she is looking for the governing principles (which) allow the text (reveal) itself. For example, the correspondences between the characters in James Joyce's short story "Araby" and the people he knew personally may be (interested), but for the formalist they are less relevant to (understand) how the story creates meaning than (do) other kinds of information (what) the story contains within itself.

* entity: 실제

168. 아래 글의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현들을 글의 맥락과 어법에 알맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.
(올바른 표현은 필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 168)

33번 Manufacturers (designing) their innovation processes around the way they think the process works. The vast majority of manufacturers still (thinks) that product development and service development are always (do) manufacturers, and that their job is always to find a need and fill it rather than to sometimes find and commercialize an innovation (what) lead users have already developed. Accordingly, manufacturers have set up market-research departments to explore the needs of users in the target market, product-development groups to think up suitable products (address) those needs, and so forth. The needs and prototype solutions of lead users — if (encounter) at all — are typically (reject) as outliers of no interest. Indeed, when lead users' innovations (do enter) a firm's product line — and they (have shown) to be the actual source of many major innovations for many firms — they typically arrive with a lag and by an unusual and unsystematic route.

169. 아래 글의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현들을 글의 맥락과 어법에 알맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.
(올바른 표현은 필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 169)

34번 Development can get very complicated and fanciful. A fugue by Johann Sebastian Bach illustrates (how far could this process go), when a single melodic line, sometimes just a handful of notes, (being) all that the composer (need) to create a brilliant work (contain) lots of intricate development within a coherent structure. Ludwig van Beethoven's famous Fifth Symphony (provide) an exceptional example of how much mileage a classical composer can get out of a few notes and a simple rhythmic tapping. The opening da-da-da-DUM that everyone has heard somewhere or another (appear) in an incredible variety of ways throughout not only the opening movement, but the remaining three movements, like a kind of motto or a connective thread. Just as we don't always see the intricate brushwork (what) goes into the creation of a painting, we may not always notice how Beethoven keeps (find) fresh uses for his motto or (how does he develop his material) into a large, cohesive statement. But a lot of the enjoyment we get from that mighty symphony (stem from) the inventiveness behind it, the impressive development of musical ideas.

* intricate: 복잡한 ** coherent: 통일성 있는

170. 아래 글의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현들을 글의 맥락과 어법에 알맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.
(올바른 표현은 필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 170)

35번 The animal in a conflict between attacking a rival and fleeing (may initially not have) sufficient information to enable it (from making) a decision straight away. If the rival is likely to win the fight, then the optimal decision would be to give up immediately and not risk (get injured). But if the rival is weak and easily defeatable, then there could be considerable benefit in going ahead and (obtain) the territory, females, food or whatever is at stake. By taking a little extra time to collect information about the opponent, the animal (is more likely to reach) a decision that maximizes its chances of winning than if it takes a decision without such information. Many signals (now see) as having this information gathering or 'assessment' function, directly (contribute to) the mechanism of the decision-making process by supplying vital information about the likely outcomes of the various options.

171. 아래 글의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현들을 글의 맥락과 어법에 알맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.
(올바른 표현은 필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 171)

36번 The fossil record (providing) evidence of evolution. The story the fossils tell is one of change. Creatures (existed) in the past (that is) no longer with us. Sequential changes (are found) in many fossils (show) the change of certain features over time from a common ancestor, as in the case of the horse. Apart from demonstrating that evolution did occur, the fossil record also (provide) tests of the predictions (make) from evolutionary theory. For example, the theory predicts (what) single-celled organisms evolved before multicelled organisms. The fossil record supports this prediction — multicelled organisms are found in layers of earth millions of years after the first appearance of single-celled organisms. Note that the possibility always remains (that) the opposite could be found. If multicelled organisms were indeed found (to evolve) before single-celled organisms, then the theory of evolution would (reject). A good scientific theory always allows for the possibility of rejection. The fact (which) we have not found such a case in countless examinations of the fossil record (strengthen) the case for evolutionary theory.

172. 아래 글의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현들을 글의 맥락과 어법에 알맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.
(올바른 표현은 필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 172)

37번 In economics, there is a principle (know) the sunk cost fallacy. The idea is that when you are (invest) and have ownership in something, you overvalue that thing. This leads people (continue on) paths or pursuits that should clearly (abandon). For example, people often remain in terrible relationships simply because they've invested a great deal of (them) into them. Or someone may continue pouring money into a business that is clearly a bad idea in the market. Sometimes, the smartest thing a person can do is (quit). Although this is true, it has also become a tired and played-out argument. Sunk cost doesn't always have to be a bad thing. Actually, you can leverage this human tendency (to your benefit). Like someone invests a great deal of money in a personal trainer to ensure they follow through on their commitment, you, too, can invest a great deal up front to ensure you stay on the path (you want to be).

* leverage: 이용하다

173. 아래 글의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현들을 글의 맥락과 어법에 알맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.
(올바른 표현은 필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 173)

38번 (Simple) maintaining yields at current levels often requires new cultivars and management methods, since pests and diseases continue to evolve, and aspects of the chemical, physical, and social environment can change over several decades. In the 1960s, many people (were considered) pesticides to be mainly beneficial to mankind. (Developing) new, broadly effective, and persistent pesticides often (considered) to be the best way to control pests on crop plants. Since that time, it has become (apparently) that broadly effective pesticides can have harmful effects on beneficial insects, (that) can negate their effects in controlling pests, and that persistent pesticides can damage non-target organisms in the ecosystem, such as birds and people. Also, it has become difficult for companies to develop new pesticides, even those that can have major beneficial effects and few negative effects. Very high costs are involved in following all of the procedures (need) to gain government approval for new pesticides. Consequently, more consideration (is being given to) other ways to manage pests, such as (incorporate) greater resistance to pests into cultivars by breeding and using other biological control methods.

174. 아래 글의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현들을 글의 맥락과 어법에 알맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.
(올바른 표현은 필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 174)

39번 The dynamics of collective detection (have) an interesting feature. Which cue(s) do individuals use as evidence of predator attack? In some cases, when an individual detects a predator, its best response is to seek shelter. Departure from the group (may signal) danger to nonvigilant animals and cause what appears to be a (coordinate) flushing of prey from the area. Studies on dark-eyed juncos (a type of bird) support the view (which) nonvigilant animals attend to departures of individual group mates but (that) the departure of multiple individuals causes a greater escape response in the nonvigilant individuals. This makes sense from the perspective of information reliability. If one group member departs, it (should have done so) for a number of reasons that (have many to do with) predation threat. If nonvigilant animals escaped each time a single member left the group, they would frequently respond when there was no predator (a false alarm). On the other hand, when several individuals (depart) the group at the same time, a true threat is (much more likely to be) present.

* predator: 포식자 ** vigilant: 경계하는 *** flushing: 날아오름

175. 아래 글의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현들을 글의 맥락과 어법에 알맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.
(올바른 표현은 필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 175)

40번 Mobilities in transit offer a broad field (to explore) different disciplines in all faculties, in addition to the humanities. In spite of increasing acceleration, for example in travelling through geographical or virtual space, our body becomes more and more a passive non-moving container, (what) is transported by artefacts or loaded up with inner feelings of (being mobile) in the so-called information society. Technical mobilities turn human beings into some kind of terminal creatures, (they) spend most of their time at rest and (whose) need to participate in sports in order to balance their daily disproportion of motion and rest. Have we come closer to Aristotle's image of God as the immobile mover, when elites (exercising) their power to move money, things and people, while they themselves do not need to move at all? Others, at the bottom of this power, (being) victims of mobility-structured social exclusion. They cannot decide how and where to move, but (just move) around or locked out or even locked in without either the right to move or the right to stay.

176. 아래 글의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현들을 글의 맥락과 어법에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.
(올바른 표현은 필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 176)

41~42번 Once an event (notice), an onlooker must decide if it is truly an emergency. Emergencies are not always clearly (label) as such; “smoke” pouring into a waiting room may (cause) fire, or it may merely indicate a leak in a steam pipe. Screams in the street may signal an attack or a family quarrel. A man (lie) in a doorway (may be having) a coronary — or he may simply be sleeping off a drunk. A person (tried) to interpret a situation often looks at those around him to see (how should he react). If everyone else is calm and indifferent, he will tend to remain so; if everyone else (is reacting strongly), he is likely to become alert. This tendency is not merely blind conformity; ordinarily we derive much valuable information about new situations from (how do others around us behave). It’s a rare traveler who, in picking a roadside restaurant, chooses to stop at one where no other cars appear in the parking lot. But occasionally the reactions of others (providing) false information. The studied nonchalance of patients in a dentist’s waiting room is a poor indication of their inner anxiety.

It is considered (embarrassed) to “lose your cool” in public. In a potentially acute situation, then, everyone present will appear more unconcerned than he (does) in fact. A crowd can thus force inaction on its members by implying, through its passivity, (what) an event is not an emergency. Any individual in such a crowd fears that he may appear a fool if he behaves as though it (did).

* coronary: 관상 동맥증 ** nonchalance: 무관심, 냉담

177. 아래 글의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현들을 글의 맥락과 어법에 알맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.
(올바른 표현은 필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 177)

43~45번 It was the first day of the semester. (Look) around his shared dorm room, Noah thought that it looked exactly (alike) every other dorm room at the university, and he became (disappointing). His roommate Steve noticed it and asked what was wrong. Noah answered quietly that he thought their room was totally (bored). He wished the space felt a bit more like their space. Steve agreed and suggested that they could start personalizing the room like Noah wanted, the next day. Noah hardly slept that night (make) plans for the room. After Steve woke up, they started to rearrange the furniture. All of the chairs and the sofa in their room were facing the TV. Noah (mention) Steve that most of their visitors usually just sat and watched TV instead of chatting. In response to his idea, Steve suggested, "How about we put the sofa over there by the wall so it will be easier to have conversations?" Noah agreed, and they moved it by the wall. After (change) the place of the sofa, they could see that they now had a lot of space in the middle of their room.

Then, Noah remembered (what) his brother Sammy had a big table in his living room for playing board games and told Steve about it. Steve and Noah both really enjoyed playing board games. So, Steve replied to Noah, " I think putting a table in the middle of our room would be great for drinking tea as well as (play) board games!" Both Noah and Steve agreed and decided to go shopping for a table. As they walked through a furniture store, Steve found a pretty yellow table. Since he knew that yellow was Noah's favorite color, Steve asked him (that) he thought about buying that table. Noah was happy about the yellow table and said it would make their room more (uniquely). (Delight), Noah added, "Well, yesterday our room was just like any other place at this school. But after today, I really feel like it'll be our place." Now, they both knew that the place (would provide them for) energy and refreshment.

7단계 본문 내용의 이해

178. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어들을 채워 넣으세요.(178)

Hylean Miller 씨께

안녕하세요, 저는 Nelson Perkins이며 Broomstone 고등학교 교사이자 수영 코치입니다. 지난주에 저는 저희 여름 수영 캠프를 위해 귀사의 수영장 중 한 곳을 예약했습니다. 하지만 그것의 인기로 인해, 저희가 예상했던 것보다 학생들이 30명 더 캠프에 오게 되어, 저희는 그들을 위해 수영장 한 곳이 더 필요합니다. 귀사 웹사이트의 대여란에 보면 여름철 동안 두 곳의 다른 수영장이 있다고 나와 있는데, Splash Pool과 Rainbow Pool입니다. 추가 대여가 가능할지를 저에게 알려주시기를 바랍니다. 미리 감사드립니다. 안녕히 계십시오.

Nelson Perkins 드림

18번 Dear Hylean Miller,

Hello, I'm Nelson Perkins, a teacher and swimming coach at Broomstone High School. Last week, I made a _____ for one of your company's swimming pools for our summer swim camp. However, due to its _____, thirty more students are coming to the camp than we expected, so we need _____ swimming pool for them. The rental section on your website says that there are two other swimming pools during the summer season: the Splash Pool and the Rainbow Pool. Please let me know if an _____ rental would be possible.

Thank you in advance.

Best Wishes,
Nelson Perkins

179. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어들을 채워 넣으세요.(179)

Jessica가 타고 있는 섬 관광버스는 바다에 면한 절벽 쪽으로 천천히 움직이고 있었다. 바깥에서는 하늘이 점점 어두워지고 있었다. Jessica는 “나는 교통 때문에 일몰을 놓치게 될 거야.” 라고 말하며 걱정스럽게 한숨지었다. 버스가 절벽의 주차장에 도착했다. 다른 승객들이 자신들의 가방을 챙기는 동안, Jessica는 재빨리 버스에서 내렸고 바다 전망으로 유명한 절벽으로 뛰어 올라갔다. 꼭 대기에 도달했을 때 그녀는 막 포기하려 했다. 바로 그때 그녀는 지는 해를 보았는데, 그것은 여전히 하늘에서 밝게 빛나고 있었다. Jessica는 “노을이 너무 아름다워. 내가 기대했던 것보다 훨씬 더 좋아.” 라고 혼잣말을 했다.

19번 The island tour bus Jessica was riding on was moving slowly toward the ocean cliffs. Outside, the sky was getting dark. Jessica _____ with _____, “I'm going to miss the sunset because of the traffic.” The bus arrived at the cliffs' parking lot. While the other passengers were gathering their bags, Jessica quickly got off the bus and she ran up the cliff that was _____ for its ocean views. She was about to _____ when she got to the top. Just then she saw the _____ sun and it still shone brightly in the sky. Jessica said to herself, “The glow of the sun is so beautiful. It's even better than I _____.”

180. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어들을 채워 넣으세요. (180)

둘 다 대학에서 뛰고 싶어 하는 두 명의 운동선수를 생각해 보라. 한 명은 매우 열심히 해야 한다고 말하고, 다른 한 명은 계획대로 계속 진전하고 자신이 부족한 특정 기술을 연마할 계획을 세우기 위해 목표 설정을 이용한다. 둘 다 열심히 하고 있지만 후자만이 영리하게 하고 있다. 운동선수가 정말로 열심히 하지만 자신이 원하는 진전을 이루지 못하는 것은 좌절감을 줄 수 있다. 차이를 만들어낼 수 있는 것은 추진력, 즉 기술과 신체 영역에서 이루어진 이점을 극대화하기 위해 정신적 장치를 활용하는 것이다. 추진력은 방향(목표)을 제공하고, 노력(동기부여)을 유지시키며, 그냥 열심히 하는 것을 넘어서는 훈련의 마음가짐을 만든다. 추진력은 신체와 기술 장치에 직접적인 힘을 가하여, 그것들이 활력과 목적을 가지고 회전할 수 있도록 그것들을 강화하고 다듬는다. 욕망은 여러분이 운동을 하거나 연습할 때 그러한 장치가 더 빨리, 그리고 더 열심히 회전하게 만들지도 모르지만, 애초에 그것들을 만든 것은 추진력이다.

20번

Consider two athletes who both want to play in college. One says she has to work very hard and the other uses _____ to create a plan to stay on track and work on _____ skills where she is lacking. Both are working hard but only the latter is working _____. It can be frustrating for athletes to work extremely hard but not make the _____ they wanted. What can make the difference is _____ — utilizing the mental gear to _____ gains made in the technical and physical areas. Drive provides direction (____), sustains effort (____), and creates a training mindset that goes _____ simply working hard. Drive applies direct force on your physical and technical gears, _____ and _____ them so they can spin with vigor and purpose. While _____ might make you spin those gears faster and harder as you work out or practice, _____ is what built them in the first place.

* vigor: 활력, 활기

181. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어들을 채워 넣으세요. (181)

우리의 세계관은 순수하고 객관적인 형태로 외부에서 우리에게 주어지는 것이 아니라, 그것은 우리의 정신 능력, 우리가 공유한 문화적 관점, 그리고 우리의 독특한 가치관과 신념에 의해 형성된다. 이것은 우리의 마음 외부에 현실이 없다거나 세계는 환영에 불과하다고 말하는 것이 아니다. 그것은 우리가 지닌 현실 버전은 바로 그것, 즉 ‘우리의’ 버전이지 (유일한) ‘그’ 버전은 아니라고 말하는 것이다. 이론적 구성물로서가 아닌, 이치에 맞는 단일하거나, 보편적이거나 또는 권위 있는 버전은 없다. 우리는 세계를 ‘정말로 있는 그대로’가 아니라, 그것이 우리에게 보이는 대로만 볼 수 있는데, 왜냐하면 세계에 형태를 부여하는 관점 없이 ‘정말로 있는 그대로’란 없기 때문이다. 철학자 Thomas Nagel은 ‘입장이 없는 관점’은 없다고 주장했는데, 왜냐하면 우리는 특정한 관점에서 보는 경우를 제외하고는 세계를 볼 수 없고, 그 관점이 우리가 보는 것에 영향을 미치기 때문이다. 우리는 세계를 우리가 이해할 수 있게 만드는 인간의 렌즈를 통해서만 세계를 경험할 수 있다.

21번

Our view of the world is not given to us from the outside in a _____, _____ form; it is shaped by our _____ abilities, our shared _____ perspectives and our unique values and beliefs. This is not to say that there is no reality _____ our minds or that the world is just an illusion. It is to say that our version of reality is precisely that: _____, not _____. There is no single, _____ or authoritative version that makes sense, other than as a theoretical construct. We can see the world only as it _____ to us, not “as it truly is,” because there is no “as it truly is” without a _____ to give it form. Philosopher Thomas Nagel argued that there is no “view from nowhere,” since we cannot see the world except from a _____ perspective, and that perspective influences what we see. We can experience the world only through the human lenses that make it _____ to us.

* illusion: 환영

182. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어들 채워 넣으세요. (182)

흔히 간과되지만 못지않게 중요한 이해관계자는 개인정보 역설이라는 개념에서 큰 역할을 하는 소비자이다. 모든 방식의 디지털 경험과 공동체에서 소비자의 참여 수준은 그야말로 폭발적으로 증가해 왔으며, 둔화될 기미가 거의 또는 전혀 보이지 않는다. 소비자들 사이에서는 이러한 회사들이 제공하는 풍부한 경험을 추진하는데 자신들의 개인 정보가 도움이 된다는 것뿐만 아니라, 이 정보를 공유하는 것이 전체로든 부분으로든, 이러한 경험에 대해 지불하는 대가이기도 하다는 인식이 있다. 정보 수집 및 이용의 내용과 시기, 이유에 더 잘 이해하지 못할 경우, 소비자는 흔히 취약하고 갈등을 겪는다는 느낌을 받게 된다. ‘내 전화기에 있는 이 식당 검색 앱이 마음에 드는데, 그 앱이 내 현재 위치를 이용할 수 있는나고 물을 때 ‘ok’ 를 누르면 내 정보는 어떻게 되는 걸까?’ 그들에게 선택권을 제공할 수 있는 도구로 무장한 소비자는 수동적 방관자에서 능동적 참여자로 이동한다.

22번

Often overlooked, but just as important a stakeholder, is the _____ who plays a large role in the notion of the _____ paradox. Consumer engagement levels in all manner of digital experiences and communities have simply _____— and they show little or no signs of slowing. There is an awareness among consumers, not only that their personal data helps to drive the rich experiences that these companies provide, but also that sharing this data is the _____ you pay for these experiences, in whole or in part. Without a better _____ of the what, when, and why of data collection and use, the consumer is often left feeling _____ and _____. “I love this restaurant-finder app on my phone, but what happens to my data if I press ‘ok’ when asked if that app can use my current location?” Armed with tools that can provide them options, the consumer moves from _____ bystander to _____ participant.

* stakeholder: 이해관계자 ** vulnerable: 상처를 입기 쉬운

183. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어들 채워 넣으세요. (183)

문화 심리학자들과 인류학자들의 주목할 만한 연구에 따르면 특정한 감정의 표현을 끌어내는 사회적 상황에서만이 아니라 감정을 묘사하기 위해 서로 다른 문화가 가지고 있는 어휘와 개념에 정말로 크고, 때로는 놀랄만한 차이가 있다. 하지만 그런 데이터가 서로 다른 문화가 서로 다른 감정을 가지고 있다는 것을 실제로 보여주는 것은 아닌데, 만약 우리가 감정을 중추 신경의, 즉 신경계에서 실행되는 상태라고 생각한다면 말이다. 예를 들어 색 식별에 대해 데이터들은 단지, 체내에서 일어나는 동일한 처리 구조에도 불구하고, 우리가 감정을 해석하고, 범주화하며 명명하는 방식은 문화에 따라 다르고, 우리는 감정을 표현하는 것이 적절한 사회적 상황을 특정 문화에서 배운다는 것을 말해줄 뿐이다. 하지만 감정 상태 그 자체는 문화 전반에 걸쳐 지극히 불변할 가능성이 있다. 어떤 의미에서 우리는 진화에 의해 형성되어 두뇌에서 실행되는 기본적인, 문화적으로 보편적인 감정 모음을 생각할 수 있지만, 그런 감정 상태와 자극, 행동, 그리고 다른 인지 상태 간의 연관성은 매우 바뀌기 쉬워, 특정한 문화적 상황에서의 학습에 의해 수정될 수 있다.

23번

Considerable work by cultural psychologists and anthropologists has shown that there are indeed large and sometimes surprising _____ in the words and concepts that different _____ have for _____ emotions, as well as in the social circumstances that draw out the expression of _____ emotions. However, those data do not actually show that different cultures have _____ emotions, if we think of emotions as central, neurally implemented states. As for, say, color vision, they just say that, despite the _____ internal processing architecture, how we interpret, categorize, and name emotions _____ according to culture and that we learn in a particular culture the social context in which it is _____ to express emotions. However, the emotional states themselves are likely to be quite _____ across cultures. In a sense, we can think of a basic, culturally _____ emotion set that is shaped by evolution and implemented in the brain, but the links between such emotional states and stimuli, behavior, and other cognitive states are _____ and can be _____ by learning in a specific cultural context.

* anthropologist: 인류학자

** stimuli: 자극 *** cognitive: 인지적인

184. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어들을 채워 넣으세요.184)

‘결합 인지 시스템’ 접근법은 로봇을 지력이 서로 도움을 주고, 각 행위자의 기여로 생겨나는 인간-기계 팀의 일부로 다룬다. 그 팀은 적어도 로봇 하나와 인간 한 명으로 구성되고 그 팀이 인간 행위자와 로봇 행위자가 혼합된 것이기 때문에 흔히 ‘혼합팀’이라고 불린다. 사람이 주행(엔진)을 켜고 끄는 자율주행차는 결합 인지 시스템의 한 예이다. 오락용 로봇은 재택근무를 위한 로봇처럼 혼합팀의 예다. 설계 과정은 그 행위자들이 팀의 목표를 달성하기 위해 어떻게 서로 협력하고 조정하는지에 집중한다. 결합 인지 시스템 접근법은 로봇을 그들 자체의 완전히 독립된 과제를 가진 동료 행위자로 다루기보다는 로봇을 도우미 동물이나 양물이 개처럼 도움을 주는 존재로 다룬다. 결합 인지 시스템 설계에서, 훌륭한 팀 구성원이 될 만큼 똑똑해질 수 있는 로봇을 만들기 위해 인공 지능이 인간-로봇 상호작용 원리와 함께 사용된다.

24번 The approach, joint _____ systems, treats a robot as part of a human-machine team where the intelligence is _____, arising from the contributions of each agent. The team consists of at least one robot and one human and is often called a mixed team because it is a mixture of human and robot agents. Self-driving cars, where a person turns on and off the driving, is an example of a _____ system. Entertainment robots are examples of mixed teams as are robots for telecommuting. The design process concentrates on how the agents will _____ and _____ with each other to accomplish the team goals. Rather than treating robots as _____ agents with their own completely _____ agenda, joint cognitive systems approaches treat robots as helpers such as service animals or sheep dogs. In joint cognitive system designs, artificial intelligence is used along with human-robot interaction principles to create robots that can be _____ enough to be good team members.

185. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어들을 채워 넣으세요.185)

위의 표들은 2009년과 2019년에 상위 6개 출처에 대한 인구 100만 명당 거주민 특허 출원을 보여준다. 2009년에 상위 3개 출처였던 대한민국과 일본, 스위스는 2019년에도 자신들의 순위를 유지했다. 인구 100만 명당 891건의 거주민 특허 출원으로 2009년 명단에서 4위를 차지했던 독일은 인구 100만 명당 884건의 거주민 특허 출원으로 2019년 명단에서 5위로 떨어졌다. 미국은 2009년 명단에서 5위였다가 2019년 명단에서 6위로 떨어졌는데, 인구 100만 명당 거주민 특허 출원 건수에서 증가를 보여 주었다. 2009년에 명단에 들었던 상위 6개 출처들 중에서, 핀란드가 2019년에 다시 순위에 들지 못한 유일한 출처였다. 반면에, 2009년에 상위 6개 출처 명단에 오르지 못한 중국은 인구 100만 명당 거주민 특허 출원 건수가 890건으로 2019년 명단에서 4위를 차지했다.

25번

Resident Patent Applications per Million Population for the Top 6 Origins, in 2009 and in 2019					
2009			2019		
Rank	Origin	Resident patent applications per million population	Rank	Origin	Resident patent applications per million population
1	Republic of Korea	2,582	1	Republic of Korea	3,319
2	Japan	2,306	2	Japan	1,943
3	Switzerland	975	3	Switzerland	1,122
4	Germany	891	4	China	890
5	U.S.	733	5	Germany	884
6	Finland	609	6	U.S.	869

Note: The top 6 origins were included if they had a population greater than 5 million and if they had more than 100 resident patent applications.

The above tables show the resident patent applications per million population for the top 6 origins in 2009 and in 2019. The Republic of Korea, Japan, and Switzerland, the top three origins in 2009, _____ their rankings in 2019. Germany, which sat _____ on the 2009 list with 891 resident patent applications per million population, fell to _____ place on the 2019 list with 884 resident patent applications per million population. The U.S. fell from fifth place on the 2009 list to sixth place on the 2019 list, showing a _____ in the number of resident patent applications per million population. Among the top 6 origins which made the list in 2009, Finland was the only origin which did not _____ again in 2019. On the other hand, China, which did not make the list of the top 6 origins in 2009, sat _____ on the 2019 list with _____ resident patent applications per million population.

186. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어들을 채워 넣으세요. (186)

William Buckland(1784-1856)는 그의 시대에 가장 위대한 지질학자 중 한 사람으로 잘 알려져 있다. 그의 출생지인 영국의 Axminster에는 화석이 풍부했고, 어릴 때 그는 화석을 수집하면서 자연스럽게 화석에 관심을 갖게 되었다. 1801년에 Buckland는 장학금을 받고 Oxford의 Corpus Christi College에 입학하였다. 그는 거기서 광물학과 화학에 관한 John Kidd의 강의를 들으면서 자신의 과학 지식을 발전시켰다. Kidd가 자신의 직위에서 사임한 후에, Buckland가 대학에서 그의 후임자로 임명되었다. Buckland는 자신의 강의에서 대표 표본과 대축척 지질학 지도를 사용했는데, 그것이 그의 강의를 더 활기차게 만들었다. 1824년에, 그는 거대한 생물의 뼈를 발견했다고 발표했으며, 그는 그것을 Megalosaurus 즉 '거대한 도마뱀' 이라고 이름 붙였다. 그는 지질학에서의 업적으로 지질학회로부터 상을 받았다.

26번 William Buckland (1784—1856) was well known as one of the greatest _____ in his time. His birthplace, Axminster in Britain, was rich with _____, and as a child, he naturally became _____ in fossils while collecting them. In 1801, Buckland won a scholarship and was admitted to Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He developed his scientific knowledge there while attending John Kidd's lectures on mineralogy and chemistry. After Kidd resigned his position, Buckland was appointed his _____ at the college. Buckland used representative samples and large-scale geological maps in his lectures, which made his lectures more _____. In 1824, he announced the discovery of the bones of a giant creature, and he named it Megalosaurus, or 'great lizard'. He won the prize from the Geological Society due to his _____ in geology.

187. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어들을 채워 넣으세요. (187)

생태계들은 구성과 범위에 있어 차이가 있다. 그것[생태계]들은 여러분의 입안에 있는 유기체들의 군집과 상호작용 혹은 열대 우림의 덮개 안에 있는 그것[유기체들의 군집과 상호작용]들에서부터 지구의 바다에 있는 모든 그것[유기체들의 군집과 상호작용]들까지의 범위에 이르는 것으로 정의될 수 있다. 그것들을 지배하는 과정들은 복잡성과 속도의 면에서 차이가 있다. 몇 분 안에 바뀌는 시스템도 있고, 규칙적으로 순환하는 시간이 수백 년까지 연장되는 시스템도 있다. 어떤 생태계는 광범위하고(아프리카 사바나 같은 '생물군계'), 어떤 생태계는 지역들에 걸쳐 있으며(강의 유역), 많은 생태계가 마을 군집을 포함하고(작은 분수령들), 다른 생태계들은 단 하나의 마을 차원으로 국한된다(마을 연못). 각각의 사례에는 불가분성이라는 요소가 있다. 어떤 생태계를 장벽을 만들어 부분들로 나누면, 그 부분들의 생산성의 총합은 일반적으로, 다른 것이 동일하다면, 전체의 생산성보다 더 낮다는 것이 발견될 것이다. 생물학적 개체군의 이동성이 한 가지 이유이다. 예를 들어, 안전한 통행은 이동하는 생물 종들을 생존하게 한다.

29번 _____ differ in composition and extent. They can be defined as ranging from the communities and interactions of organisms in your mouth or those in the canopy of a rain forest to all those in Earth's oceans. The processes _____ them differ in complexity and speed. There are systems that turn over in minutes, and there are others whose rhythmic time _____ to hundreds of years. Some ecosystems are _____ ('biomes', such as the African savanna); some cover regions (river basins); many involve clusters of villages (micro-watersheds); others are _____ to the level of a single village (the village pond). In each example there is an element of _____. Divide an ecosystem into parts by creating barriers, and the sum of the productivity of the parts will typically be found to be _____ than the productivity of the whole, other things being equal. The _____ of biological populations is a reason. Safe passages, for example, enable migratory species to survive.

* canopy: 덮개 ** basin: 유역

188. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어들 채워 넣으세요. (188)

최근 몇 년 동안 전 세계적으로 도시 교통 전문가들은 도시의 자동차 수요에 부응하기보다는 관리해야 한다는 견해를 대체로 따랐다. 소득 증가는 필연적으로 자동차 보급의 증가로 이어진다. 기후 변화로 인한 불가피성이 없다 하더라도, 인구 밀도가 높은 도시의 물리적 제약과 그에 상응하는 접근성, 이동성, 안전, 대기 오염, 그리고 도시 거주 적합성에 대한 요구 모두가 단지 이러한 증가하는 수요에 부응하기 위해 도로망을 확장하는 선택권을 제한한다. 결과적으로, 도시가 발전하고 도시의 거주자들이 더 부유해짐에 따라, 사람들이 자동차를 사용하지 ‘않기로’ 결정하도록 설득하는 것이 도시 관리자와 계획 설계자들의 핵심 중점 사항이 된다. 걷기, 자전거 타기, 대중교통과 같은 대안적인 선택 사항의 질을 향상하는 것이 이 전략의 핵심 요소이다. 하지만 자동차 수요를 관리하는 가장 직접적인 접근 방법은 자동차 여행을 더 비싸게 만들거나 행정 규정으로 그것을 제한하는 것이다. 자동차 여행이 기후 변화의 원인을 제공하는 것이 이런 불가피성을 강화한다.

30번

In recent years urban transport professionals globally have largely acquiesced to the view that automobile demand in cities needs to be _____ rather than _____. Rising incomes inevitably lead to _____ in motorization. Even without the imperative of climate change, the physical _____ of densely inhabited cities and the corresponding demands of accessibility, mobility, safety, air pollution, and urban livability all _____ the option of expanding road networks purely to _____ this rising demand. As a result, as cities develop and their residents become more prosperous, _____ people to choose not to use cars becomes an increasingly key focus of city managers and planners. Improving the quality of _____ options, such as walking, cycling, and public transport, is a central element of this strategy. However, the most direct approach to _____ automobile demand is making motorized travel more expensive or restricting it with administrative rules. The contribution of motorized travel to climate change _____ this imperative.

* acquiesce: 따르다

** imperative: 불가피한 것 *** constraint: 압박

189. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어들 채워 넣으세요. (189)

자기 일에 디지털 기술을 이용하는 젊은 현대 미술가들은 컴퓨터를 거의 언급하지 않는다. 예를 들어, 워드 프로세싱 프로그램과 잉크젯식 프린터를 사용하는 추상파 화가인 Wade Guyton은 자신을 컴퓨터 아티스트라고 부르지 않는다. 게다가, 그의 작품을 높이 평가하는 몇몇 비평가들은 예술 창작 과정에서 그의 광범위한 컴퓨터 사용에 관해 거의 신경 쓰지 않는다. 이것은 컴퓨터를 활용하는 미술가들이 비평가들에 의해, 자주 탐탁지 않게, 컴퓨터 아티스트라고 명명되었던 30년 전과 뚜렷이 대조된다. 현 세대의 미술가들에게 컴퓨터, 혹은 더욱 적절히는 휴대용 컴퓨터는, 그들의 사회 생활과 직업 생활을 연결하는 일련의 통합된, 휴대 가능한 디지털 기술 중 하나이다. 인터넷 사용에서 태블릿 컴퓨터와 휴대 전화가 개인용 컴퓨터를 능가하는 상황에서, 그리고 얇은 디지털 기기들이 수십 년 전의 방 크기의 중앙 컴퓨터와 부피가 큰 탁상용 컴퓨터와 전혀 닮지 않았으므로, 오늘날에는 컴퓨터 아티스트가 결국 소멸한 것으로 보인다.

31번

Young contemporary artists who _____ digital technologies in their practice rarely make _____ to computers. For example, Wade Guyton, an abstractionist who uses a word processing program and inkjet printers, does not call himself a _____ artist. Moreover, some critics, who admire his work, are little concerned about his extensive use of computers in the art-making process. This is a marked contrast from three decades ago when artists who utilized computers were _____ by critics — often disapprovingly — as computer artists. For the present generation of artists, the computer, or more appropriately, the laptop, is one in a collection of integrated, portable digital technologies that link their social and working life. With tablets and cell phones _____ personal computers in Internet usage, and as slim digital devices resemble nothing like the room-sized mainframes and bulky desktop computers of previous decades, it now appears that the computer artist is finally _____.

190. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어들을 채워 넣으세요. (190)

형식주의의 관점에서 문학에 관하여 쓰고자 하는 비평가는 먼저 글의 모든 요소를 개별적으로 검토하고 그것들이 모여 예술 작품을 만드는 방식에 대해 질문하는 면밀하고도 주의 깊은 독자가 되어야 한다. 작품의 자율성을 존중하는 그러한 독자는 그것의 외부나 그것을 넘어서가 아니라 그것의 내부를 들여다봄으로써 그것에 대한 이해를 달성한다. 예를 들어, 역사상의 시대, 작가의 전기, 또는 문학적 양식을 검토하는 대신, 그 사람은 글이 자족적인 실체이며, 자신은 그 글이 스스로를 드러내도록 해 주는 지배적인 원칙을 찾고 있다는 추정으로 글에 접근할 것이다. 예를 들어, James Joyce의 단편 소설인 ‘Araby’ 속의 등장인물들과 그가 개인적으로 알았던 사람들과의 관련성은 흥미로울 수도 있겠지만, 그 형식주의자에게 그것들은 그 이야기가 그 안에 포함하고 있는 다른 종류의 정보보다 이야기가 의미를 만들어내는 방식을 이해하는 데 덜 관련되어 있다.

32번

The critic who wants to write about literature from a _____ perspective must first be a close and careful reader who examines all the elements of a text _____ and questions how they come together to create a work of art. Such a reader, who respects the _____ of a work, achieves an understanding of it by looking _____ it, not _____ it or beyond it. Instead of examining historical periods, author biographies, or literary styles, for example, he or she will approach a text with the assumption that it is a _____ entity and that he or she is looking for the governing principles that allow the text to _____ itself. For example, the correspondences between the characters in James Joyce’s short story “Araby” and the people he knew personally may be interesting, but for the formalist they are less _____ to understanding how the story creates meaning than are other kinds of information that the story _____ within itself.

* entity: 실체

191. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어들을 채워 넣으세요. (191)

제조업자들은 자신들이 생각하기에 그 과정이 작동되는 방식에 맞춰 자신들의 혁신 과정을 설계한다. 제조업자의 대다수는 제품 개발과 서비스 개발은 항상 제조업자들에 의해 이루어지며, 자신들의 일은 가끔 리드유저(시장 경향을 선도하는 사용자)가 이미 개발한 혁신을 발견하고 상업화하기보다는 항상 필요를 발견하고 그것을 채우는 것이라고 여전히 생각한다. 그래서, 제조업자들은 핵심 대상 시장 사용자들의 필요를 탐구하기 위한 시장 연구 부서, 그러한 필요에 대처하기에 적절한 제품을 고안하기 위한 제품 개발 집단 및 기타 등등을 설치해 왔다. 리드유저의 필요와 시제품 해결책은, 만일 정말 마주치기라도 한다면, 대체로 전혀 흥미롭지 않은 아웃라이어(해당 범위에서 많이 벗어나는 것)로 거부된다. 정말로, 리드유저의 혁신이 그 회사의 제품 라인에 정말로 들어가게 될 때 — 그리고 그것은 많은 회사의 여러 주요 혁신의 실질적인 원천이 되는 것으로 알려졌는데 — 그것은 대체로 지연 후에 이례적이고 비체계적인 경로를 통해 도착한다.

33번

Manufacturers design their innovation processes around the way they think the process works. The vast majority of manufacturers still think that product development and service development are always done by _____, and that their job is always to find a need and fill it rather than to sometimes find and commercialize an innovation that _____ have already developed. Accordingly, _____ have set up market-research departments to explore the needs of users in the target market, product-development groups to think up suitable products to address those needs, and so forth. The needs and prototype solutions of lead users — if encountered at all — are typically _____ as outliers of no interest. Indeed, when lead users’ innovations do enter a firm’s product line — and they have been shown to be the actual source of many major innovations for many firms — they typically arrive with _____ and by an unusual and unsystematic route.

192. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어들을 채워 넣으세요.¹⁹²⁾

전개부는 매우 복잡하고 별날 수가 있다. Johann Sebastian Bach의 푸가는 하나의 멜로디 라인, 때로는 단지 소수의 음표가 그 작곡가가 일관된 구조 내에서 많은 복잡한 전개부를 포함하는 훌륭한 작품을 만들기 위해 필요한 전부였을 때, 이 과정이 얼마나 효과를 보일 수 있을지를 보여준다. Ludwig van Beethoven의 유명한 5번 교향곡은 클래식 작곡가가 몇 개의 음표와 단순하며 리듬감 있는 두드림으로 얼마나 많은 이익을 얻어낼 수 있는지에 대한 이례적일 정도로 우수한 예를 제공한다. 모든 사람들이 어디선가 들었던 시작 부분의 다-다-다-뒹은 일종의 반복 악구나 연결 끈처럼, 시작 악장뿐만 아니라 나머지 3악장 내내 엄청나게 다양한 방식으로 나타난다. 우리가 그림 작품 하나를 완성하는 데 들인 복잡한 붓놀림을 항상 볼 수 있는 것이 아니듯이, Beethoven이 자신의 반복 악구를 어떻게 계속 새롭게 사용하는 것을 찾는지 또는 그의 제재를 거대하고 응집력 있는 진술로 어떻게 전개하는지를 항상 알아보는 못할 수도 있다. 그러나 그 강력한 교향곡에서 우리가 얻는 즐거움의 많은 부분은 그 이면의 독창성, 즉 음악적 아이디어의 인상적인 전개에서 비롯된다.

34번

_____ can get very complicated and fanciful. A fugue by Johann Sebastian Bach illustrates how far this process could go, when a single melodic line, sometimes just a handful of notes, was all that the composer needed to create a brilliant work containing lots of _____ development within a _____ structure. Ludwig van Beethoven's famous Fifth Symphony provides an exceptional example of how much mileage a classical composer can get out of a few notes and a simple rhythmic tapping. The opening da-da-da-DUM that everyone has heard somewhere or another appears in an incredible _____ of ways throughout not only the opening movement, but the remaining three movements, like a kind of motto or a connective thread. Just as we don't always see the intricate brushwork that goes into the creation of a painting, we may not always notice how Beethoven keeps finding _____ for his motto or how he develops his material into a large, _____ statement. But a lot of the enjoyment we get from that mighty symphony stems from the _____ behind it, the impressive development of musical ideas.

* intricate: 복잡한 ** coherent: 통일성 있는

193. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어들을 채워 넣으세요.¹⁹³⁾

상대를 공격하는 것과 도피하는 것 사이에서 갈등하는 동물은 처음에는 즉시 결정을 내릴 수 있게 해줄 만큼 충분한 정보를 갖지 못할 수도 있다. 상대가 싸움에서 이길 것 같다면, 최적의 결정은 즉시 포기하고 부상당할 위험을 무릅쓰지 않는 것일 것이다. 하지만 상대가 약해서 쉽게 이길만하다면, 싸워서 영역, 암컷, 먹이 또는 성패가 달린 것은 무엇이든 얻는 것에 상당한 이익이 있을 수 있을 것이다. 상대에 대한 정보를 수집하는 데 약간의 추가 시간을 들임으로써, 그 동물은 그러한 정보 없이 결정을 내리는 경우보다 이길 가능성을 최대화하는 결정에 도달할 가능성이 더 크다. 오늘날 많은 신호들이 이러한 정보 수집 또는 '평가' 기능을 갖는 것으로 간주되어, 다양한 선택의 가능한 결과에 관한 매우 중요한 정보를 제공함으로써 의사 결정 과정의 메커니즘에 직접적으로 기여한다.

35번

The animal in a conflict between _____ a rival and _____ may initially not have _____ information to enable it to make a decision straight away. If the rival is likely to win the fight, then the optimal decision would be to _____ immediately and not risk getting injured. But if the rival is _____ and easily _____, then there could be considerable benefit in going ahead and obtaining the territory, females, food or whatever is at stake. By taking a little extra time to collect _____ about the opponent, the animal is more likely to reach a decision that _____ its chances of winning than if it takes a decision without such information. Many signals are now seen as having this information gathering or '_____ ' function, directly contributing to the mechanism of the decision-making process by supplying vital information about the likely outcomes of the various options.

194. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어들 채워 넣으세요.¹⁹⁴⁾

화석 기록은 진화의 증거를 제공한다. 화석이 전하는 이야기는 변화에 관한 것이다. 더는 우리와 함께하지 않는 생물들이 과거에는 존재했다. 말의 경우에서처럼 시간이 지남에 따라 공통의 조상으로부터 특정 특징의 변화를 보여주는 많은 화석에서 일련의 변화가 발견된다. 진화가 일어났다는 것을 증명하는 것 외에도, 화석 기록은 또한 진화론에서 만들어진 예측에 대한 테스트를 제공한다. 예를 들어, 진화론은 단세포 생물이 다세포 생물 이전에 진화했다고 예측한다. 화석 기록은 이 예측을 뒷받침하는데, 다세포 생물은 단세포 생물이 최초로 출현한 수백만 년 후의 지구 지층에서 발견된다. 그 반대가 발견될 가능성은 항상 남아 있다는 점에 주목하라. 다세포 생물이 단세포 생물보다 먼저 진화한 것으로 정말로 밝혀진다면, 진화론은 거부될 것이다. 좋은 과학 이론은 항상 거부의 가능성을 허용한다. 화석 기록에 대한 수많은 조사에서 그러한 경우를 발견하지 못했다는 사실은 진화론을 위한 논거를 강화한다.

36번 The _____ provides evidence of evolution. The story the fossils tell is one of change. Creatures existed in the past that are no longer with us. _____ changes are found in many fossils showing the change of certain features over time from a common ancestor, as in the case of the horse. Apart from demonstrating that evolution did occur, the fossil record also provides tests of the _____ made from _____ theory. For example, the theory predicts that single-celled organisms evolved _____ multicelled organisms. The fossil record _____ this prediction — multicelled organisms are found in layers of earth millions of years after the first appearance of single-celled organisms. Note that the possibility always remains that the _____ could be found. If multicelled organisms were indeed found to have evolved before single-celled organisms, then the theory of evolution would be _____. A good scientific theory always allows for the possibility of rejection. The fact that we have not found such a case in countless examinations of the fossil record _____ the case for evolutionary theory.

195. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어들 채워 넣으세요.¹⁹⁵⁾

경제학에서 ‘매몰 비용 오류’라고 알려진 원리가 있다. 여러분이 어떤 것에 투자하고 소유권을 가지면, 그것을 지나치게 중시한다는 생각이다. 이것은 사람들이 분명히 그만두어야 하는 경로를 계속 따르거나 추구를 계속하게 한다. 예를 들어, 사람들은 그저 자신의 많은 것을 그 관계에 투여했기 때문에 자주 끔찍한 관계에 남아 있다. 또는, 누군가는 시장에서 분명히 나쁜 아이디어인 사업에 계속 돈을 쏟아부을지도 모른다. 때로는 한 사람이 할 수 있는 가장 현명한 일은 중지하는 것이다. 이것이 진실이더라도, 그것은 또한 식상하고 효력이 떨어진 주장이 될 수 있다. 매몰 비용이 언제나 나쁜 것이 틀림없는 것은 아니다. 실제로, 여러분은 이 인간적인 경향을 여러분에게 득이 되도록 이용할 수 있다. 확실히 자신이 자신의 약속을 끝까지 완수하기 위해 많은 돈을 개인 트레이너에게 투자하는 사람처럼, 여러분 또한 여러분이 있고 싶은 경로에 확실히 있기 위해 선지급으로 많은 것[돈]을 투자할 수 있다.

37번 In economics, there is a principle known as the _____. The idea is that when you are _____ and have _____ in something, you _____ that thing. This leads people to continue on paths or pursuits that should clearly be _____. For example, people often remain in _____ relationships simply because they've invested a great deal of themselves into them. Or someone may _____ pouring money into a business that is clearly a bad idea in the market. Sometimes, the smartest thing a person can do is _____. Although this is true, it has also become a tired and played-out argument. Sunk cost doesn't always have to be a bad thing. Actually, you can _____ this human tendency to your benefit. Like someone invests a great deal of money in a personal trainer to ensure they follow through on their _____, you, too, can invest a great deal up front to ensure you stay on the path you want to be on.

* leverage: 이용하다

196. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어들을 채워 넣으세요.(196)

단지 현재의 수준으로 수확량을 유지하는 것만도 해충과 질병이 계속 진화하고 있고 화학적, 물리적, 사회적 환경의 양상이 수십 년에 걸쳐 변할 수 있으므로, 보통 새로운 품종과 관리 기법이 필요하다. 1960년대에 많은 사람은 살충제가 사람들에게 대체로 유익한 것으로 여겼다. 새롭고 널리 효과를 거두고 지속하는 살충제를 개발하는 것은 흔히 농작물 해충을 통제하는 최고의 방법으로 여겨졌다. 그때 이래로, 널리 효과를 거두는 살충제가 유익한 곤충에 해로운 영향을 미칠 수 있어서 그것이 해충 통제 효과를 무효화할 수 있으며, 그 지속하는 살충제는 새와 사람 같은, 생태계의 목표의 생물에게 해를 줄 수 있다는 것이 분명해졌다. 또한, 기업들이 새로운 살충제를, 주요한 이로인 효과는 있지만 부정적인 효과는 거의 없을 수 있는 것들조차, 개발하는 것이 어려워졌다. 매우 높은 비용이 새로운 살충제에 대한 정부의 승인을 얻는 데 필요한 모든 절차를 따르는 것에 수반된다. 결과적으로, 다른 생물학적 통제 기법을 개발하여 사용함으로써 품종에 더 강한 해충 저항력을 포함하는 것 같은, 해충을 관리하는 다른 방법들이 더 많이 고려되고 있다.

38번 Simply _____ yields at current levels often requires new cultivars and management methods, since pests and diseases continue to evolve, and aspects of the chemical, physical, and social environment can _____ over several decades. In the 1960s, many people considered pesticides to be mainly _____ to mankind. Developing new, broadly effective, and persistent pesticides often was considered to be the best way to control pests on crop plants. Since that time, it has become _____ that broadly effective pesticides can have harmful effects on beneficial insects, which can negate their effects in controlling pests, and that persistent pesticides can damage non-target organisms in the ecosystem, such as birds and people. Also, it has become difficult for companies to develop new pesticides, even those that can have major beneficial effects and few negative effects. Very high costs are involved in following all of the _____ needed to gain government approval for new pesticides. Consequently, more consideration is being given to other ways to manage pests, such as _____ greater resistance to pests into cultivars by breeding and using other biological control methods.

* pesticide: 살충제 ** cultivar: 품종 *** breed: 개량하다

197. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어들을 채워 넣으세요.(197)

집단적 탐지의 역학은 흥미로운 특징이 있다. 개체들은 어떤 단서를 포식자 공격의 증거로 사용하는가? 어떤 경우에는 개체가 포식자를 탐지할 때 그것의 최선의 반응은 피난하는 것이다. 무리로부터의 이탈은 경계하지 않는 동물들에게 위험 신호를 보내서 먹잇감 동물이 그 구역에서 조직화되어 날아오르는 것으로 보이는 것을 야기할 수도 있다. (새의 한 종류인) 검은 눈 검은방울새에 관한 연구는 경계하지 않는 동물들이 무리 친구들의 개별적 이탈에 주목하지만 여러 개체의 이탈은 경계하지 않는 동물에게 더 큰 도망 반응을 일으킬 수 있다는 견해를 뒷받침해준다. 이것은 정보 신뢰성의 관점에서 이치에 맞는다. 무리 구성원 하나가 이탈하는 경우, 그것은 포식 위험과 관계가 거의 없는 여러 이유로 그렇게 할 수 있다. 경계하지 않는 동물들이 단 하나의 구성원이 무리를 떠날 때마다 도망한다면, 그것들은 포식자가 전혀 없는 (가짜 정보인) 때에도 자주 반응할 것이다. 반면에 여러 개체가 동시에 무리를 이탈할 때, 진짜 위험이 존재할 가능성이 훨씬 더 크다.

39번 The dynamics of _____ have an interesting feature. Which cue(s) do individuals use as _____ of predator attack? In some cases, when an individual _____ a predator, its best response is to seek shelter. Departure from the group may signal danger to _____ animals and cause what appears to be a _____ flushing of prey from the area. Studies on dark-eyed juncos (a type of bird) support the view that nonvigilant animals _____ departures of _____ group mates but that the departure of _____ individuals causes a greater escape response in the nonvigilant individuals. This makes sense from the perspective of _____. If one group member departs, it might have done so for a number of reasons that have little to do with predation threat. If nonvigilant animals escaped each time a single member left the group, they would frequently respond when there was no predator (a _____ alarm). On the other hand, when several individuals depart the group at the same time, a _____ threat is much more likely to be present.

* predator: 포식자 ** vigilant: 경계하는 *** flushing: 날아오름

198. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어들을 채워 넣으세요.(198)

통행의 이동성은 인문학뿐만 아니라 모든 학부의 여러 다른 학과에서 탐구할 수 있는 광범위한 분야를 제공한다. 예를 들어, 지리적 공간이나 가상의 공간을 이동하는 데에서 속도가 증가하고 있음에도 불구하고, 우리의 몸은 점점 수동적이고 움직이지 않는 컨테이너가 되는데, 그것은 인공물에 의해 운송되거나 이른바 정보 사회에서 이동한다는 내적 느낌으로 가득 채워진다. 기술적 이동성은 인간을 일종의 불치병에 걸린(가련한) 존재로 바꾸는데, 그는 대부분의 시간을 휴식을 취하며 보내고 그들의 일상적인 운동과 휴식의 불균형을 맞추기 위해 스포츠에 참여할 필요가 있다. 엘리트가 돈, 사물, 사람을 움직이는 힘을 행사하면서 자신은 전혀 움직일 필요가 없을 때, 우리는 아리스토텔레스의 움직이지 않으면서도 움직이는 존재로서의 신의 이미지에 더 가까워졌는가? 이 권력의 밑바닥에 있는 또 어떤 사람들은 이동성으로 구조화된 사회적 배제의 희생자들이다. 그들은 어떻게 어디로 이동해야 할지 결정할 수 없지만, 이동할 권리도 머무를 권리도 없이 그저 이리저리 옮겨지거나 내쳐지거나, 아니면 심지어 갇히기도 한다.

→ 기술과 정보 사회에서, 신체의 움직임이 덜 필요한 인간은 이동성과 권력의 증가를 이룬 것처럼 보이는데, 이동성과 관련된 그러한 인간의 상태는 사회적 불평등이라는 문제를 제기한다.

40번 _____ in transit offer a broad field to be explored by different disciplines in all faculties, in addition to the humanities. In spite of increasing _____, for example in travelling through geographical or virtual space, our body becomes more and more a _____ non-moving container, which is transported by artefacts or loaded up with inner feelings of being _____ in the so-called information society. Technical mobilities turn human beings into some kind of terminal creatures, who spend most of their time at rest and who need to participate in sports in order to balance their daily _____ of motion and rest. Have we come closer to Aristotle's image of God as the immobile mover, when elites exercise their power to move money, things and people, while they themselves do not need to move at all? Others, at the bottom of this power, are victims of mobility-structured social _____. They cannot decide how and where to move, but are just moved around or locked out or even locked in without either the right to move or the right to stay.



In a technology and information society, human beings, whose bodily movement is _____ necessary, appear to have _____ increased mobility and power, and such a mobility-related human condition raises the issue of social _____.

199. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어들을 채워 넣으세요.(199)

일단 어떤 사건이 목격되면, 구경하는 사람은 그것이 정말로 비상 상황인지 결정해야 한다. 비상 상황은 항상 명확하게 그와 같은 것으로 꼬리표가 붙어 있는 것은 아닌데, 대기실로 쏟아져 들어오는 ‘연기’는 화재에 의해 발생할 수도 있고 단순히 증기 파이프의 누출을 나타낼 수도 있다. 거리에서의 비명은 공격을 나타내거나 가족 간의 다툼을 나타낼 수도 있다. 출입구에 누워 있는 한 남자는 관상 동맥증을 앓고 있을 수도 있고 그저 술을 깨려고 잠을 자고 있을 수도 있다. 어떤 한 상황을 해석하려고 하는 사람은 자신이 어떻게 반응해야 하는지 알기 위해 흔히 자기 주변 사람들을 본다. 만약 다른 모든 사람이 침착하고 무관심하다면, 그는 그런 상태를 유지하려는 경향이 있을 것이고, 다른 모든 사람이 강하게 반응하고 있다면, 그는 아마 경계하게 될 것이다. 이러한 경향은 단순히 맹목적인 순응이 아닌데, 보통 우리는 우리 주변의 다른 사람들이 어떻게 행동하는지로부터 새로운 상황에 관한 많은 귀중한 정보를 얻는다. 길가의 식당을 고를 때 주차장에 다른 차가 없는 곳에서 멈추는 여행객은 드물다. 그러나 때때로 다른 사람들의 반응은 정확한(→ 거짓) 정보를 제공한다. 연구된 치과 병원 대기실 환자의 무관심은 그들의 내면의 불안을 제대로 보여주지 않는다. 사람들 앞에서 ‘냉정을 잃는’ 것은 창피한 일로 여겨진다. 그렇다면, 잠재적으로 심각한 상황에서, 그곳에 있는 모든 사람은 실제로 더 무관심한 것처럼 보일 것이다. 따라서 군중은 수동성을 통해 사건이 비상 상황이 아님을 넘지시 비춤으로써 구성원들이 가만히 있도록 강제할 수 있다. 그런 군중 속에 있는 사람은 누구라도 그 사건이 비상 상황인 것처럼 행동하면 자신이 바보처럼 보일까 봐 두려워한다.

41~42번 Once an event is noticed, an onlooker must decide if it is truly an _____. Emergencies are not always _____ labeled as such; “smoke” pouring into a waiting room may be caused by fire, or it may merely indicate a leak in a steam pipe. Screams in the street may signal an attack or a family quarrel. A man lying in a doorway may be having a coronary — or he may simply be sleeping off a drunk. A person trying to _____ a situation often looks at _____ to see how he should _____. If everyone else is calm and indifferent, he will tend to _____; if everyone else is reacting _____, he is likely to become _____. This tendency is not merely blind _____; ordinarily we derive much valuable information about new situations from how others around us behave. It’s a rare traveler who, in picking a roadside restaurant, chooses to stop at one where no other cars appear in the parking lot. But occasionally the _____ of others provide _____ information. The studied nonchalance of patients in a dentist’s waiting room is a poor indication of their inner anxiety. It is considered embarrassing to “lose your cool” in public. In a potentially _____ situation, then, everyone present will appear more _____ than he is in fact. A crowd can thus force _____ on its members by implying, through its passivity, that an event is not an _____. Any individual in such a crowd fears that he may appear _____ if he behaves as though it were.

* coronary: 관상 동맥증 ** nonchalance: 무관심, 냉담

200. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어들을 채워 넣으세요.(200)

그날은 학기 첫날이었다. 자신의 공용 기숙사 방을 둘러보면서, Noah는 그것이 대학교의 다른 모든 기숙사 방과 똑같이 생겼다는 생각이 들어서 실망했다. 그의 룸메이트 Steve는 그것을 알아차리고 무슨 일이 있는지 물었다. Noah는 그들의 방이 완전히 지루하다는 생각이 든다고 조용히 대답했다. 그는 그 공간이 약간 더 ‘자신들의’ 공간처럼 느껴지길 원했다. Steve는 동의했고, 다음날 Noah가 원하는 대로 방을 개인화하는 것을 시작할 수 있다고 제안했다. Noah는 방을 위한 계획을 짜느라 그날 밤 거의 잠을 자지 못했다. Steve가 일어난 후, 그들은 가구를 다시 배치하기 시작했다. 그들의 방에 있는 모든 의자와 소파는 TV를 향하고 있었다. Noah는 Steve에게 방문객 대부분이 담소를 나누는 대신 보통 그저 앉아서 TV를 본다고 말했다. 그의 생각에 응하여 Steve는 “소파를 저쪽 벽 옆에 놓아서 대화를 나누는 것을 더 쉽게 하는 것이 어때?” 라고 제안했다. Noah는 동의했고, 그들은 그것을 벽 옆으로 옮겼다. 소파의 위치를 바꾼 후, 그들은 이제 방 한가운데에 넓은 공간이 생겨난 것을 볼 수 있었다. 그때, Noah는 자신의 동생 Sammy가 보드게임을 하기 위해 그의 거실에 커다란 탁자를 가지고 있었다는 것을 기억했고 Steve에게 그것에 대해 말했다. Steve와 Noah 둘 다 보드게임 하는 것을 정말 즐겼다. 그래서 Steve는 Noah에게 “우리 방 한가운데에 탁자를 놓는 것은 보드게임을 하는데 뿐만 아니라 차를 마시기에도 아주 좋을 것 같다고 나는 생각해!” 라고 대답했다. Noah와 Steve는 모두 동의했고 탁자를 사러 가기로 결정했다. 그들이 걸어서 가구점을 지나갈 때, Steve는 예쁜 노란색 탁자를 발견했다. 노란색이 Noah가 가장 좋아하는 색깔이라는 것을 알았기 때문에, Steve는 그에게 그 탁자를 사는 것에 대해 어떻게 생각하느냐고 물었다. Noah는 노란색 탁자에 대해 만족했고 그것이 자신들의 방을 더 독특하게 만들 것이라고 말했다. 기뻐하며 Noah는 “자, 어제 우리 방은 이 학교의 다른 장소와 거의 똑같았어. 하지만 오늘 이후로, 나는 정말로 이곳이 ‘우리들의’ 장소가 되리라고 느껴져.” 라고 덧붙였다. 이제, 그들 둘 다 그 장소가 그들에게 에너지와 상쾌함을 제공하리라는 것을 알았다.

43~45번 It was the first day of the semester. Looking around his shared dorm room, Noah thought that it looked exactly like every other dorm room at the university, and he became disappointed. His roommate Steve noticed it and asked what was wrong. Noah answered quietly that he thought their room was totally _____. He wished the space felt a bit more like their space. Steve agreed and suggested that they could start _____ the room like Noah wanted, the next day. Noah hardly slept that night making plans for the room. After Steve woke up, they started to _____ the furniture. All of the chairs and the sofa in their room were facing the TV. Noah mentioned to Steve that most of their visitors usually just sat and watched TV instead of chatting. In response to his idea, Steve suggested, “How about we put the sofa over there by the wall so it will be easier to have conversations?” Noah agreed, and they moved it by the wall. After _____ the place of the sofa, they could see that they now had a lot of space in the middle of their room. Then, Noah remembered that his brother Sammy had a big table in his living room for playing board games and told Steve about it. Steve and Noah both really enjoyed playing board games. So, Steve replied to Noah, “I think putting a table in the middle of our room would be great for drinking tea as well as playing board games!” Both Noah and Steve agreed and decided to go shopping for a table. As they walked through a furniture store, Steve found a pretty yellow table. Since he knew that yellow was Noah’s favorite color, Steve asked him what he thought about buying that table. Noah was happy about the yellow table and said it would make their room more _____. Delighted, Noah added, “Well, yesterday our room was just like any other place at this school. But after today, I really feel like it’ll be our place.” Now, they both knew that the place would provide them with energy and refreshment.

8단계 글의 순서

주관식으로 암기

201. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요.²⁰¹⁾

(A) 18번 Dear Hylean Miller,
Hello, I'm Nelson Perkins, a teacher and swimming coach at Broomstone High School.

(B) The rental section on your website says that there are two other swimming pools during the summer season: the Splash Pool and the Rainbow Pool.

(C) Last week, I made a reservation for one of your company's swimming pools for our summer swim camp.

(D) Please let me know if an additional rental would be possible.

Thank you in advance.

(E) However, due to its popularity, thirty more students are coming to the camp than we expected, so we need one more swimming pool for them.

(A) → _____

202. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요.²⁰²⁾

(A) 19번 The island tour bus Jessica was riding on was moving slowly toward the ocean cliffs.

(B) She was about to give up when she got to the top. Just then she saw the setting sun and it still shone brightly in the sky.

(C) While the other passengers were gathering their bags, Jessica quickly got off the bus and she ran up the cliff that was famous for its ocean views.

(D) Jessica said to herself, "The glow of the sun is so beautiful. It's even better than I expected."

(E) Outside, the sky was getting dark. Jessica sighed with concern, "I'm going to miss the sunset because of the traffic." The bus arrived at the cliffs' parking lot.

(A) → _____

203. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요.(203)

(A) 20번 Consider two athletes who both want to play in college.

(B) Both are working hard but only the latter is working smart. It can be frustrating for athletes to work extremely hard but not make the progress they wanted.

(C) Drive applies direct force on your physical and technical gears, strengthening and polishing them so they can spin with vigor and purpose.

(D) One says she has to work very hard and the other uses goal setting to create a plan to stay on track and work on specific skills where she is lacking.

(E) While desire might make you spin those gears faster and harder as you work out or practice, drive is what built them in the first place.

(F) Drive provides direction (goals), sustains effort (motivation), and creates a training mindset that goes beyond simply working hard.

(G) What can make the difference is drive — utilizing the mental gear to maximize gains made in the technical and physical areas.

(A) → _____

204. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요.(204)

(A) 21번 Our view of the world is not given to us from the outside in a pure, objective form; it is shaped by our mental abilities, our shared cultural perspectives and our unique values and beliefs.

(B) There is no single, universal or authoritative version that makes sense, other than as a theoretical construct.

(C) We can experience the world only through the human lenses that make it intelligible to us.

(D) Philosopher Thomas Nagel argued that there is no “view from nowhere,” since we cannot see the world except from a particular perspective, and that perspective influences what we see.

(E) This is not to say that there is no reality outside our minds or that the world is just an illusion.

(F) We can see the world only as it appears to us, not “as it truly is,” because there is no “as it truly is” without a perspective to give it form.

(G) It is to say that our version of reality is precisely that: our version, not the version.

(A) → _____

205. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요. (205)

(A) 22번 Often overlooked, but just as important a stakeholder, is the consumer who plays a large role in the notion of the privacy paradox.

(B) “I love this restaurant-finder app on my phone, but what happens to my data if I press ‘ok’ when asked if that app can use my current location?”

(C) There is an awareness among consumers, not only that their personal data helps to drive the rich experiences that these companies provide, but also that sharing this data is the price you pay for these experiences, in whole or in part.

(D) Armed with tools that can provide them options, the consumer moves from passive bystander to active participant.

(E) Without a better understanding of the what, when, and why of data collection and use, the consumer is often left feeling vulnerable and conflicted.

(F) Consumer engagement levels in all manner of digital experiences and communities have simply exploded — and they show little or no signs of slowing.

(A) → _____

206. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요. (206)

(A) 23번 Considerable work by cultural psychologists and anthropologists has shown that there are indeed large and sometimes surprising differences in the words and concepts that different cultures have for describing emotions, as well as in the social circumstances that draw out the expression of particular emotions.

(B) However, the emotional states themselves are likely to be quite invariant across cultures.

(C) However, those data do not actually show that different cultures have different emotions, if we think of emotions as central, neurally implemented states.

(D) As for, say, color vision, they just say that, despite the same internal processing architecture, how we interpret, categorize, and name emotions varies according to culture and that we learn in a particular culture the social context in which it is appropriate to express emotions.

(E) In a sense, we can think of a basic, culturally universal emotion set that is shaped by evolution and implemented in the brain, but the links between such emotional states and stimuli, behavior, and other cognitive states are plastic and can be modified by learning in a specific cultural context.

(A) → _____

207. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요.²⁰⁷⁾

(A) 24번 The approach, joint cognitive systems, treats a robot as part of a human-machine team where the intelligence is synergistic, arising from the contributions of each agent.

(B) In joint cognitive system designs, artificial intelligence is used along with human-robot interaction principles to create robots that can be intelligent enough to be good team members.

(C) The design process concentrates on how the agents will cooperate and coordinate with each other to accomplish the team goals.

(D) Self-driving cars, where a person turns on and off the driving, is an example of a joint cognitive system.

(E) Rather than treating robots as peer agents with their own completely independent agenda, joint cognitive systems approaches treat robots as helpers such as service animals or sheep dogs.

(F) The team consists of at least one robot and one human and is often called a mixed team because it is a mixture of human and robot agents.

(G) Entertainment robots are examples of mixed teams as are robots for telecommuting.

(A) → _____

208. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요.²⁰⁸⁾

(A) 26번 William Buckland (1784—1856) was well known as one of the greatest geologists in his time.

(B) In 1801, Buckland won a scholarship and was admitted to Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He developed his scientific knowledge there while attending John Kidd's lectures on mineralogy and chemistry. After Kidd resigned his position,

(C) In 1824, he announced the discovery of the bones of a giant creature, and he named it Megalosaurus, or 'great lizard'. He won the prize from the Geological Society due to his achievements in geology.

(D) Buckland was appointed his successor at the college. Buckland used representative samples and large-scale geological maps in his lectures, which made his lectures more lively.

(E) His birthplace, Axminster in Britain, was rich with fossils, and as a child, he naturally became interested in fossils while collecting them.

(A) → _____

209. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요. (209)

(A) 29번 Ecosystems differ in composition and extent. They can be defined as ranging from the communities and interactions of organisms in your mouth or those in the canopy of a rain forest to all those in Earth's oceans.

(B) Some ecosystems are extensive ('biomes', such as the African savanna); some cover regions (river basins); many involve clusters of villages (micro-watersheds); others are confined to the level of a single village (the village pond).

(C) The processes governing them differ in complexity and speed. There are systems that turn over in minutes, and there are others whose rhythmic time extends to hundreds of years.

(D) The mobility of biological populations is a reason. Safe passages, for example, enable migratory species to survive.

(E) In each example there is an element of indivisibility. Divide an ecosystem into parts by creating barriers, and the sum of the productivity of the parts will typically be found to be lower than the productivity of the whole, other things being equal.

(A) → _____

210. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요. (210)

(A) 30번 In recent years urban transport professionals globally have largely acquiesced to the view that automobile demand in cities needs to be managed rather than accommodated.

(B) However, the most direct approach to managing automobile demand is making motorized travel more expensive or restricting it with administrative rules.

(C) Even without the imperative of climate change, the physical constraints of densely inhabited cities and the corresponding demands of accessibility, mobility, safety, air pollution, and urban livability all limit the option of expanding road networks purely to accommodate this rising demand.

(D) Rising incomes inevitably lead to increases in motorization.

(E) Improving the quality of alternative options, such as walking, cycling, and public transport, is a central element of this strategy.

(F) The contribution of motorized travel to climate change reinforces this imperative.

(G) As a result, as cities develop and their residents become more prosperous, persuading people to choose not to use cars becomes an increasingly key focus of city managers and planners.

(A) → _____

211. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요.²¹¹⁾

(A) 31번 Young contemporary artists who employ digital technologies in their practice rarely make reference to computers.

(B) For the present generation of artists, the computer, or more appropriately, the laptop, is one in a collection of integrated, portable digital technologies that link their social and working life.

(C) Moreover, some critics, who admire his work, are little concerned about his extensive use of computers in the art-making process.

(D) For example, Wade Guyton, an abstractionist who uses a word processing program and inkjet printers, does not call himself a computer artist.

(E) With tablets and cell phones surpassing personal computers in Internet usage, and as slim digital devices resemble nothing like the room-sized mainframes and bulky desktop computers of previous decades, it now appears that the computer artist is finally extinct.

(F) This is a marked contrast from three decades ago when artists who utilized computers were labeled by critics — often disapprovingly — as computer artists.

(A) → _____

212. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요.²¹²⁾

(A) 32번 The critic who wants to write about literature from a formalist perspective must first be a close and careful reader who examines all the elements of a text individually and questions how they come together to create a work of art.

(B) Instead of examining historical periods, author biographies, or literary styles, for example, he or she will approach a text with the assumption that it is a self-contained entity and that he or she is looking for the governing principles that allow the text to reveal itself.

(C) Such a reader, who respects the autonomy of a work, achieves an understanding of it by looking inside it, not outside it or beyond it.

(D) For example, the correspondences between the characters in James Joyce's short story "Araby" and the people he knew personally may be interesting, but for the formalist they are less relevant to understanding how the story creates meaning than are other kinds of information that the story contains within itself.

(A) → _____

213. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요.²¹³⁾

(A) 33번 Manufacturers design their innovation processes around the way they think the process works.

(B) Indeed, when lead users' innovations do enter a firm's product line — and they have been shown to be the actual source of many major innovations for many firms — they typically arrive with a lag and by an unusual and unsystematic route.

(C) Accordingly, manufacturers have set up market-research departments to explore the needs of users in the target market, product-development groups to think up suitable products to address those needs, and so forth.

(D) The vast majority of manufacturers still think that product development and service development are always done by manufacturers, and that their job is always to find a need and fill it rather than to sometimes find and commercialize an innovation that lead users have already developed.

(E) The needs and prototype solutions of lead users — if encountered at all — are typically rejected as outliers of no interest.

(A) → _____

214. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요.²¹⁴⁾

(A) 34번 Development can get very complicated and fanciful. A fugue by Johann Sebastian Bach illustrates how far this process could go, when a single melodic line, sometimes just a handful of notes, was all that the composer needed to create a brilliant work containing lots of intricate development within a coherent structure.

(B) The opening da-da-da-DUM that everyone has heard somewhere or another appears in an incredible variety of ways throughout not only the opening movement, but the remaining three movements, like a kind of motto or a connective thread.

(C) But a lot of the enjoyment we get from that mighty symphony stems from the inventiveness behind it, the impressive development of musical ideas.

(D) Just as we don't always see the intricate brushwork that goes into the creation of a painting, we may not always notice how Beethoven keeps finding fresh uses for his motto or how he develops his material into a large, cohesive statement.

(E) Ludwig van Beethoven's famous Fifth Symphony provides an exceptional example of how much mileage a classical composer can get out of a few notes and a simple rhythmic tapping.

(A) → _____

215. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요.²¹⁵⁾

(A) 35번 The animal in a conflict between attacking a rival and fleeing may initially not have sufficient information to enable it to make a decision straight away.

(B) By taking a little extra time to collect information about the opponent, the animal is more likely to reach a decision that maximizes its chances of winning than if it takes a decision without such information.

(C) But if the rival is weak and easily defeatable, then there could be considerable benefit in going ahead and obtaining the territory, females, food or whatever is at stake.

(D) Many signals are now seen as having this information gathering or 'assessment' function, directly contributing to the mechanism of the decision-making process by supplying vital information about the likely outcomes of the various options.

(E) If the rival is likely to win the fight, then the optimal decision would be to give up immediately and not risk getting injured.

(A) → _____

216. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요.²¹⁶⁾

(A) 36번 The fossil record provides evidence of evolution. The story the fossils tell is one of change.

(B) Apart from demonstrating that evolution did occur, the fossil record also provides tests of the predictions made from evolutionary theory.

(C) Note that the possibility always remains that the opposite could be found. If multicelled organisms were indeed found to have evolved before single-celled organisms, then the theory of evolution would be rejected.

(D) The fossil record supports this prediction — multicelled organisms are found in layers of earth millions of years after the first appearance of single-celled organisms.

(E) For example, the theory predicts that single-celled organisms evolved before multicelled organisms.

(F) A good scientific theory always allows for the possibility of rejection. The fact that we have not found such a case in countless examinations of the fossil record strengthens the case for evolutionary theory.

(G) Creatures existed in the past that are no longer with us. Sequential changes are found in many fossils showing the change of certain features over time from a common ancestor, as in the case of the horse.

(A) → _____

217. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요.²¹⁷⁾

(A) 37번 In economics, there is a principle known as the sunk *cost fallacy*.

(B) For example, people often remain in terrible relationships simply because they've invested a great deal of themselves into them.

(C) The idea is that when you are invested and have ownership in something, you overvalue that thing.

(D) Like someone invests a great deal of money in a personal trainer to ensure they follow through on their commitment, you, too, can invest a great deal up front to ensure you stay on the path you want to be on.

(E) Although this is true, it has also become a tired and played-out argument. Sunk cost doesn't always have to be a bad thing. Actually, you can leverage this human tendency to your benefit.

(F) Or someone may continue pouring money into a business that is clearly a bad idea in the market. Sometimes, the smartest thing a person can do is quit.

(G) This leads people to continue on paths or pursuits that should clearly be abandoned.

(A) → _____

218. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요.²¹⁸⁾

(A) 38번 Simply maintaining yields at current levels often requires new cultivars and management methods, since pests and diseases continue to evolve, and aspects of the chemical, physical, and social environment can change over several decades.

(B) Very high costs are involved in following all of the procedures needed to gain government approval for new pesticides.

(C) Since that time, it has become apparent that broadly effective pesticides can have harmful effects on beneficial insects, which can negate their effects in controlling pests, and that persistent pesticides can damage non-target organisms in the ecosystem, such as birds and people.

(D) Developing new, broadly effective, and persistent pesticides often was considered to be the best way to control pests on crop plants.

(E) Consequently, more consideration is being given to other ways to manage pests, such as incorporating greater resistance to pests into cultivars by breeding and using other biological control methods.

(F) In the 1960s, many people considered pesticides to be mainly beneficial to mankind.

(G) Also, it has become difficult for companies to develop new pesticides, even those that can have major beneficial effects and few negative effects.

(A) → _____

219. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요.²¹⁹⁾

(A) 39번 The dynamics of collective detection have an interesting feature. Which cue(s) do individuals use as evidence of predator attack?

(B) Departure from the group may signal danger to nonvigilant animals and cause what appears to be a coordinated flushing of prey from the area.

(C) This makes sense from the perspective of information reliability. If one group member departs, it might have done so for a number of reasons that have little to do with predation threat.

(D) On the other hand, when several individuals depart the group at the same time, a true threat is much more likely to be present.

(E) Studies on dark-eyed juncos (a type of bird) support the view that nonvigilant animals attend to departures of individual group mates but that the departure of multiple individuals causes a greater escape response in the nonvigilant individuals.

(F) In some cases, when an individual detects a predator, its best response is to seek shelter.

(G) If nonvigilant animals escaped each time a single member left the group, they would frequently respond when there was no predator (a false alarm).

(A) → _____

220. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요.²²⁰⁾

(A) 40번 Mobilities in transit offer a broad field to be explored by different disciplines in all faculties, in addition to the humanities.

(B) Others, at the bottom of this power, are victims of mobility-structured social exclusion.

(C) Technical mobilities turn human beings into some kind of terminal creatures, who spend most of their time at rest and who need to participate in sports in order to balance their daily disproportion of motion and rest.

(D) In spite of increasing acceleration, for example in travelling through geographical or virtual space, our body becomes more and more a passive non-moving container, which is transported by artefacts or loaded up with inner feelings of being mobile in the so-called information society.

(E) They cannot decide how and where to move, but are just moved around or locked out or even locked in without either the right to move or the right to stay.

(F) Have we come closer to Aristotle's image of God as the immobile mover, when elites exercise their power to move money, things and people, while they themselves do not need to move at all?

(A) → _____

221. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요. (221)

(A) 41~42번 Once an event is noticed, an onlooker must decide if it is truly an emergency. Emergencies are not always clearly labeled as such; “smoke” pouring into a waiting room may be caused by fire, or it may merely indicate a leak in a steam pipe.

(B) A person trying to interpret a situation often looks at those around him to see how he should react. If everyone else is calm and indifferent, he will tend to remain so; if everyone else is reacting strongly, he is likely to become alert.

(C) A crowd can thus force inaction on its members by implying, through its passivity, that an event is not an emergency. Any individual in such a crowd fears that he may appear a fool if he behaves as though it were.

(D) But occasionally the reactions of others provide false information. The studied nonchalance of patients in a dentist’s waiting room is a poor indication of their inner anxiety.

(E) This tendency is not merely blind conformity; ordinarily we derive much valuable information about new situations from how others around us behave. It’s a rare traveler who, in picking a roadside restaurant, chooses to stop at one where no other cars appear in the parking lot.

(F) It is considered embarrassing to “lose your cool” in public. In a potentially acute situation, then, everyone present will appear more unconcerned than he is in fact.

(G) Screams in the street may signal an attack or a family quarrel. A man lying in a doorway may be having a coronary — or he may simply be sleeping off a drunk.

(A) → _____

222. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요. (222)

(A) 43~45번 It was the first day of the semester. Looking around his shared dorm room, Noah thought that it looked exactly like every other dorm room at the university, and he became disappointed. His roommate Steve noticed it and asked what was wrong.

(B) So, Steve replied to Noah, “ I think putting a table in the middle of our room would be great for drinking tea as well as playing board games!” Both Noah and Steve agreed and decided to go shopping for a table.

(C) Noah hardly slept that night making plans for the room. After Steve woke up, they started to rearrange the furniture. All of the chairs and the sofa in their room were facing the TV. Noah mentioned to Steve that most of their visitors usually just sat and watched TV instead of chatting. In response to his idea, Steve suggested, “How about we put the sofa over there by the wall so it will be easier to have conversations?” Noah agreed, and they moved it by the wall.

(D) Delighted, Noah added, “Well, yesterday our room was just like any other place at this school. But after today, I really feel like it’ll be our place.” Now, they both knew that the place would provide them with energy and refreshment.

(E) Noah answered quietly that he thought their room was totally boring. He wished the space felt a bit more like their space. Steve agreed and suggested that they could start personalizing the room like Noah wanted, the next day.

(F) After changing the place of the sofa, they could see that they now had a lot of space in the middle of their room. Then, Noah remembered that his brother Sammy had a big table in his living room for playing board games and told Steve about it. Steve and Noah both really enjoyed playing board games.

(G) As they walked through a furniture store, Steve found a pretty yellow table. Since he knew that yellow was Noah’s favorite color, Steve asked him what he thought about buying that table. Noah was happy about the yellow table and said it would make their room more unique.

(A) → _____

9단계 전체 글의 맥락 파악(주제&어휘)

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

18번 Dear Hylean Miller,
Hello, I'm Nelson Perkins, a teacher and swimming coach at Broomstone High School. Last week, I made a reservation for one of your company's swimming pools for our summer swim camp. However, due to its notoriety, thirty more students are coming to the camp than we expected, so we need one more swimming pool for them. The rental section on your website says that there are two other swimming pools during the summer season: the Splash Pool and the Rainbow Pool. Please let me know if an complimentary rental would be possible.
Thank you in advance.

Best Wishes,
Nelson Perkins

223. 위의 글을 읽고 문맥상 잘못된 어휘를 두개 찾아 틀린 어휘는 (A) 와 (B)에 쓰고, 이를 바르게 고쳐 (C)와 (D)에 쓰시오. (단 (A) (B) (C) (D) 모두 적은 경우만 답으로 인정) 223)

정답 (A) _____ (C) _____
(B) _____ (D) _____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

19번 The island tour bus Jessica was riding on was moving slowly toward the ocean cliffs. Outside, the sky was getting dark. Jessica sighed with anticipation, "I'm going to miss the sunset because of the traffic." The bus arrived at the cliffs' parking lot. While the other passengers were gathering their bags, Jessica quickly got off the bus and she ran up the cliff that was famous for its ocean views. She was about to conquer when she got to the top. Just then she saw the setting sun and it still shone brightly in the sky. Jessica said to herself, "The glow of the sun is so beautiful. It's even better than I expected."

224. 위의 글을 읽고 문맥상 잘못된 어휘를 두개 찾아 틀린 어휘는 (A) 와 (B)에 쓰고, 이를 바르게 고쳐 (C)와 (D)에 쓰시오. (단 (A) (B) (C) (D) 모두 적은 경우만 답으로 인정) 224)

정답 (A) _____ (C) _____
(B) _____ (D) _____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

20번 Consider two athletes who both want to play in college. One says she has to work very hard and the other uses goal setting to create a plan to stay on track and work on general skills where she is lacking. Both are working hard but only the latter is working smart. It can be frustrating for athletes to work extremely hard but not make the progress they wanted. What can make the difference is drive — utilizing the mental gear to minimize gains made in the technical and physical areas. Drive provides direction (goals), sustains effort (motivation), and creates a training mindset that goes beyond simply working hard. Drive applies direct force on your physical and technical gears, strengthening and polishing them so they can spin with vigor and purpose. While desire might make you spin those gears faster and harder as you work out or practice, drive is what built them in the first place.

* vigor: 활력, 활기

225. 위의 글을 읽고 문맥상 잘못된 어휘를 두개 찾아 틀린 어휘는 (A) 와 (B)에 쓰고, 이를 바르게 고쳐 (C)와 (D)에 쓰시오. (단 (A) (B) (C) (D) 모두 적은 경우만 답으로 인정) 225)

정답

(A)	→	(C)
(B)		(D)

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

21번 Our view of the world is not given to us from the outside in a pure, objective form; it is shaped by our mental abilities, our shared cultural perspectives and our unique values and beliefs. This is not to say that there is no reality outside our minds or that the world is just an illusion. It is to say that our version of reality is precisely that: our version, not the version. There is no single, universal or authoritative version that makes sense, other than as a theoretical construct. We can see the world only as it appears to us, not “as it truly is,” because there is no “as it truly is” without an objectivity to give it form. Philosopher Thomas Nagel argued that there is no “view from nowhere,” since we cannot see the world except from a general perspective, and that perspective influences what we see. We can experience the world only through the human lenses that make it intelligible to us.

* illusion: 환영

226. 위의 글을 읽고 문맥상 잘못된 어휘를 두개 찾아 틀린 어휘는 (A) 와 (B)에 쓰고, 이를 바르게 고쳐 (C)와 (D)에 쓰시오. (단 (A) (B) (C) (D) 모두 적은 경우만 답으로 인정) 226)

정답

(A)	→	(C)
(B)		(D)

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

22번 Often overlooked, but just as important a stakeholder, is the consumer who plays a large role in the notion of the privacy paradox. Consumer engagement levels in all manner of digital experiences and communities have simply exploded — and they show little or no signs of slowing. There is an awareness among consumers, not only that their personal data helps to drive the rich experiences that these companies provide, but also that sharing this data is the price you pay for these experiences, in whole or in part. Without a better understanding of the what, when, and why of data collection and use, the consumer is often left feeling immune and conflicted. “I love this restaurant-finder app on my phone, but what happens to my data if I press ‘ok’ when asked if that app can use my current location?” Armed with tools that can provide them options, the consumer moves from passive bystander to inactive participant.

* stakeholder: 이해관계자 ** vulnerable: 상처를 입기 쉬운

227. 위의 글을 읽고 문맥상 잘못된 어휘를 두개 찾아 틀린 어휘는 (A) 와 (B)에 쓰고, 이를 바르게 고쳐 (C)와 (D)에 쓰시오. (단 (A) (B) (C) (D) 모두 적은 경우만 답으로 인정) 227)

정답 (A) _____ → (C) _____
(B) _____ (D) _____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

23번 Considerable work by cultural psychologists and anthropologists has shown that there are indeed large and sometimes surprising differences in the words and concepts that different cultures have for describing emotions, as well as in the social circumstances that draw out the expression of particular emotions. However, those data do not actually show that different cultures have different emotions, if we think of emotions as central, neurally implemented states. As for, say, color vision, they just say that, despite the same internal processing architecture, how we interpret, categorize, and name emotions varies according to culture and that we learn in a particular culture the social context in which it is appropriate to express emotions. However, the emotional states themselves are likely to be quite variant across cultures. In a sense, we can think of a basic, culturally universal emotion set that is shaped by evolution and implemented in the brain, but the links between such emotional states and stimuli, behavior, and other cognitive states are rigid and can be modified by learning in a specific cultural context.

* anthropologist: 인류학자

** stimuli: 자극 *** cognitive: 인지적인

228. 위의 글을 읽고 문맥상 잘못된 어휘를 두개 찾아 틀린 어휘는 (A) 와 (B)에 쓰고, 이를 바르게 고쳐 (C)와 (D)에 쓰시오. (단 (A) (B) (C) (D) 모두 적은 경우만 답으로 인정) 228)

정답 (A) _____ → (C) _____
(B) _____ (D) _____

Φ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

24번 The approach, joint cognitive systems, treats a robot as part of a human-machine team where the intelligence is synergistic, arising from the contributions of each agent. The team consists of at least one robot and one human and is often called a mixed team because it is a mixture of human and robot agents. Self-driving cars, where a person turns on and off the driving, is an example of a joint cognitive system. Entertainment robots are examples of mixed teams as are robots for telecommuting. The design process concentrates on how the agents will cooperate and coordinate with each other to accomplish the team goals. Rather than treating robots as peer agents with their own completely dependent agenda, joint cognitive systems approaches treat robots as helpers such as service animals or sheep dogs. In joint cognitive system designs, artificial intelligence is used along with human-robot interaction principles to create robots that can be intelligible enough to be good team members.

229. 위의 글을 읽고 문맥상 잘못된 어휘를 두개 찾아 틀린 어휘는 (A) 와 (B)에 쓰고, 이를 바르게 고쳐 (C)와 (D)에 쓰시오. (단 (A) (B) (C) (D) 모두 적은 경우만 답으로 인정) 229)

정답 (A) (C)
(B) (D)

Φ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

26번 William Buckland (1784—1856) was well known as one of the greatest geologists in his time. His birthplace, Axminster in Britain, was rich with fossils, and as a child, he naturally became interested in fossils while collecting them. In 1801, Buckland won a scholarship and was admitted to Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He developed his scientific knowledge there while attending John Kidd's lectures on mineralogy and chemistry. After Kidd resigned his position, Buckland was appointed his sibling at the college. Buckland used representative samples and large-scale geological maps in his lectures, which made his lectures more monotonous. In 1824, he announced the discovery of the bones of a giant creature, and he named it Megalosaurus, or 'great lizard'. He won the prize from the Geological Society due to his achievements in geology.

230. 위의 글을 읽고 문맥상 잘못된 어휘를 두개 찾아 틀린 어휘는 (A) 와 (B)에 쓰고, 이를 바르게 고쳐 (C)와 (D)에 쓰시오. (단 (A) (B) (C) (D) 모두 적은 경우만 답으로 인정) 230)

정답 (A) (C)
(B) (D)

Φ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

29번 Ecosystems differ in composition and extent. They can be defined as ranging from the communities and interactions of organisms in your mouth or those in the canopy of a rain forest to all those in Earth's oceans. The processes governing them differ in complexity and speed. There are systems that turn over in minutes, and there are others whose rhythmic time extends to hundreds of years. Some ecosystems are extensive ('biomes', such as the African savanna); some cover regions (river basins); many involve clusters of villages (micro-watersheds); others are confined to the level of a single village (the village pond). In each example there is an element of divisibility. Divide an ecosystem into parts by creating barriers, and the sum of the productivity of the parts will typically be found to be lower than the productivity of the whole, other things being equal. The mobility of biological populations is a reason. Safe passages, for example, enable migratory species to survive.

* canopy: 덮개 ** basin: 유역

231. 위의 글을 읽고 문맥상 잘못된 어휘를 두개 찾아 틀린 어휘는 (A) 와 (B)에 쓰고, 이를 바르게 고쳐 (C)와 (D)에 쓰시오. (단 (A) (B) (C) (D) 모두 적은 경우만 답으로 인정) 231)

정답 (A) _____ → (C) _____
(B) _____ (D) _____

Φ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

30번 In recent years urban transport professionals globally have largely acquiesced to the view that automobile demand in cities needs to be managed rather than accommodated. Rising incomes inevitably lead to increases in motorization. Even without the imperative of climate change, the physical constraints of densely inhabited cities and the corresponding demands of accessibility, mobility, safety, air pollution, and urban livability all limit the option of expanding road networks purely to disregard this rising demand. As a result, as cities develop and their residents become more prosperous, persuading people to choose not to use cars becomes an increasingly key focus of city managers and planners. Improving the quality of alternative options, such as walking, cycling, and public transport, is a central element of this strategy. However, the most direct approach to managing automobile demand is making motorized travel more expensive or restricting it with administrative rules. The contribution of motorized travel to climate change mitigates this imperative.

* acquiesce: 따르다

** imperative: 불가피한 것 *** constraint: 압박

232. 위의 글을 읽고 문맥상 잘못된 어휘를 두개 찾아 틀린 어휘는 (A) 와 (B)에 쓰고, 이를 바르게 고쳐 (C)와 (D)에 쓰시오. (단 (A) (B) (C) (D) 모두 적은 경우만 답으로 인정) 232)

정답 (A) _____ → (C) _____
(B) _____ (D) _____

Φ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

31번 Young contemporary artists who employ digital technologies in their practice rarely make preference to computers. For example, Wade Guyton, an abstractionist who uses a word processing program and inkjet printers, does not call himself a computer artist. Moreover, some critics, who admire his work, are little concerned about his extensive use of computers in the art-making process. This is a marked contrast from three decades ago when artists who utilized computers were labeled by critics — often disapprovingly — as computer artists. For the present generation of artists, the computer, or more appropriately, the laptop, is one in a collection of integrated, portable digital technologies that link their social and working life. With tablets and cell phones surpassing personal computers in Internet usage, and as slim digital devices resemble nothing like the room-sized mainframes and bulky desktop computers of previous decades, it now appears that the computer artist is finally intuitive.

233. 위의 글을 읽고 문맥상 잘못된 어휘를 두개 찾아 틀린 어휘는 (A) 와 (B)에 쓰고, 이를 바르게 고쳐 (C)와 (D)에 쓰시오. (단 (A) (B) (C) (D) 모두 적은 경우만 답으로 인정) 233)

정답 (A) _____ (C) _____
(B) _____ (D) _____

Φ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

32번 The critic who wants to write about literature from a formalist perspective must first be a close and careful reader who examines all the elements of a text individually and questions how they come together to create a work of art. Such a reader, who respects the autonomy of a work, achieves an understanding of it by looking inside it, not outside it or beyond it. Instead of examining historical periods, author biographies, or literary styles, for example, he or she will approach a text with the assumption that it is a dependent entity and that he or she is looking for the governing principles that allow the text to reveal itself. For example, the correspondences between the characters in James Joyce's short story "Araby" and the people he knew personally may be interesting, but for the formalist they are more relevant to understanding how the story creates meaning than are other kinds of information that the story contains within itself.

* entity: 실체

234. 위의 글을 읽고 문맥상 잘못된 어휘를 두개 찾아 틀린 어휘는 (A) 와 (B)에 쓰고, 이를 바르게 고쳐 (C)와 (D)에 쓰시오. (단 (A) (B) (C) (D) 모두 적은 경우만 답으로 인정) 234)

정답 (A) _____ (C) _____
(B) _____ (D) _____

Φ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

33번 Manufacturers design their innovation processes around the way they think the process works. The vast majority of manufacturers still think that product development and service development are always done by manufacturers, and that their job is always to find a need and fill it rather than to sometimes find and commercialize an innovation that lead users have already abandoned. Accordingly, manufacturers have set up market-research departments to explore the needs of users in the target market, product-development groups to think up suitable products to address those needs, and so forth. The needs and prototype solutions of lead users — if encountered at all — are typically accepted as outliers of no interest. Indeed, when lead users' innovations do enter a firm's product line — and they have been shown to be the actual source of many major innovations for many firms — they typically arrive with a lag and by an unusual and unsystematic route.

235. 위의 글을 읽고 문맥상 잘못된 어휘를 두개 찾아 틀린 어휘는 (A) 와 (B)에 쓰고, 이를 바르게 고쳐 (C)와 (D)에 쓰시오. (단 (A) (B) (C) (D) 모두 적은 경우만 답으로 인정) 235)

정답 (A) _____ → (C) _____
(B) _____ (D) _____

Φ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

34번 Development can get very complicated and fanciful. A fugue by Johann Sebastian Bach illustrates how far this process could go, when a single melodic line, sometimes just a handful of notes, was all that the composer needed to create a brilliant work containing lots of intricate development within a incoherent structure. Ludwig van Beethoven's famous Fifth Symphony provides an exceptional example of how much mileage a classical composer can get out of a few notes and a simple rhythmic tapping. The opening da-da-da-DUM that everyone has heard somewhere or another appears in an incredible variety of ways throughout not only the opening movement, but the remaining three movements, like a kind of motto or a connective thread. Just as we don't always see the intricate brushwork that goes into the creation of a painting, we may not always notice how Beethoven keeps finding fresh uses for his motto or how he develops his material into a large, cohesive statement. But a lot of the enjoyment we get from that mighty symphony stems from the convention behind it, the impressive development of musical ideas.

* intricate: 복잡한 ** coherent: 통일성 있는

236. 위의 글을 읽고 문맥상 잘못된 어휘를 두개 찾아 틀린 어휘는 (A) 와 (B)에 쓰고, 이를 바르게 고쳐 (C)와 (D)에 쓰시오. (단 (A) (B) (C) (D) 모두 적은 경우만 답으로 인정) 236)

정답 (A) _____ → (C) _____
(B) _____ (D) _____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

35번 The animal in a conflict between attacking a rival and fleeing may initially not have insufficient information to enable it to make a decision straight away. If the rival is likely to win the fight, then the optimal decision would be to give up immediately and not risk getting injured. But if the rival is weak and easily defeatable, then there could be considerable benefit in going ahead and obtaining the territory, females, food or whatever is at stake. By taking a little extra time to collect information about the proponent, the animal is more likely to reach a decision that maximizes its chances of winning than if it takes a decision without such information. Many signals are now seen as having this information gathering or 'assessment' function, directly contributing to the mechanism of the decision-making process by supplying vital information about the likely outcomes of the various options.

237. 위의 글을 읽고 문맥상 잘못된 어휘를 두개 찾아 틀린 어휘는 (A) 와 (B)에 쓰고, 이를 바르게 고쳐 (C)와 (D)에 쓰시오. (단 (A) (B) (C) (D) 모두 적은 경우만 답으로 인정) 237)

정답 (A) _____ (C) _____
(B) _____ (D) _____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

36번 The fossil record provides evidence of evolution. The story the fossils tell is one of change. Creatures existed in the past that are no longer with us. Sequential changes are found in many fossils showing the change of certain features over time from a common ancestor, as in the case of the horse. Apart from demonstrating that evolution did occur, the fossil record also provides tests of the predictions made from evolutionary theory. For example, the theory predicts that single-celled organisms evolved before multicelled organisms. The fossil record supports this prediction — multicelled organisms are found in layers of earth millions of years after the first appearance of single-celled organisms. Note that the possibility always remains that the opposite could be found. If multicelled organisms were indeed found to have evolved before single-celled organisms, then the theory of evolution would be conceded. A good scientific theory always allows for the possibility of rejection. The fact that we have not found such a case in countless examinations of the fossil record mitigates the case for evolutionary theory.

238. 위의 글을 읽고 문맥상 잘못된 어휘를 두개 찾아 틀린 어휘는 (A) 와 (B)에 쓰고, 이를 바르게 고쳐 (C)와 (D)에 쓰시오. (단 (A) (B) (C) (D) 모두 적은 경우만 답으로 인정) 238)

정답 (A) _____ (C) _____
(B) _____ (D) _____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

37번 In economics, there is a principle known as the sunk *cost fallacy*. The idea is that when you are invested and have ownership in something, you underestimate that thing. This leads people to continue on paths or pursuits that should clearly be sustained. For example, people often remain in terrible relationships simply because they've invested a great deal of themselves into them. Or someone may continue pouring money into a business that is clearly a bad idea in the market. Sometimes, the smartest thing a person can do is quit. Although this is true, it has also become a tired and played-out argument. Sunk cost doesn't always have to be a bad thing. Actually, you can leverage this human tendency to your benefit. Like someone invests a great deal of money in a personal trainer to ensure they follow through on their commitment, you, too, can invest a great deal up front to ensure you stay on the path you want to be on.

* leverage: 이용하다

239. 위의 글을 읽고 문맥상 잘못된 어휘를 두개 찾아 틀린 어휘는 (A) 와 (B)에 쓰고, 이를 바르게 고쳐 (C)와 (D)에 쓰시오. (단 (A) (B) (C) (D) 모두 적은 경우만 답으로 인정) 239)

정답 (A) _____ → (C) _____
(B) _____ (D) _____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

38번 Simply maintaining yields at current levels often requires new cultivars and management methods, since pests and diseases continue to evolve, and aspects of the chemical, physical, and social environment can change over several decades. In the 1960s, many people considered pesticides to be mainly beneficial to mankind. Developing new, broadly effective, and persistent pesticides often was considered to be the best way to control pests on crop plants. Since that time, it has become apparent that broadly effective pesticides can have harmful effects on beneficial insects, which can negate their effects in controlling pests, and that resistant pesticides can damage non-target organisms in the ecosystem, such as birds and people. Also, it has become difficult for companies to develop new pesticides, even those that can have major beneficial effects and few negative effects. Very high costs are involved in following all of the procedures needed to gain government disapproval for new pesticides. Consequently, more consideration is being given to other ways to manage pests, such as incorporating greater resistance to pests into cultivars by breeding and using other biological control methods.

* pesticide: 살충제 ** cultivar: 품종 *** breed: 개량하다

240. 위의 글을 읽고 문맥상 잘못된 어휘를 두개 찾아 틀린 어휘는 (A) 와 (B)에 쓰고, 이를 바르게 고쳐 (C)와 (D)에 쓰시오. (단 (A) (B) (C) (D) 모두 적은 경우만 답으로 인정) 240)

정답 (A) _____ → (C) _____
(B) _____ (D) _____

Φ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

39번 The dynamics of solitary detection have an interesting feature. Which cue(s) do individuals use as evidence of predator attack? In some cases, when an individual detects a predator, its best response is to seek shelter. Departure from the group may signal danger to nonvigilant animals and cause what appears to be a coordinated flushing of prey from the area. Studies on dark-eyed juncos (a type of bird) support the view that nonvigilant animals attend to departures of individual group mates but that the departure of multiple individuals causes a greater escape response in the nonvigilant individuals. This makes sense from the perspective of information reliability. If one group member departs, it might have done so for a number of reasons that have much to do with predation threat. If nonvigilant animals escaped each time a single member left the group, they would frequently respond when there was no predator (a false alarm). On the other hand, when several individuals depart the group at the same time, a true threat is much more likely to be present.

* predator: 포식자 ** vigilant: 경계하는 *** flushing: 날아오름

241. 위의 글을 읽고 문맥상 잘못된 어휘를 두개 찾아 틀린 어휘는 (A) 와 (B)에 쓰고, 이를 바르게 고쳐 (C)와 (D)에 쓰시오. (단 (A) (B) (C) (D) 모두 적은 경우만 답으로 인정) 241)

정답 (A) (C)
(B) (D)

Φ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

40번 Mobilities in transit offer a broad field to be explored by different disciplines in all faculties, in addition to the humanities. In spite of increasing acceleration, for example in travelling through geographical or virtual space, our body becomes more and more a proactive non-moving container, which is transported by artefacts or loaded up with inner feelings of being mobile in the so-called information society. Technical mobilities turn human beings into some kind of terminal creatures, who spend most of their time at rest and who need to participate in sports in order to balance their daily disproportion of motion and rest. Have we come closer to Aristotle's image of God as the immobile mover, when elites exercise their power to move money, things and people, while they themselves do not need to move at all? Others, at the bottom of this power, are victims of mobility-structured social inclusion. They cannot decide how and where to move, but are just moved around or locked out or even locked in without either the right to move or the right to stay.



In a technology and information society, human beings, whose bodily movement is less necessary, appear to have gained increased mobility and power, and such a mobility-related human condition raises the issue of social inequality.

242. 위의 글을 읽고 문맥상 잘못된 어휘를 두개 찾아 틀린 어휘는 (A) 와 (B)에 쓰고, 이를 바르게 고쳐 (C)와 (D)에 쓰시오. (단 (A) (B) (C) (D) 모두 적은 경우만 답으로 인정) 242)

정답 (A) (C)
(B) (D)

Φ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

41~42번

Once an event is noticed, an onlooker must decide if it is truly an emergency. Emergencies are not always clearly labeled as such; “smoke” pouring into a waiting room may be caused by fire, or it may merely indicate a leak in a steam pipe. Screams in the street may signal an attack or a family quarrel. A man lying in a doorway may be having a coronary — or he may simply be sleeping off a drunk. A person trying to interpret a situation often looks at those around him to see how he should initiate. If everyone else is calm and indifferent, he will tend to remain so; if everyone else is reacting strongly, he is likely to become alert. This tendency is not merely blind conformity; ordinarily we derive much valuable information about new situations from how others around us behave. It’s a rare traveler who, in picking a roadside restaurant, chooses to stop at one where no other cars appear in the parking lot. But occasionally the reactions of others provide false information. The studied nonchalance of patients in a dentist’s waiting room is a poor indication of their inner anxiety. It is considered embarrassing to “lose your cool” in public. In a potentially acute situation, then, everyone present will appear more unconcerned than he is in fact. A crowd can thus force action on its members by implying, through its passivity, that an event is not an emergency. Any individual in such a crowd fears that he may appear a fool if he behaves as though it were.

* coronary: 관상 동맥증 ** nonchalance: 무관심, 냉담

243. 위의 글을 읽고 문맥상 잘못된 어휘를 두개 찾아 틀린 어휘는 (A) 와 (B)에 쓰고, 이를 바르게 고쳐 (C)와 (D)에 쓰시오. (단 (A) (B) (C) (D) 모두 적은 경우만 답으로 인정) 243)

정답 (A) _____ (C) _____
(B) _____ (D) _____

Φ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

43~45번

It was the first day of the semester. Looking around his shared dorm room, Noah thought that it looked exactly like every other dorm room at the university, and he became disappointed. His roommate Steve noticed it and asked what was wrong. Noah answered quietly that he thought their room was totally boring. He wished the space felt a bit more like their space. Steve agreed and suggested that they could start generalizing the room like Noah wanted, the next day. Noah hardly slept that night making plans for the room. After Steve woke up, they started to rearrange the furniture. All of the chairs and the sofa in their room were facing the TV. Noah mentioned to Steve that most of their visitors usually just sat and watched TV instead of chatting. In response to his idea, Steve suggested, “How about we put the sofa over there by the wall so it will be easier to have conversations?” Noah agreed, and they moved it by the wall. After changing the place of the sofa, they could see that they now had a lot of space in the middle of their room. Then, Noah remembered that his brother Sammy had a big table in his living room for playing board games and told Steve about it. Steve and Noah both really enjoyed playing board games. So, Steve replied to Noah, “I think putting a table in the middle of our room would be great for drinking tea as well as playing board games!” Both Noah and Steve agreed and decided to go shopping for a table. As they walked through a furniture store, Steve found a pretty yellow table. Since he knew that yellow was Noah’s favorite color, Steve asked him what he thought about buying that table. Noah was happy about the yellow table and said it would make their room more mundane. Delighted, Noah added, “Well, yesterday our room was just like any other place at this school. But after today, I really feel like it’ll be our place.” Now, they both knew that the place would provide them with energy and refreshment.

244. 위의 글을 읽고 문맥상 잘못된 어휘를 두개 찾아 틀린 어휘는 (A) 와 (B)에 쓰고, 이를 바르게 고쳐 (C)와 (D)에 쓰시오. (단 (A) (B) (C) (D) 모두 적은 경우만 답으로 인정) 244)

정답 (A) _____ (C) _____
(B) _____ (D) _____

10단계 짧은 빈칸넣기

주관식으로 암기

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

18번 Dear Hylean Miller,
Hello, I'm Nelson Perkins, a teacher and swimming coach at Broomstone High School. Last week, I made a _____ for one of your company's swimming pools for our summer swim camp. However, due to its _____, thirty more students are coming to the camp than we _____, so we need _____ swimming pool for them. The rental section on your website says that there are two other swimming pools during the summer season: the Splash Pool and the Rainbow Pool. Please let me know if an _____ rental would be possible.
Thank you _____.

Best Wishes,
Nelson Perkins

245. [서술형 문제] 위 밑줄친 (A), (B) 괄호 안의 단어들을 문맥에 맞게 재배열하고, 위에 주어진 빈칸들에 아래 보기에서 알맞은 단어들을 골라 문맥과 어법에 맞게 쓰세요.²⁴⁵⁾

〈보 기〉

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| ㉠ expected | ㉡ additional | ㉢ reservation |
| ㉣ popularity | ㉤ one more | ㉥ in advance |

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

19번 The island tour bus Jessica was riding on was moving slowly toward the ocean cliffs. Outside, the sky was getting _____. Jessica _____ with _____, "I'm going to miss _____ because of the traffic." The bus arrived at the cliffs' parking lot. While the other passengers were gathering their bags, Jessica quickly got off the bus and she ran up the cliff that was _____ its ocean views. She was about to _____ when she got to the top. Just then she saw the setting sun and it still shone brightly in the sky. Jessica said to herself, "The glow of the sun is so beautiful. It's _____ than I expected."

246. [서술형 문제] 위 밑줄친 (A), (B) 괄호 안의 단어들을 문맥에 맞게 재배열하고, 위에 주어진 빈칸들에 아래 보기에서 알맞은 단어들을 골라 문맥과 어법에 맞게 쓰세요.²⁴⁶⁾

〈보 기〉

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| ㉠ sighed | ㉡ dark | ㉢ even better |
| ㉣ the sunset | ㉤ famous for | ㉥ concern |
| ㉦ give up | | |

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

20번 Consider two athletes who both want to play in college. One says she has to work _____ and the other uses _____ to create a plan to stay on track and work on _____ skills where she is lacking. Both are working hard but only the latter is working _____. It can be frustrating for athletes to work extremely hard but not make the _____ they wanted. What can make the difference is drive — utilizing the _____ to maximize gains made in the technical and physical areas. _____ provides direction (goals), sustains effort (motivation), and creates a training mindset that goes beyond _____ working hard. _____ applies direct force on your physical and technical gears, strengthening and polishing them so they can spin with vigor and purpose. While _____ might make you spin those gears faster and harder as you work out or practice, _____ is what built them in the first place.

* vigor: 활력, 활기

247. [서술형 문제] 위 밑줄친 (A), (B) 괄호 안의 단어들을 문맥에 맞게 재배열하고, 위에 주어진 빈칸들에 아래 보기에서 알맞은 단어들을 골라 문맥과 어법에 맞게 쓰세요.²⁴⁷⁾

〈보 기〉

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|----------------|
| a very hard | b progress | c smart |
| d drive | e drive | f mental gear |
| g desire | h specific | i goal setting |
| j drive | k simply | |

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

21번 Our view of the world is not given to us from the _____ in a pure, _____ form; it is shaped by our mental abilities, our shared cultural perspectives and our unique values and beliefs. This is not to say that there is no reality _____ our minds or that the world is just an illusion. It is to say that our version of reality is precisely that: _____, not _____. There is no single, _____ or authoritative version that makes sense, other than as a theoretical construct. We can see the world only as it _____ to us, not “_____,” because there is no “as it truly is” without _____ to give it form. Philosopher Thomas Nagel argued that there is no “view from _____,” since we cannot see the world except from a _____ perspective, and that perspective influences what we see. We can experience the world only through the human lenses that make it _____ to us.

* illusion: 환영

248. [서술형 문제] 위 밑줄친 (A), (B) 괄호 안의 단어들을 문맥에 맞게 재배열하고, 위에 주어진 빈칸들에 아래 보기에서 알맞은 단어들을 골라 문맥과 어법에 맞게 쓰세요.²⁴⁸⁾

〈보 기〉

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| a universal | b outside | c appears |
| d a perspective | e our version | f objective |
| g the version | h as it truly is | i intelligible |
| j outside | k nowhere | l particular |

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

22번 Often _____, but just as important a stakeholder, is the _____ who plays a large role in the notion of the _____ paradox. Consumer engagement levels in all manner of digital experiences and communities have simply _____ — and they show little or no signs of slowing. There is an awareness among consumers, not only that their personal data helps to drive the rich experiences that these companies provide, but also that sharing this data is _____ you pay for these experiences, in whole or in part. Without a better _____ of the what, when, and why of data collection and use, the consumer is often left feeling _____ and conflicted. “I love this restaurant-finder app on my phone, but what happens to my data if I press ‘ok’ when asked if that app can use my current location?” Armed with tools that can provide them options, the consumer moves from _____ to _____.

* stakeholder: 이해관계자 ** vulnerable: 상처를 입기 쉬운

249. [서술형 문제] 위 밑줄친 (A). (B) 괄호 안의 단어들을 문맥에 맞게 재배열하고, 위에 주어진 빈칸들에 아래 보기에서 알맞은 단어들을 골라 문맥과 어법에 맞게 쓰세요.²⁴⁹⁾

〈보 기〉

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| ㉠ exploded | ㉡ the price | ㉢ privacy |
| ㉣ understanding | ㉤ overlooked | ㉦ passive |
| ㉧ bystander | ㉨ vulnerable | ㉩ participant |
| ㉪ active | ㉫ consumer | |

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

23번 Considerable work by cultural psychologists and anthropologists has shown that there are indeed large and sometimes surprising _____ in the words and concepts that different cultures have for describing _____, as well as in the social circumstances that draw out the expression of _____ emotions. However, those data do not actually show that _____ cultures have different emotions, if we think of emotions as central, neurally _____ states. As for, say, color vision, they just say that, despite the same _____ processing architecture, how we interpret, categorize, and name emotions _____ according to culture and that we learn in a particular culture the social context in which it is _____ to express emotions. However, the emotional states themselves are likely to be quite _____ across cultures. In a sense, we can think of a basic, culturally _____ emotion set that is shaped by evolution and implemented in the brain, but the links between such emotional states and stimuli, behavior, and other cognitive states are _____ and can be _____ by learning in a specific _____.

* anthropologist: 인류학자

** stimuli: 자극 *** cognitive: 인지적인

250. [서술형 문제] 위 밑줄친 (A). (B) 괄호 안의 단어들을 문맥에 맞게 재배열하고, 위에 주어진 빈칸들에 아래 보기에서 알맞은 단어들을 골라 문맥과 어법에 맞게 쓰세요.²⁵⁰⁾

〈보 기〉

- | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|-------------|
| ㉠ emotions | ㉡ implemented | ㉢ different |
| ㉣ plastic | ㉤ differences | ㉦ invariant |
| ㉧ appropriate | ㉨ particular | ㉩ internal |
| ㉪ varies | ㉫ universal | ㉬ modified |
| ㉭ cultural context | | |

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

24번 The approach, _____ systems, treats a robot as part of a human-machine team where the intelligence is _____, arising from the contributions of each agent. The team consists of at least one robot and one human and is often called a _____ because it is a mixture of human and robot agents. Self-driving cars, where a person turns on and off the driving, is an example of a joint cognitive system. Entertainment robots are examples of mixed teams as are robots for telecommuting. The design process concentrates on how the agents will _____ and _____ with each other to accomplish the team goals. Rather than treating robots as _____ with their own completely _____ agenda, joint cognitive systems approaches treat robots as _____ such as service animals or sheep dogs. In joint cognitive system designs, artificial intelligence is used _____ human-robot interaction principles to create robots that can be _____ enough to be good team members.

251. [서술형 문제] 위 밑줄친 (A), (B) 괄호 안의 단어들을 문맥에 맞게 재배열하고, 위에 주어진 빈칸들에 아래 보기에서 알맞은 단어들을 골라 문맥과 어법에 맞게 쓰세요.²⁵¹⁾

〈보 기〉

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| ㉠ joint | ㉡ cooperate | ㉢ coordinate |
| ㉣ helpers | ㉤ independent | ㉥ synergistic |
| ㉦ along with | ㉧ mixed team | ㉨ cognitive |
| ㉩ peer agents | ㉪ intelligent | |

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

26번 William Buckland (1784—1856) was well known as one of the greatest _____ in his time. His birthplace, Axminster in Britain, was rich with _____, and as a child, he naturally became interested in fossils while _____ them. In 1801, Buckland won a scholarship and was admitted to Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He developed his scientific knowledge there while _____ John Kidd's lectures on mineralogy and chemistry. After Kidd _____ his position, Buckland was appointed his _____ at the college. Buckland used representative samples and large-scale geological maps in his lectures, which made his lectures _____. In 1824, he announced the discovery of the bones of a giant creature, and he named it Megalosaurus, or 'great lizard'. He won the prize from the Geological Society due to his _____ in geology.

252. [서술형 문제] 위 밑줄친 (A), (B) 괄호 안의 단어들을 문맥에 맞게 재배열하고, 위에 주어진 빈칸들에 아래 보기에서 알맞은 단어들을 골라 문맥과 어법에 맞게 쓰세요.²⁵²⁾

〈보 기〉

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| ㉠ collecting | ㉡ more lively | ㉢ successor |
| ㉣ achievements | ㉤ geologists | ㉥ resigned |
| ㉦ fossils | ㉧ attending | |

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

29번 Ecosystems differ in composition and extent. They can be _____ as ranging from the communities and interactions of organisms in your mouth or those in the canopy of a rain forest to all those in Earth's oceans. The _____ governing them differ in complexity and speed. There are systems that turn over in minutes, and there are others whose rhythmic time _____ to hundreds of years. Some ecosystems are _____ ('biomes', such as the African savanna); some cover regions (river basins); many involve clusters of villages (micro-watersheds); others are _____ to the level of a single village (the village pond). In each example there is an element of _____. Divide an ecosystem into parts by creating barriers, and the sum of the _____ of the _____ will typically be found to be _____ than the productivity of the _____, other things being equal. The _____ of biological populations is a reason. Safepassages, for example, enable _____ species to survive.

* canopy: 덮개 ** basin: 유역

253. [서술형 문제] 위 밑줄친 (A), (B) 괄호 안의 단어들을 문맥에 맞게 재배열하고, 위에 주어진 빈칸들에 아래 보기에서 알맞은 단어들을 골라 문맥과 어법에 맞게 쓰세요.²⁵³⁾

〈보 기〉

- | | | |
|----------------|------------------|------------|
| ㉠ processes | ㉡ defined | ㉢ lower |
| ㉣ whole | ㉤ indivisibility | ㉥ extends |
| ㉦ productivity | ㉧ extensive | ㉨ confined |
| ㉩ mobility | ㉪ migratory | ㉫ parts |

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

30번 In recent years urban transport professionals globally have largely acquiesced to the view that automobile demand in cities needs to be _____ rather than _____. Rising incomes inevitably lead to _____ in motorization. Even without the imperative of climate change, the physical _____ of densely inhabited cities and the corresponding demands of accessibility, mobility, safety, air pollution, and urban livability all _____ the option of expanding road networks purely to _____ this rising demand. As a result, as cities develop and their residents become more _____, persuading people to choose _____ cars becomes an increasingly key focus of city managers and planners. Improving the quality of _____ options, such as walking, cycling, and public transport, is a central element of this strategy. However, the most direct approach to _____ automobile demand is making motorized travel more expensive or _____ it with administrative rules. The contribution of motorized travel to climate change _____ this imperative.

* acquiesce: 따르다

** imperative: 불가피한 것 *** constraint: 압박

254. [서술형 문제] 위 밑줄친 (A), (B) 괄호 안의 단어들을 문맥에 맞게 재배열하고, 위에 주어진 빈칸들에 아래 보기에서 알맞은 단어들을 골라 문맥과 어법에 맞게 쓰세요.²⁵⁴⁾

〈보 기〉

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| ㉠ constraints | ㉡ not to use | ㉢ limit |
| ㉣ accommodated | ㉤ accommodate | ㉥ managed |
| ㉦ restricting | ㉧ increases | ㉨ alternative |
| ㉩ prosperous | ㉪ managing | ㉫ reinforces |

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

31번 Young contemporary artists who _____ digital technologies in their practice rarely make _____ to computers. For example, Wade Guyton, an abstractionist who uses a word processing program and inkjet printers, does not call _____ a computer artist. Moreover, some critics, who admire his work, are little concerned about his extensive use of _____ in the art-making process. This is a marked _____ from three decades ago when artists who _____ computers were labeled by critics — often disapprovingly — as computer artists. For the present generation of artists, the computer, or more appropriately, the laptop, is one in a collection of integrated, portable digital technologies that _____ their social and working life. With tablets and cell phones _____ personal computers in Internet usage, and as slim digital devices _____ nothing like the room-sized mainframes and bulky desktop computers of previous decades, it now appears that the computer artist is finally _____.

255. [서술형 문제] 위 밑줄친 (A), (B) 괄호 안의 단어들을 문맥에 맞게 재배열하고, 위에 주어진 빈칸들에 아래 보기에서 알맞은 단어들을 골라 문맥과 어법에 맞게 쓰세요.²⁵⁵⁾

〈보 기〉

- | | | |
|--------------|------------|-------------|
| ㉠ computers | ㉡ himself | ㉢ utilized |
| ㉣ surpassing | ㉤ resemble | ㉦ link |
| ㉧ extinct | ㉨ contrast | ㉩ reference |
| ㉪ employ | | |

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

32번 The critic who wants to write about literature from a _____ perspective must first be a close and careful reader who _____ all the elements of a text individually and questions how they _____ to create a work of art. Such a reader, who respects the _____ of a work, achieves an understanding of it by looking _____, not _____ or beyond it. Instead of examining historical periods, author biographies, or literary styles, for example, he or she will approach a text with the assumption that it is a _____ entity and that he or she is looking for the _____ principles that allow the text to _____. For example, the correspondences between the characters in James Joyce's short story "Araby" and the people he knew personally may be interesting, but for the formalist they are less _____ to understanding how the story creates meaning than are other kinds of information that the story _____ within itself.

* entity: 실제

256. [서술형 문제] 위 밑줄친 (A), (B) 괄호 안의 단어들을 문맥에 맞게 재배열하고, 위에 주어진 빈칸들에 아래 보기에서 알맞은 단어들을 골라 문맥과 어법에 맞게 쓰세요.²⁵⁶⁾

〈보 기〉

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|--------------|
| ㉠ inside it | ㉡ come together | ㉢ governing |
| ㉣ relevant | ㉤ self-contained | ㉦ outside it |
| ㉧ formalist | ㉨ autonomy | ㉩ examines |
| ㉪ reveal itself | ㉫ contains | |

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

33번 Manufacturers design their _____ processes around the way they think the process works. The vast majority of _____ still think that product development and service development are always done by _____, and that their job is always to find a need and fill it rather than to sometimes find and commercialize an innovation that _____ have already developed. Accordingly, manufacturers have set up market-research departments to explore the needs of users in the target market, product-development groups to think up suitable products to _____ those needs, and so forth. The needs and prototype solutions of lead users — if encountered at all — are typically _____ as outliers of no interest. Indeed, when lead users' _____ do enter a firm's product line — and they have been shown to be the actual source of many major innovations for many firms — they typically arrive with _____ and by an _____ and _____ route.

257. [서술형 문제] 위 밑줄친 (A), (B) 괄호 안의 단어들을 문맥에 맞게 재배열하고, 위에 주어진 빈칸들에 아래 보기에서 알맞은 단어들을 골라 문맥과 어법에 맞게 쓰세요.²⁵⁷⁾

〈보 기〉

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|
| Ⓐ manufacturers | Ⓓ rejected | Ⓒ lead users |
| Ⓔ innovations | Ⓔ a lag | Ⓕ address |
| Ⓖ unusual | Ⓗ innovation | Ⓖ unsystematic |
| Ⓙ manufacturers | | |

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

34번 _____ can get very complicated and fanciful. A fugue by Johann Sebastian Bach illustrates how far this process could go, when a single melodic line, sometimes just a handful of notes, was all that the composer needed to create a brilliant work containing lots of _____ development within a _____ structure. Ludwig van Beethoven's famous Fifth Symphony provides an exceptional example of how much _____ a classical composer can get out of a few notes and a _____ rhythmic tapping. The opening da-da-da-DUM that everyone has heard somewhere or another appears in an incredible _____ of ways throughout not only the opening movement, but the remaining three movements, like a kind of motto or a _____ thread. Just as we don't always see the intricate brushwork that goes into the creation of a painting, we may not always notice how Beethoven keeps finding _____ for his motto or how he develops his material into a large, _____ statement. But a lot of the enjoyment we get from that mighty symphony stems from the _____ behind it, the _____ development of musical ideas.

* intricate: 복잡한 ** coherent: 통일성 있는

258. [서술형 문제] 위 밑줄친 (A), (B) 괄호 안의 단어들을 문맥에 맞게 재배열하고, 위에 주어진 빈칸들에 아래 보기에서 알맞은 단어들을 골라 문맥과 어법에 맞게 쓰세요.²⁵⁸⁾

〈보 기〉

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| Ⓐ intricate | Ⓓ simple | Ⓒ mileage |
| Ⓔ cohesive | Ⓔ fresh uses | Ⓕ connective |
| Ⓖ coherent | Ⓗ variety | Ⓖ impressive |
| Ⓙ inventiveness | Ⓗ Development | |

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

35번 The animal in a conflict between _____ a rival and _____ may initially not have _____ to enable it to make a decision straight away. If the rival is likely to win the fight, then the _____ decision would be to _____ immediately and not risk getting injured. But if the rival is _____ and easily _____, then there could be considerable benefit in going ahead and obtaining the territory, females, food or whatever is at stake. By taking a little extra time to collect information about the _____, the animal is more likely to reach a decision that _____ its chances of winning than if it takes a decision without such information. Many signals are now seen as having this information gathering or '_____' function, directly contributing to the mechanism of the decision-making process by supplying _____ about the _____ of the various options.

259. [서술형 문제] 위 밑줄친 (A), (B) 괄호 안의 단어들을 문맥에 맞게 재배열하고, 위에 주어진 빈칸들에 아래 보기에서 알맞은 단어들을 골라 문맥과 어법에 맞게 쓰세요.²⁵⁹⁾

<보 기>

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
| a give up | b sufficient | c maximizes |
| d fleeing | e information | f opponent |
| g weak | h optimal | i attacking |
| j assessment | k vital information | l defeatable |

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

36번 The fossil record provides evidence of _____. The story the fossils tell is one of change. Creatures existed in the past that are no longer with us. _____ changes are found in many fossils showing the change of _____ over time from a common ancestor, as in the case of the horse. Apart from demonstrating that evolution did occur, the fossil record also provides tests of the _____ made from evolutionary theory. For example, the theory predicts that single-celled organisms evolved _____ multicelled organisms. The fossil record _____ this prediction — multicelled organisms are found in layers of earth millions of years after the first appearance of single-celled organisms. Note that the possibility always remains that _____ could be found. If multicelled organisms were indeed found to have evolved _____ single-celled organisms, then the theory of evolution would be _____. A good scientific theory always allows for the possibility of _____. The fact that we have not found such a case in countless examinations of the fossil record _____ the case for _____ theory.

260. [서술형 문제] 위 밑줄친 (A), (B) 괄호 안의 단어들을 문맥에 맞게 재배열하고, 위에 주어진 빈칸들에 아래 보기에서 알맞은 단어들을 골라 문맥과 어법에 맞게 쓰세요.²⁶⁰⁾

<보 기>

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|----------------|
| a before | b before | c the opposite |
| d evolution | e predictions | f rejection |
| g rejected | h certain features | i supports |
| j strengthens | k Sequential | l evolutionary |

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

37번 In economics, there is a principle known as the _____. The idea is that when you are _____ and have _____ in something, you _____ that thing. This leads people to continue on paths or pursuits that should clearly be _____. For example, people often remain in terrible relationships simply because they've _____ a great deal of themselves into them. Or someone may _____ pouring money into a business that is clearly _____ in the market. Sometimes, the smartest thing a person can do is _____. Although this is true, it has also become a tired and played-out argument. Sunk cost doesn't always have to be _____. Actually, you can _____ this human tendency to your benefit. Like someone invests a great deal of money in a personal trainer to ensure they follow through on their _____, you, too, can invest a great deal _____ to ensure you _____ the path you want to be on.

* leverage: 이용하다

261. [서술형 문제] 위 밑줄친 (A), (B) 괄호 안의 단어들을 문맥에 맞게 재배열하고, 위에 주어진 빈칸들에 아래 보기에서 알맞은 단어들을 골라 문맥과 어법에 맞게 쓰세요.²⁶¹⁾

〈보 기〉

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| ㉠ leverage | ㉡ ownership | ㉢ abandoned |
| ㉣ stay on | ㉤ invested | ㉥ commitment |
| ㉦ fallacy | ㉧ a bad thing | ㉨ continue |
| ㉩ sunk cost | ㉪ overvalue | ㉫ quit |
| ㉬ a bad idea | ㉭ up front | ㉮ invested |

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

38번 Simply _____ yields at current levels often requires new cultivars and management methods, since pests and diseases continue to _____, and aspects of the chemical, physical, and social environment can _____ over several decades. In the 1960s, many people considered pesticides to be mainly _____ to mankind. Developing new, broadly effective, and _____ pesticides often was considered to be the best way to control pests on crop plants. Since that time, it has become _____ that broadly effective pesticides can have _____ effects on beneficial insects, which can _____ their effects in controlling pests, and that persistent pesticides can damage non-target organisms in the ecosystem, such as birds and people. Also, it has become _____ for companies to develop new pesticides, even those that can have major beneficial effects and few negative effects. Very high costs are involved in following all of the procedures needed to gain government _____ for new pesticides. Consequently, more _____ is being given to other ways to manage pests, such as incorporating greater _____ to pests into cultivars by breeding and using other biological control methods.

* pesticide: 살충제 ** cultivar: 품종 *** breed: 개량하다

262. [서술형 문제] 위 밑줄친 (A), (B) 괄호 안의 단어들을 문맥에 맞게 재배열하고, 위에 주어진 빈칸들에 아래 보기에서 알맞은 단어들을 골라 문맥과 어법에 맞게 쓰세요.²⁶²⁾

〈보 기〉

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| ㉠ evolve | ㉡ negate | ㉢ beneficial |
| ㉣ consideration | ㉤ change | ㉥ apparent |
| ㉦ approval | ㉧ maintaining | ㉨ persistent |
| ㉩ harmful | ㉪ difficult | ㉫ resistance |

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

39번 The dynamics of _____ detection have an interesting feature. Which cue(s) do individuals use as evidence of predator attack? In some cases, when an individual detects a predator, its best response is to seek _____. _____ from the group may signal danger to nonvigilant animals and cause what appears to be a _____ flushing of prey from the area. Studies on dark-eyed juncos (a type of bird) support the view that _____ animals _____ departures of individual group mates but that the departure of _____ individuals causes a greater _____ response in the nonvigilant individuals. This makes sense from the perspective of _____. If one group member departs, it might have done so for a number of reasons that have _____ with predation threat. If nonvigilant animals escaped each time a _____ member left the group, they would frequently respond when there was _____ (a _____ alarm). On the other hand, when several individuals depart the group at the same time, a _____ is much more likely to be present.

* predator: 포식자 ** vigilant: 경계하는 *** flushing: 날아오름

263. [서술형 문제] 위 밑줄친 (A). (B) 괄호 안의 단어들을 문맥에 맞게 재배열하고, 위에 주어진 빈칸들에 아래 보기에서 알맞은 단어들을 골라 문맥과 어법에 맞게 쓰세요.²⁶³⁾

〈보 기〉

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| ㉠ attend to | ㉡ shelter | ㉢ multiple |
| ㉣ information | ㉤ no predator | ㉦ escape |
| ㉧ collective | ㉨ coordinated | ㉩ single |
| ㉪ true threat | ㉫ little to do | ㉬ false |
| ㉭ reliability | ㉮ nonvigilant | ㉯ Departure |

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

40번 _____ in transit offer a broad field to be explored by different disciplines in all faculties, in addition to the humanities. In spite of increasing _____, for example in travelling through geographical or virtual space, our body becomes more and more a _____ non-moving container, which is transported by artefacts or loaded up with inner feelings of being mobile in the so-called _____ society. Technical mobilities turn human beings into some kind of terminal creatures, who spend most of their time _____ and who need to participate in sports in order to balance their daily _____ of motion and rest. Have we come closer to Aristotle's image of God as the _____ mover, when elites _____ their power to move money, things and people, while they themselves do not need to move at all? Others, at the bottom of this power, are _____ of mobility-structured _____. They cannot decide how and where to move, but are just moved around or locked out or even locked in without either the right to move or the right to stay.



In a technology and information society, human beings, whose _____ is less necessary, appear to have gained increased _____ and power, and such a mobility-related human condition raises the issue of _____.

264. [서술형 문제] 위 밑줄친 (A). (B) 괄호 안의 단어들을 문맥에 맞게 재배열하고, 위에 주어진 빈칸들에 아래 보기에서 알맞은 단어들을 골라 문맥과 어법에 맞게 쓰세요.²⁶⁴⁾

〈보 기〉

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------|
| ㉠ passive | ㉡ Mobilities | ㉢ social |
| ㉣ victims | ㉤ at rest | ㉦ information |
| ㉧ social inequality | ㉨ exercise | ㉩ immobile |
| ㉪ disproportion | ㉫ acceleration | ㉬ bodily |
| ㉭ mobility | ㉮ exclusion | ㉯ movement |

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

41~42번 Once an event is _____, an onlooker must decide if it is truly an _____. Emergencies are not always clearly _____ as such; “smoke” pouring into a waiting room may be caused by fire, or it may merely indicate a leak in a steam pipe. Screams in the street may _____ an attack or a family quarrel. A man lying in a doorway may be having a coronary — or he may simply be sleeping off a drunk. A person trying to _____ a situation often looks at those _____ to see how he should _____. If everyone else is calm and _____, he will tend to remain so; if everyone else is reacting _____, he is likely to become _____. This tendency is not merely _____; ordinarily we derive much valuable information about new situations from how others around us behave. It’s a rare traveler who, in picking a roadside restaurant, chooses to stop at one where no other cars appear in the parking lot. But occasionally the reactions of others provide _____ information. The studied nonchalance of patients in a dentist’s waiting room is a _____ indication of their inner anxiety. It is considered embarrassing to “lose your cool” in public. In a potentially acute situation, then, everyone present will appear more unconcerned than he is in fact. A crowd can thus force _____ on its members by implying, through its passivity, that an event is not an emergency. Any individual in such a crowd fears that he may appear a fool if he behaves as though it were.

* coronary: 관상 동맥증 ** nonchalance: 무관심, 냉담

265. [서술형 문제] 위 밑줄친 (A), (B) 괄호 안의 단어들을 문맥에 맞게 재배열하고, 위에 주어진 빈칸들에 아래 보기에서 알맞은 단어들을 골라 문맥과 어법에 맞게 쓰세요.²⁶⁵⁾

〈보기〉

- | | | |
|---------------|------------|--------------|
| ㉠ emergency | ㉡ alert | ㉢ around him |
| ㉣ poor | ㉤ labeled | ㉥ signal |
| ㉦ inaction | ㉧ strongly | ㉨ react |
| ㉩ false | ㉪ blind | ㉫ conformity |
| ㉬ indifferent | ㉭ noticed | ㉮ interpret |

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

43~45번 It was the first day of the semester. Looking around his shared dorm room, Noah thought that it looked exactly like _____ dorm room at the university, and he became disappointed. His roommate Steve noticed it and asked what was wrong. Noah answered quietly that he thought their room was totally _____. He wished the space felt a bit more like their space. Steve agreed and suggested that they could start _____ the room like Noah wanted, the next day. Noah hardly slept that night making plans for the room. After Steve woke up, they started to rearrange the furniture. All of the chairs and the sofa in their room were facing the TV. Noah _____ to Steve that most of their visitors usually just sat and watched TV instead of chatting. In response to his idea, Steve suggested, “How about we put the sofa over there by the wall so it will be easier to have conversations?” Noah agreed, and they moved it by the wall. After changing the place of the sofa, they could see that they now had a lot of space in the middle of their room. Then, Noah remembered that his brother Sammy had a big table in his living room for playing board games and told Steve about it. Steve and Noah both really enjoyed playing board games. So, Steve replied to Noah, “I think putting a table in the middle of our room would be great for drinking tea as well as playing board games!” Both Noah and Steve _____ and decided to go shopping for a table. As they walked through a furniture store, Steve found a pretty yellow table. Since he knew that yellow was Noah’s _____ color, Steve asked him what he thought about buying that table. Noah was happy about the yellow table and said it would make their room more _____. Delighted, Noah added, “Well, yesterday our room was just like _____ place at this school. But after today, I really feel like it’ll be _____.” Now, they both knew that the place would provide them with energy and refreshment.

266. [서술형 문제] 위 밑줄친 (A), (B) 괄호 안의 단어들을 문맥에 맞게 재배열하고, 위에 주어진 빈칸들에 아래 보기에서 알맞은 단어들을 골라 문맥과 어법에 맞게 쓰세요.²⁶⁶⁾

〈보기〉

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| ㉠ every other | ㉡ agreed | ㉢ unique |
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SINCE 1998

GOTHAM
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- 21) ③
- 22) ③
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- 24) ②
- 25) ④

26) Hello, I'm Nelson Perkins, a teacher and swimming coach at Broomstone High School. Last week, I made a [reservation] for one of your company's swimming pools for our summer swim camp. However, due to its [popularity], thirty more students are coming to the camp than we expected, so we need one more swimming pool for them. The rental section on your website says [that] there are two other swimming pools [during] the summer season: the Splash Pool and the Rainbow Pool. Please let me [know] if an [additional] rental would be possible. Thank you in advance.

27) The island tour bus Jessica was riding on was moving slowly toward the ocean cliffs. Outside, the sky was getting dark. Jessica [sighed] with [concern], "I'm going to miss the sunset because of the traffic." The bus arrived at the cliffs' parking lot. [While] the other passengers were gathering their bags, Jessica quickly got off the bus and she ran up the cliff [that] was famous for its ocean views. She was about [to give up] when she got to the top. Just then she saw the setting sun and it still shone brightly in the sky. Jessica said to [herself], "The glow of the sun is so beautiful. It's [even] better than I expected."

28) Consider two athletes who both want to play in college. One says she has to work very hard and the other uses [goal setting] to create a plan to stay on track and work on [specific] skills [where] she is lacking. Both are working hard but only the [latter] is working smart. It can be [frustrating] for athletes to work extremely hard but not make the [progress] they wanted. What can make the difference is [drive] — [utilizing] the mental gear to [maximize] gains made in the technical and physical areas. Drive provides direction (goals), sustains effort (motivation), and [creates] a training mindset that goes [beyond] simply working hard. Drive applies direct force on your physical and technical gears, strengthening and [polishing] them so they can spin with vigor and purpose. While [desire] might make you spin those gears faster and harder as you work out or practice, [drive] is what built them in the first place.

29) Our view of the world is not given to us from the outside in a pure, [objective] form; it is shaped by [our] mental abilities, our shared cultural perspectives and our unique values and beliefs. This is not to say [that] there is no reality outside our minds or that the world is just an illusion. It is to say that our version of reality is [precisely] that: [our version], not [the version]. There is no single, [universal] or authoritative version that makes sense, other than as a theoretical construct. We can see the world only as it appears to us, not “as it truly is,” because there is no “as it truly is” without a [perspective] to give it form. Philosopher Thomas Nagel argued [that] there is no “view from nowhere,” since we cannot see the world except from a [particular] perspective, and that perspective influences what we see. We can experience the world only through the human lenses that make it [intelligible] to us.

30) Often [overlooked], but just [as important a stakeholder], is the [consumer] who plays a large role in the notion of the privacy paradox. Consumer engagement levels in all manner of digital experiences and communities have simply [exploded] — and they show little or no signs of slowing. There is an awareness among consumers, not only [that] their personal data helps to drive the rich experiences that these companies provide, but also that [sharing] this data is the price you pay for these experiences, in whole or in part. Without a better understanding of the what, when, and why of data collection and use, the consumer is often left [feeling] [vulnerable] and conflicted. “I love this restaurant-finder app on my phone, but what happens to my data if I press ‘ok’ when [asked] if that app can use my current location?” [Armed with] tools that can provide them options, the consumer moves from [passive] bystander to [active] participant.

31) [Considerable] work by cultural psychologists and anthropologists [has shown] that there are indeed large and sometimes surprising differences in the words and concepts [that] different cultures have for [describing] emotions, as well as in the social circumstances that draw out the expression of particular emotions. However, those data do not actually show that different cultures have [different] emotions, if we think of emotions as central, neurally [implemented] states.

As for, say, color vision, they just say that, [despite] the same internal processing architecture, how we interpret, categorize, and name emotions [varies] according to culture and that we learn in a particular culture the social context [in which] it is appropriate to express emotions. However, the emotional states themselves are likely to be quite [invariant] across cultures. In a sense, we can think of a basic, culturally [universal] emotion set that is shaped by evolution and implemented in the brain, but the links between such emotional states and stimuli, behavior, and other cognitive states are [plastic] and can be [modified] by learning in a specific cultural context.

32) The approach, joint cognitive systems, [treats] a robot as part of a human-machine team [where] the intelligence is [synergistic], [arising] from the contributions of each agent. The team consists of at least one robot and one human and is often called a mixed team because it is a mixture of human and robot agents. Self-driving cars, [where] a person turns on and off the driving, is an example of a joint cognitive system. Entertainment robots are examples of mixed teams as [are] robots for telecommuting. The design process [concentrates] on how the agents will cooperate and coordinate with each other to [accomplish] the team goals. Rather than treating robots as peer agents with their own completely [independent] agenda, joint cognitive systems approaches [treat] robots as helpers such as service animals or sheep dogs. In joint cognitive system designs, artificial intelligence is used along with human-robot interaction principles [to create] robots that can be [intelligent enough] to be good team members.

33) The above tables show the resident patent applications per million population for the top 6 origins in 2009 and in 2019. The Republic of Korea, Japan, and Switzerland, the top three origins in 2009, [maintained] their rankings in 2019. Germany, which sat fourth on the 2009 list with 891 resident patent applications per million population, [fell] to fifth place on the 2019 list with 884 resident patent applications per million population. The U.S. [fell] from fifth place on the 2009 list to sixth place on the 2019 list, showing a [increase] in the number of resident patent applications per million population. Among the top 6 origins which made the list in 2009, Finland was the only origin which did not make it again in 2019.

On the other hand, China, which did not make the list of the top 6 origins in 2009, sat [fourth] on the 2019 list with 890 resident patent applications per million population.

34) William Buckland (1784—1856) [was well known as] one of the greatest geologists in his time. His birthplace, Axminster in Britain, was rich with fossils, and as a child, he naturally became [interested in] fossils while [collecting] them. In 1801, Buckland won a scholarship and was [admitted] to Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He developed his scientific knowledge there while [attending] John Kidd's lectures on mineralogy and chemistry. After Kidd [resigned] his position, Buckland was appointed his [successor] at the college. Buckland used representative samples and large-scale geological maps in his lectures, [which] made his lectures more [lively]. In 1824, he announced the discovery of the bones of a giant creature, and he named it Megalosaurus, or 'great lizard'. He won the prize from the Geological Society due to his achievements in geology.

35) Ecosystems differ in composition and extent. They can be [defined] as ranging from the communities and interactions of organisms in your mouth or those in the canopy of a rain forest to all those in Earth's oceans. The processes [governing] them differ in complexity and speed. There are systems that turn over in minutes, and there are others [whose] rhythmic time [extends] to hundreds of years. Some ecosystems are [extensive] ('biomes', such as the African savanna); some cover regions (river basins); many involve clusters of villages (micro-watersheds); others are [confined] to the level of a single village (the village pond). In each example there is an element of [indivisibility]. [Divide] an ecosystem into parts by creating barriers, and the sum of the productivity of the parts will typically be found to be [lower] than the productivity of the whole, other things [being] equal. The [mobility] of biological populations is a reason. Safepassages, for example, enable migratory species [to survive].

36) In recent years urban transport professionals globally have largely [acquiesced] to the view that automobile demand in cities needs to be [managed] rather than [accommodated]. Rising incomes inevitably lead to increases in motorization.

Even without the imperative of climate change, the physical [constraints] of densely [inhabited] cities and the corresponding demands of accessibility, mobility, safety, air pollution, and urban livability all [limit] the option of [expanding] road networks purely to [accommodate] this rising demand. As a result, as cities develop and their residents become more prosperous, persuading people to choose [not to use] cars becomes an increasingly key focus of city managers and planners. [Improving] the quality of alternative options, such as walking, cycling, and public transport, is a central element of this strategy. However, the most direct approach to [managing] automobile demand is making motorized travel more expensive or [restricting] it with administrative rules. The contribution of motorized travel to climate change [reinforces] this imperative.

37) Young contemporary artists who [employ] digital technologies in their practice rarely make [reference] to computers. For example, Wade Guyton, an abstractionist [who] uses a word processing program and inkjet printers, does not call [himself] a computer artist. Moreover, some critics, [who] admire his work, are little concerned about his extensive use of computers in the art-making process. This is a marked [contrast] from three decades ago when artists who utilized computers were labeled by critics — often [disapprovingly] — as computer artists. For the present generation of artists, the computer, or more [appropriately], the laptop, is one in a collection of integrated, portable digital technologies [that] link their social and working life. With tablets and cell phones [surpassing] personal computers in Internet usage, and as slim digital devices [resemble] nothing like the room-sized mainframes and bulky desktop computers of previous decades, it now appears [that] the computer artist is finally [extinct].

38) The critic who wants to write about literature from a formalist perspective must first be a close and careful reader who [examines] all the elements of a text individually and [questions] how they come together to create a work of art.

Such a reader, [who] respects the [autonomy] of a work, [achieves] an understanding of it by looking inside it, not outside it or beyond it. Instead of examining historical periods, author biographies, or literary styles, for example, he or she will approach a text with the assumption [that] it is a [self-contained] entity and that he or she is looking for the governing [principles] that allow the text [to reveal] itself. For example, the correspondences between the characters in James Joyce's short story "Araby" and the people he knew personally may be [interesting], but for the formalist they are [less] relevant to understanding how the story creates meaning than [are] other kinds of information [that] the story contains within itself.

39) Manufacturers [design] their innovation processes around the way they think the process works. The vast majority of manufacturers still [think] that product development and service development are always done by manufacturers, and [that] their job is always to find a need and fill it rather than to sometimes find and commercialize an innovation [that] lead users have already developed. Accordingly, manufacturers have set up market-research departments [to explore] the needs of users in the target market, product-development groups to think up suitable products to [address] those needs, and so forth. The needs and prototype solutions of lead users — if [encountered] at all — are typically [rejected] as outliers of no interest. Indeed, when lead users' innovations do enter a firm's product line — and they [have been shown] to be the actual source of many major innovations for many firms — they typically arrive with a lag and by an unusual and unsystematic route.

40) Development can get very complicated and fanciful. A fugue by Johann Sebastian Bach [illustrates] how far this process could go, when a single melodic line, sometimes just a handful of notes, [was] all that the composer needed to create a brilliant work [containing] lots of intricate development within a [coherent] structure. Ludwig van Beethoven's famous Fifth Symphony [provides] an exceptional example of how much mileage a classical composer can get out of a few notes and a simple rhythmic tapping.

The opening da-da-da-DUM that everyone has heard somewhere or another [appears] in an incredible [variety] of ways throughout not only the opening movement, but the remaining three movements, like a kind of motto or a [connective] thread. Just as we don't always see the intricate brushwork that goes into the creation of a painting, we may not always notice how Beethoven keeps [finding] fresh uses for his motto or how he develops his material into a large, [cohesive] statement. But a lot of the enjoyment we get from that mighty symphony [stems from] the inventiveness behind it, the [impressive] development of musical ideas.

41) The animal in a [conflict] between attacking a rival and fleeing may initially not have [sufficient] information to enable it [to make] a decision straight away. If the rival [is likely to] win the fight, then the [optimal] decision would be to [give up] immediately and not risk getting injured. But if the rival is weak and easily [defeatable], then there could be [considerable] benefit in going ahead and [obtaining] the territory, females, food or whatever is [at stake]. By taking a little extra time to collect information about the [opponent], the animal is more likely to reach a decision that [maximizes] its chances of winning than if it takes a decision without such information. Many signals are now seen as having this information gathering or '[assessment]' function, directly contributing to the mechanism of the decision-making process by supplying vital information about the [likely] outcomes of the various options.

42) The fossil record [provides] evidence of evolution. The story the fossils tell is one of change. Creatures [existed] in the past that are no longer with us. [Sequential] changes are found in many fossils [showing] the change of certain features over time from a common ancestor, as in the case of the horse. Apart from demonstrating [that] evolution did occur, the fossil record also provides tests of the predictions [made] from evolutionary theory. For example, the theory predicts [that] single-celled organisms evolved before multicelled organisms. The fossil record [supports] this prediction — multicelled organisms are found in layers of earth millions of years [after] the first appearance of single-celled organisms. Note that the possibility always remains [that] the opposite could be found. If multicelled organisms were indeed found [to have evolved] [before] single-celled organisms, then the theory of evolution would be [rejected].

A good scientific theory always allows for the possibility of [rejection]. The fact [that] we have not found such a case in countless examinations of the fossil record [strengthens] the case for evolutionary theory.

43) In economics, there is a principle [known as] the sunk cost fallacy. The idea is [that] when you are invested and have [ownership] in something, you [overvalue] that thing. This leads people to continue on paths or pursuits that should clearly [be abandoned]. For example, people often remain in terrible relationships simply because they've [invested] a great deal of themselves into them. Or someone may continue pouring money into a business that is clearly a bad idea in the market. Sometimes, the smartest thing a person can do is [quit]. Although this is true, it has also become a tired and played-out argument. Sunk cost doesn't always have to be a [bad] thing. Actually, you can [leverage] this human tendency to your benefit. Like someone invests a great deal of money in a personal trainer to [ensure] they follow through on their commitment, you, too, can invest a great deal up front to ensure you stay on the path you want to be on.

44) [Simply] maintaining yields at current levels often requires new cultivars and management methods, since pests and diseases [continue] to evolve, and aspects of the chemical, physical, and social environment can [change] over several decades. In the 1960s, many people considered pesticides to be mainly [beneficial] to mankind. Developing new, broadly effective, and [persistent] pesticides often [was considered] to be the best way to control pests on crop plants. Since that time, it has become [apparent] that [broadly] effective pesticides can have harmful effects on beneficial insects, [which] can negate their effects in controlling pests, and that persistent pesticides can [damage] non-target organisms in the ecosystem, such as birds and people. Also, it has become [difficult] for companies to develop new pesticides, even those that can have major beneficial effects and few negative effects. Very high costs are involved in following all of the procedures [needed] to gain government approval for new pesticides. Consequently, more consideration is being given to other ways to manage pests, such as [incorporating] greater resistance to pests into cultivars by breeding and using other biological control methods.

45) The dynamics of [collective] detection have an interesting feature. Which cue(s) do individuals use as evidence of predator attack? In some cases, when an individual detects a predator, its best response is to seek shelter. Departure from the group may signal danger to nonvigilant animals and cause [what] appears to be a coordinated flushing of prey from the area. Studies on dark-eyed juncos (a type of bird) [support] the view [that] nonvigilant animals [attend to] departures of individual group mates but that the departure of multiple individuals [causes] a greater escape response in the nonvigilant individuals. This makes sense from the perspective of information [reliability]. If one group member departs, it [might have done] so for a number of reasons that [have little to do with] predation threat. If [nonvigilant] animals escaped each time a single member left the group, they would frequently respond when there was [no predator] (a false alarm). On the other hand, when several individuals depart the group at the same time, a true threat is much [more] likely to be present.

46) Mobilities in transit offer a broad field to be explored by different disciplines in all faculties, in addition to the humanities. [In spite of] increasing acceleration, for example in travelling through geographical or virtual space, our body becomes more and more a [passive] non-moving container, [which] is transported by artefacts or loaded up with inner feelings of being [mobile] in the so-called information society. Technical mobilities turn human beings into some kind of terminal creatures, [who] spend most of their time at rest and who need to participate in sports in order to balance their daily [disproportion] of motion and rest. Have we come closer to Aristotle's image of God as the [immobile] mover, when elites exercise their power to move money, things and people, while they themselves do not need to move at all? Others, at the bottom of this power, are victims of mobility-structured social exclusion. They cannot decide how and where to move, but [are] just moved around or locked out or even locked in without either the right to move or the right to stay.

47) Once an event is noticed, an onlooker must decide if it is truly an emergency. Emergencies are not always [clearly] labeled as such; "smoke" pouring into a waiting room may [be caused by] fire, or it may merely indicate a leak in a steam pipe. Screams in the street may signal an attack or a family quarrel. A man [lying] in a doorway may be having a coronary — or he may simply be sleeping off a drunk.

A person [trying] to interpret a situation often looks at those around him to see how he should react. If everyone else is calm and indifferent, he will tend to [remain so]; if everyone else is reacting strongly, he is likely to become alert. This tendency is not merely blind [conformity]; ordinarily we derive much valuable information about new situations from how others around us behave. It's a rare traveler who, in picking a roadside restaurant, chooses to stop at one where no other cars appear in the parking lot. But occasionally the reactions of others provide [false] information. The studied nonchalance of patients in a dentist's waiting room is a poor indication of their inner anxiety. It [is considered] embarrassing to "lose your cool" in public. In a potentially acute situation, then, everyone present will appear more [unconcerned] than he is in fact. A crowd can thus force [inaction] on its members by implying, through its passivity, [that] an event is not an emergency. Any individual in such a crowd [fears] that he may appear a fool if he behaves as though it were.

48) It was the first day of the semester. [Looking] around his shared dorm room, Noah thought that it looked exactly [like] every other dorm room at the university, and he became [disappointed]. His roommate Steve noticed it and asked what was wrong. Noah answered quietly that he thought their room was totally [boring]. He wished the space felt a bit more like their space. Steve agreed and suggested that they could start [personalizing] the room like Noah wanted, the next day. Noah hardly slept that night [making] plans for the room. After Steve woke up, they started to rearrange the furniture. All of the chairs and the sofa in their room were facing the TV. Noah [mentioned to] Steve that most of their visitors usually just sat and watched TV instead of chatting. In response to his idea, Steve suggested, "How about we put the sofa over there by the wall so it will be easier to have conversations?" Noah agreed, and they moved it by the wall. After [changing] the place of the sofa, they could see that they now had a lot of space in the middle of their room. Then, Noah remembered [that] his brother Sammy had a big table in his living room for playing board games and told Steve about it. Steve and Noah both really enjoyed playing board games. So, Steve replied to Noah, " I think putting a table in the middle of our room would be great for drinking tea as well as playing board games!" Both Noah and Steve agreed and decided to go shopping for a table.

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161) Considerable work by cultural psychologists and anthropologists (has shown that) there are indeed large and sometimes (surprising) differences in the words and concepts that different cultures have for (describing) emotions, as well as in the social circumstances that draw out the expression of particular emotions. However, those data do not actually show (that) different cultures have different emotions, if we think of emotions as central, neurally implemented states. As for, say, color vision, they just say that, (despite) the same internal processing architecture, how we interpret, categorize, and name emotions (varies) according to culture and that we learn in a particular culture the social context (in which) it is appropriate to express emotions. However, the emotional states (themselves) are likely to be quite invariant across cultures. In a sense, we can think of a basic, culturally universal emotion set that is shaped by evolution and (implemented) in the brain, but the links between such emotional states and stimuli, behavior, and other cognitive states are plastic and can (be modified by) learning in a specific cultural context.

162) The approach, joint cognitive systems, treats a robot as part of a human-machine team (where) the intelligence is synergistic, (arising) from the contributions of (each agent). The team consists of at least one robot and one human and is often called a mixed team because it is a mixture of human and robot agents. Self-driving cars, (where) a person turns on and off the driving, is an example of a joint cognitive system.

Entertainment robots are examples of mixed teams as (are) robots for telecommuting. The design process concentrates on how the agents will cooperate and coordinate with each other to accomplish the team goals. Rather than treating robots as peer agents with their own completely independent agenda, joint cognitive systems approaches (treat) robots as helpers such as service animals or sheep dogs. In joint cognitive system designs, artificial intelligence is used along with human-robot interaction principles (to create) robots that can be (intelligent enough) to be good team members.

163) William Buckland (1784—1856) was well (known as) one of the greatest geologists in his time. His birthplace, Axminster in Britain, was rich with fossils, and as a child, he naturally became (interested) in fossils while (collecting) them. In 1801, Buckland won a scholarship and (was admitted to) Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He developed his scientific knowledge there while (attending) John Kidd’s lectures on mineralogy and chemistry. After Kidd resigned his position, Buckland (was appointed) his successor at the college. Buckland used representative samples and large-scale geological maps in his lectures, (which) made his lectures (more lively). In 1824, he announced the discovery of the bones of a giant creature, and he named it Megalosaurus, or ‘great lizard’. He won the prize from the Geological Society (due to his achievements) in geology.

164) Ecosystems differ in composition and extent. They can (be defined) as ranging from the communities and interactions of organisms in your mouth or those in the canopy of a rain forest to all those in Earth’s oceans. The processes (governing) them differ in complexity and speed. There are systems (that) turn over in minutes, and there are others (whose) rhythmic time extends to hundreds of years. Some ecosystems are extensive (‘biomes’, such as the African savanna); some cover regions (river basins); many involve clusters of villages (micro-watersheds); others (are confined) to the level of a single village (the village pond). In each example there is an element of indivisibility. (Divide) an ecosystem into parts by creating barriers, and the sum of the productivity of the parts will typically (be found) to be lower than the productivity of the whole, other things (being) equal. The mobility of biological populations is a reason. Safepassages, for example, enable migratory species (to survive).

165) In recent years urban transport professionals globally have largely acquiesced to the view (that) automobile demand in cities needs (to be managed) rather than (accommodated). Rising incomes inevitably lead to increases in motorization. Even without the imperative of climate change, the physical constraints of densely (inhabited) cities and the (corresponding) demands of accessibility, mobility, safety, air pollution, and urban livability all (limit) the option of expanding road networks purely to accommodate this rising demand. As a result, as cities develop and their residents become more prosperous, (persuading) people to choose not to use cars becomes an increasingly key focus of city managers and planners. (Improving) the quality of alternative options, such as walking, cycling, and public transport, is a central element of this strategy. However, the most direct approach to (managing) automobile demand is making motorized travel more expensive or (restricting) it with administrative rules. The contribution of motorized travel to climate change (reinforces) this imperative.

166) Young contemporary artists (who employ) digital technologies in their practice (rarely make) reference to computers. For example, Wade Guyton, an abstractionist (who) uses a word processing program and inkjet printers, does not call (himself) a computer artist. Moreover, some critics, who admire his work, are little concerned about his extensive use of computers in the art-making process. This is a (marked) contrast from three decades ago when artists who utilized computers (were labeled) by critics — often disapprovingly — as computer artists. For the present generation of artists, the computer, or more appropriately, the laptop, is one in a collection of (integrated), portable digital technologies that link their social and working life. With tablets and cell phones (surpassing) personal computers in Internet usage, and as slim digital devices resemble nothing like the room-sized mainframes and bulky desktop computers of previous decades, (it now appears that) the computer artist is finally extinct.

167) The critic who wants to write about literature from a formalist perspective must first be a close and careful reader (who examines) all the elements of a text individually and (questions) how they come together to create a work of art. Such a reader, (who) respects the autonomy of a work, (achieves) an understanding of it by looking inside it, not outside it or beyond it.

Instead of examining historical periods, author biographies, or literary styles, for example, he or she will approach a text with the assumption (that) it is a self-contained entity and that he or she is looking for the governing principles (that) allow the text (to reveal) itself. For example, the correspondences between the characters in James Joyce's short story "Araby" and the people he knew personally may be (interesting), but for the formalist they are less relevant to (understanding) how the story creates meaning than (are) other kinds of information (that) the story contains within itself.

168) Manufacturers (design) their innovation processes around the way they think the process works. The vast majority of manufacturers still (think) that product development and service development are always (done by) manufacturers, and that their job is always to find a need and fill it rather than to sometimes find and commercialize an innovation (that) lead users have already developed. Accordingly, manufacturers have set up market-research departments to explore the needs of users in the target market, product-development groups to think up suitable products (to address) those needs, and so forth. The needs and prototype solutions of lead users — if (encountered) at all — are typically (rejected) as outliers of no interest. Indeed, when lead users' innovations (do enter) a firm's product line — and they (have been shown) to be the actual source of many major innovations for many firms — they typically arrive with a lag and by an unusual and unsystematic route.

169) Development can get very complicated and fanciful. A fugue by Johann Sebastian Bach illustrates (how far this process could go), when a single melodic line, sometimes just a handful of notes, (was) all that the composer (needed) to create a brilliant work (containing) lots of intricate development within a coherent structure. Ludwig van Beethoven's famous Fifth Symphony (provides) an exceptional example of how much mileage a classical composer can get out of a few notes and a simple rhythmic tapping. The opening da-da-da-DUM that everyone has heard somewhere or another (appears) in an incredible variety of ways throughout not only the opening movement, but the remaining three movements, like a kind of motto or a connective thread.

Just as we don't always see the intricate brushwork (that) goes into the creation of a painting, we may not always notice how Beethoven keeps (finding) fresh uses for his motto or (how he develops his material) into a large, cohesive statement. But a lot of the enjoyment we get from that mighty symphony (stems from) the inventiveness behind it, the impressive development of musical ideas.

170) The animal in a conflict between attacking a rival and fleeing (may initially not have) sufficient information to enable it (to make) a decision straight away. If the rival is likely to win the fight, then the optimal decision would be to give up immediately and not risk (getting injured). But if the rival is weak and easily defeatable, then there could be considerable benefit in going ahead and (obtaining) the territory, females, food or whatever is at stake. By taking a little extra time to collect information about the opponent, the animal (is more likely to reach) a decision that maximizes its chances of winning than if it takes a decision without such information. Many signals (are now seen) as having this information gathering or 'assessment' function, directly (contributing to) the mechanism of the decision-making process by supplying vital information about the likely outcomes of the various options.

171) The fossil record (provides) evidence of evolution. The story the fossils tell is one of change. Creatures (existed) in the past (that are) no longer with us. Sequential changes (are found) in many fossils (showing) the change of certain features over time from a common ancestor, as in the case of the horse. Apart from demonstrating that evolution did occur, the fossil record also (provides) tests of the predictions (made) from evolutionary theory. For example, the theory predicts (that) single-celled organisms evolved before multicelled organisms. The fossil record supports this prediction — multicelled organisms are found in layers of earth millions of years after the first appearance of single-celled organisms. Note that the possibility always remains (that) the opposite could be found. If multicelled organisms were indeed found (to have evolved) before single-celled organisms, then the theory of evolution would (be rejected). A good scientific theory always allows for the possibility of rejection. The fact (that) we have not found such a case in countless examinations of the fossil record (strengthens) the case for evolutionary theory.

172) In economics, there is a principle (known as) the sunk *cost fallacy*. The idea is that when you are (invested) and have ownership in something, you overvalue that thing. This leads people (to continue on) paths or pursuits that should clearly (be abandoned). For example, people often remain in terrible relationships simply because they've invested a great deal of (themselves) into them. Or someone may continue pouring money into a business that is clearly a bad idea in the market. Sometimes, the smartest thing a person can do is (quit). Although this is true, it has also become a tired and played-out argument. Sunk cost doesn't always have to be a bad thing. Actually, you can leverage this human tendency (to your benefit). Like someone invests a great deal of money in a personal trainer to ensure they follow through on their commitment, you, too, can invest a great deal up front to ensure you stay on the path (you want to be on).

173) (Simply) maintaining yields at current levels often requires new cultivars and management methods, since pests and diseases continue to evolve, and aspects of the chemical, physical, and social environment can change over several decades. In the 1960s, many people (considered) pesticides to be mainly beneficial to mankind. (Developing) new, broadly effective, and persistent pesticides often (was considered) to be the best way to control pests on crop plants. Since that time, it has become (apparent) that broadly effective pesticides can have harmful effects on beneficial insects, (which) can negate their effects in controlling pests, and that persistent pesticides can damage non-target organisms in the ecosystem, such as birds and people. Also, it has become difficult for companies to develop new pesticides, even those that can have major beneficial effects and few negative effects. Very high costs are involved in following all of the procedures (needed) to gain government approval for new pesticides. Consequently, more consideration (is being given to) other ways to manage pests, such as (incorporating) greater resistance to pests into cultivars by breeding and using other biological control methods.

174) The dynamics of collective detection (have) an interesting feature. Which cue(s) do individuals use as evidence of predator attack? In some cases, when an individual detects a predator, its best response is to seek shelter.

Departure from the group (may signal) danger to nonvigilant animals and cause what appears to be a (coordinated) flushing of prey from the area. Studies on dark-eyed juncos (a type of bird) support the view (that) nonvigilant animals attend to departures of individual group mates but (that) the departure of multiple individuals causes a greater escape response in the nonvigilant individuals. This makes sense from the perspective of information reliability. If one group member departs, it (might have done so) for a number of reasons that (have little to do with) predation threat. If nonvigilant animals escaped each time a single member left the group, they would frequently respond when there was no predator (a false alarm). On the other hand, when several individuals (depart) the group at the same time, a true threat is (much more likely to be) present.

175) Mobilities in transit offer a broad field (to be explored by) different disciplines in all faculties, in addition to the humanities. In spite of increasing acceleration, for example in travelling through geographical or virtual space, our body becomes more and more a passive non-moving container, (which) is transported by artefacts or loaded up with inner feelings of (being mobile) in the so-called information society. Technical mobilities turn human beings into some kind of terminal creatures, (who) spend most of their time at rest and (who) need to participate in sports in order to balance their daily disproportion of motion and rest. Have we come closer to Aristotle's image of God as the immobile mover, when elites (exercise) their power to move money, things and people, while they themselves do not need to move at all? Others, at the bottom of this power, (are) victims of mobility-structured social exclusion. They cannot decide how and where to move, but (are just moved) around or locked out or even locked in without either the right to move or the right to stay.

176) Once an event (is noticed), an onlooker must decide if it is truly an emergency. Emergencies are not always clearly (labeled) as such: "smoke" pouring into a waiting room may (be caused by) fire, or it may merely indicate a leak in a steam pipe. Screams in the street may signal an attack or a family quarrel. A man (lying) in a doorway (may be having) a coronary — or he may simply be sleeping off a drunk. A person (trying) to interpret a situation often looks at those around him to see (how he should react).

If everyone else is calm and indifferent, he will tend to remain so; if everyone else (is reacting strongly), he is likely to become alert. This tendency is not merely blind conformity; ordinarily we derive much valuable information about new situations from (how others around us behave). It's a rare traveler who, in picking a roadside restaurant, chooses to stop at one where no other cars appear in the parking lot. But occasionally the reactions of others (provide) false information. The studied nonchalance of patients in a dentist's waiting room is a poor indication of their inner anxiety. It is considered (embarrassing) to "lose your cool" in public. In a potentially acute situation, then, everyone present will appear more unconcerned than he (is) in fact. A crowd can thus force inaction on its members by implying, through its passivity, (that) an event is not an emergency. Any individual in such a crowd fears that he may appear a fool if he behaves as though it (were).

177) It was the first day of the semester. (Looking) around his shared dorm room, Noah thought that it looked exactly (like) every other dorm room at the university, and he became (disappointed). His roommate Steve noticed it and asked what was wrong. Noah answered quietly that he thought their room was totally (boring). He wished the space felt a bit more like their space. Steve agreed and suggested that they could start personalizing the room like Noah wanted, the next day. Noah hardly slept that night (making) plans for the room. After Steve woke up, they started to rearrange the furniture. All of the chairs and the sofa in their room were facing the TV. Noah (mentioned to) Steve that most of their visitors usually just sat and watched TV instead of chatting. In response to his idea, Steve suggested, "How about we put the sofa over there by the wall so it will be easier to have conversations?" Noah agreed, and they moved it by the wall. After (changing) the place of the sofa, they could see that they now had a lot of space in the middle of their room. Then, Noah remembered (that) his brother Sammy had a big table in his living room for playing board games and told Steve about it. Steve and Noah both really enjoyed playing board games. So, Steve replied to Noah, "I think putting a table in the middle of our room would be great for drinking tea as well as (playing) board games!" Both Noah and Steve agreed and decided to go shopping for a table.

As they walked through a furniture store, Steve found a pretty yellow table. Since he knew that yellow was Noah's favorite color, Steve asked him (what) he thought about buying that table. Noah was happy about the yellow table and said it would make their room more (unique). (Delighted), Noah added, "Well, yesterday our room was just like any other place at this school. But after today, I really feel like it'll be our place." Now, they both knew that the place (would provide them with) energy and refreshment.

178) Dear Hylean Miller,
Hello, I'm Nelson Perkins, a teacher and swimming coach at Broomstone High School. Last week, I made a reservation for one of your company's swimming pools for our summer swim camp. However, due to its popularity, thirty more students are coming to the camp than we expected, so we need one more swimming pool for them. The rental section on your website says that there are two other swimming pools during the summer season: the Splash Pool and the Rainbow Pool. Please let me know if an additional rental would be possible.

179) Thank you in advance. The island tour bus Jessica was riding on was moving slowly toward the ocean cliffs. Outside, the sky was getting dark. Jessica sighed with concern, "I'm going to miss the sunset because of the traffic." The bus arrived at the cliffs' parking lot. While the other passengers were gathering their bags, Jessica quickly got off the bus and she ran up the cliff that was famous for its ocean views. She was about to give up when she got to the top. Just then she saw the setting sun and it still shone brightly in the sky. Jessica said to herself, "The glow of the sun is so beautiful. It's even better than I expected."

180) Consider two athletes who both want to play in college. One says she has to work very hard and the other uses goal setting to create a plan to stay on track and work on specific skills where she is lacking. Both are working hard but only the latter is working smart. It can be frustrating for athletes to work extremely hard but not make the progress they wanted. What can make the difference is drive — utilizing the mental gear to maximize gains made in the technical and physical areas.

Drive provides direction (goals), sustains effort (motivation), and creates a training mindset that goes beyond simply working hard. Drive applies direct force on your physical and technical gears, strengthening and polishing them so they can spin with vigor and purpose. While desire might make you spin those gears faster and harder as you work out or practice, drive is what built them in the first place.

181) Our view of the world is not given to us from the outside in a pure, objective form; it is shaped by our mental abilities, our shared cultural perspectives and our unique values and beliefs. This is not to say that there is no reality outside our minds or that the world is just an illusion. It is to say that our version of reality is precisely that: our version, not the version. There is no single, universal or authoritative version that makes sense, other than as a theoretical construct. We can see the world only as it appears to us, not "as it truly is," because there is no "as it truly is" without a perspective to give it form. Philosopher Thomas Nagel argued that there is no "view from nowhere," since we cannot see the world except from a particular perspective, and that perspective influences what we see. We can experience the world only through the human lenses that make it intelligible to us.

182) Often overlooked, but just as important a stakeholder, is the consumer who plays a large role in the notion of the privacy paradox. Consumer engagement levels in all manner of digital experiences and communities have simply exploded — and they show little or no signs of slowing. There is an awareness among consumers, not only that their personal data helps to drive the rich experiences that these companies provide, but also that sharing this data is the price you pay for these experiences, in whole or in part. Without a better understanding of the what, when, and why of data collection and use, the consumer is often left feeling vulnerable and conflicted. "I love this restaurant-finder app on my phone, but what happens to my data if I press 'ok' when asked if that app can use my current location?" Armed with tools that can provide them options, the consumer moves from passive bystander to active participant.

183) Considerable work by cultural psychologists and anthropologists has shown that there are indeed large and sometimes surprising differences in the words and concepts that different cultures have for describing emotions, as well as in the social circumstances that draw out the expression of particular emotions. However, those data do not actually show that different cultures have different emotions, if we think of emotions as central, neurally implemented states. As for, say, color vision, they just say that, despite the same internal processing architecture, how we interpret, categorize, and name emotions varies according to culture and that we learn in a particular culture the social context in which it is appropriate to express emotions. However, the emotional states themselves are likely to be quite invariant across cultures. In a sense, we can think of a basic, culturally universal emotion set that is shaped by evolution and implemented in the brain, but the links between such emotional states and stimuli, behavior, and other cognitive states are plastic and can be modified by learning in a specific cultural context.

184) The approach, joint cognitive systems, treats a robot as part of a human-machine team where the intelligence is synergistic, arising from the contributions of each agent. The team consists of at least one robot and one human and is often called a mixed team because it is a mixture of human and robot agents. Self-driving cars, where a person turns on and off the driving, is an example of a joint cognitive system. Entertainment robots are examples of mixed teams as are robots for telecommuting. The design process concentrates on how the agents will cooperate and coordinate with each other to accomplish the team goals. Rather than treating robots as peer agents with their own completely independent agenda, joint cognitive systems approaches treat robots as helpers such as service animals or sheep dogs. In joint cognitive system designs, artificial intelligence is used along with human-robot interaction principles to create robots that can be intelligent enough to be good team members.

185) The above tables show the resident patent applications per million population for the top 6 origins in 2009 and in 2019. The Republic of Korea, Japan, and Switzerland, the top three origins in 2009, maintained their rankings in 2019.

Germany, which sat fourth on the 2009 list with 891 resident patent applications per million population, fell to fifth place on the 2019 list with 884 resident patent applications per million population. The U.S. fell from fifth place on the 2009 list to sixth place on the 2019 list, showing a increase in the number of resident patent applications per million population. Among the top 6 origins which made the list in 2009, Finland was the only origin which did not make it again in 2019. On the other hand, China, which did not make the list of the top 6 origins in 2009, sat fourth on the 2019 list with 890 resident patent applications per million population.

186) William Buckland (1784—1856) was well known as one of the greatest geologists in his time. His birthplace, Axminster in Britain, was rich with fossils, and as a child, he naturally became interested in fossils while collecting them. In 1801, Buckland won a scholarship and was admitted to Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He developed his scientific knowledge there while attending John Kidd's lectures on mineralogy and chemistry. After Kidd resigned his position, Buckland was appointed his successor at the college. Buckland used representative samples and large-scale geological maps in his lectures, which made his lectures more lively. In 1824, he announced the discovery of the bones of a giant creature, and he named it Megalosaurus, or 'great lizard'. He won the prize from the Geological Society due to his achievements in geology.

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Departure from the group may signal danger to nonvigilant animals and cause what appears to be a coordinated flushing of prey from the area. Studies on dark-eyed juncos (a type of bird) support the view that nonvigilant animals attend to departures of individual group mates but that the departure of multiple individuals causes a greater escape response in the nonvigilant individuals. This makes sense from the perspective of information reliability. If one group member departs, it might have done so for a number of reasons that have little to do with predation threat. If nonvigilant animals escaped each time a single member left the group, they would frequently respond when there was no predator (a false alarm). On the other hand, when several individuals depart the group at the same time, a true threat is much more likely to be present.

198) Mobilities in transit offer a broad field to be explored by different disciplines in all faculties, in addition to the humanities. In spite of increasing acceleration, for example in travelling through geographical or virtual space, our body becomes more and more a passive non-moving container, which is transported by artefacts or loaded up with inner feelings of being mobile in the so-called information society. Technical mobilities turn human beings into some kind of terminal creatures, who spend most of their time at rest and who need to participate in sports in order to balance their daily disproportion of motion and rest. Have we come closer to Aristotle's image of God as the immobile mover, when elites exercise their power to move money, things and people, while they themselves do not need to move at all? Others, at the bottom of this power, are victims of mobility-structured social exclusion. They cannot decide how and where to move, but are just moved around or locked out or even locked in without either the right to move or the right to stay.



In a technology and information society, human beings, whose bodily movement is less necessary, appear to have gained increased mobility and power, and such a mobility-related human condition raises the issue of social inequality.

199) Once an event is noticed, an onlooker must decide if it is truly an emergency. Emergencies are not always clearly labeled as such; "smoke" pouring into a waiting room may be caused by fire, or it may merely indicate a leak in a steam pipe.

Screams in the street may signal an attack or a family quarrel. A man lying in a doorway may be having a coronary — or he may simply be sleeping off a drunk. A person trying to interpret a situation often looks at those around him to see how he should react. If everyone else is calm and indifferent, he will tend to remain so; if everyone else is reacting strongly, he is likely to become alert. This tendency is not merely blind conformity; ordinarily we derive much valuable information about new situations from how others around us behave. It's a rare traveler who, in picking a roadside restaurant, chooses to stop at one where no other cars appear in the parking lot. But occasionally the reactions of others provide false information. The studied nonchalance of patients in a dentist's waiting room is a poor indication of their inner anxiety. It is considered embarrassing to "lose your cool" in public. In a potentially acute situation, then, everyone present will appear more unconcerned than he is in fact. A crowd can thus force inaction on its members by implying, through its passivity, that an event is not an emergency. Any individual in such a crowd fears that he may appear a fool if he behaves as though it were.

200) It was the first day of the semester. Looking around his shared dorm room, Noah thought that it looked exactly like every other dorm room at the university, and he became disappointed. His roommate Steve noticed it and asked what was wrong. Noah answered quietly that he thought their room was totally boring. He wished the space felt a bit more like their space. Steve agreed and suggested that they could start personalizing the room like Noah wanted, the next day. Noah hardly slept that night making plans for the room. After Steve woke up, they started to rearrange the furniture. All of the chairs and the sofa in their room were facing the TV. Noah mentioned to Steve that most of their visitors usually just sat and watched TV instead of chatting. In response to his idea, Steve suggested, "How about we put the sofa over there by the wall so it will be easier to have conversations?" Noah agreed, and they moved it by the wall. After changing the place of the sofa, they could see that they now had a lot of space in the middle of their room. Then, Noah remembered that his brother Sammy had a big table in his living room for playing board games and told Steve about it. Steve and Noah both really enjoyed playing board games. So, Steve replied to Noah, "I think putting a table in the middle of our room would be great for drinking tea as well as playing board games!"

Both Noah and Steve agreed and decided to go shopping for a table. As they walked through a furniture store, Steve found a pretty yellow table. Since he knew that yellow was Noah's favorite color, Steve asked him what he thought about buying that table. Noah was happy about the yellow table and said it would make their room more unique. Delighted, Noah added, "Well, yesterday our room was just like any other place at this school. But after today, I really feel like it'll be our place." Now, they both knew that the place would provide them with energy and refreshment.

- 201) C-E-B-D
202) E-C-B-D
203) D-B-G-F-C-E
204) E-G-B-F-D-C
205) F-C-E-B-D

- 206) C-D-B-E
207) F-D-G-C-E-B
208) E-B-D-C
209) C-B-E-D
210) D-C-G-E-B-F

- 211) D-C-F-B-E
212) C-B-D
213) D-C-E-B
214) E-B-D-C
215) E-C-B-D

- 216) G-B-E-D-C-F
217) C-G-B-F-E-D
218) F-D-C-G-B-E
219) F-B-E-C-G-D
220) D-C-F-B-E

- 221) G-B-E-D-F-C
222) E-C-F-B-G-D

223)

- 정답 (A) notoriety → (C) popularity
(B) complimentary (D) additional

224)

- 정답 (A) anticipation → (C) concern
(B) conquer (D) give up

225)

- 정답 (A) general skills → (C) specific skills
(B) minimize (D) maximize

226)

- 정답 (A) an objectivity → (C) a perspective
(B) general perspective (D) particular perspective

227)

- 정답 (A) immune → (C) vulnerable
(B) inactive (D) active

228)

- 정답 (A) quite variant → (C) quite invariant
(B) rigid (D) plastic

229)

- 정답 (A) dependent agenda → (C) independent agenda
(B) intelligible enough (D) intelligent enough

230)

- 정답 (A) his sibling → (C) his successor
(B) more monotonous (D) more lively

231)

- 정답 (A) expends → (C) extends
(B) divisibility (D) indivisibility

232)

- 정답 (A) disregard → (C) accommodate
(B) mitigates (D) reinforces

233)

- 정답 (A) make preference → (C) make reference
(B) intuitive (D) extinct

234)

- 정답 (A) dependent → (C) self-contained
(B) more relevant (D) less relevant

235)

- 정답 (A) already abandoned → (C) already developed
(B) typically accepted (D) typically rejected

236)

- 정답 (A) a incoherent structure → (C) a coherent structure
(B) convention (D) inventiveness

237)

- 정답 (A) insufficient (C) sufficient
(B) the proponent (D) the opponent

238)

- 정답 (A) be conceded (C) be rejected
(B) mitigates (D) strengthens

239)

- 정답 (A) underestimate (C) overvalue
(B) sustained (D) abandoned

240)

- 정답 (A) resistant (C) persistent
(B) disapproval (D) approval

241)

- 정답 (A) solitary detection (C) collective detection
(B) have much to do with (D) have little to do with

242)

- 정답 (A) proactive (C) passive
(B) social inclusion (D) social exclusion

243)

- 정답 (A) should initiate (C) should react
(B) force action (D) force inaction

244)

- 정답 (A) generalizing (C) personalizing
(B) mundane (D) unique

245) Hello, I'm Nelson Perkins, a teacher and swimming coach at Broomstone High School. Last week, I made a reservation for one of your company's swimming pools for our summer swim camp. However, due to its popularity, thirty more students are coming to the camp than we expected, so we need one more swimming pool for them. The rental section on your website says that there are two other swimming pools during the summer season: the Splash Pool and the Rainbow Pool.

Please let me know if an additional rental would be possible. Thank you in advance.

246) The island tour bus Jessica was riding on was moving slowly toward the ocean cliffs. Outside, the sky was getting dark. Jessica sighed with concern, "I'm going to miss the sunset because of the traffic." The bus arrived at the cliffs' parking lot. While the other passengers were gathering their bags, Jessica quickly got off the bus and she ran up the cliff that was famous for its ocean views. She was about to give up when she got to the top. Just then she saw the setting sun and it still shone brightly in the sky. Jessica said to herself, "The glow of the sun is so beautiful. It's even better than I expected."

247) Consider two athletes who both want to play in college. One says she has to work very hard and the other uses goal setting to create a plan to stay on track and work on specific skills where she is lacking. Both are working hard but only the latter is working smart. It can be frustrating for athletes to work extremely hard but not make the progress they wanted. What can make the difference is drive — utilizing the mental gear to maximize gains made in the technical and physical areas. Drive provides direction (goals), sustains effort (motivation), and creates a training mindset that goes beyond simply working hard. Drive applies direct force on your physical and technical gears, strengthening and polishing them so they can spin with vigor and purpose. While desire might make you spin those gears faster and harder as you work out or practice, drive is what built them in the first place.

248) Our view of the world is not given to us from the outside in a pure, objective form; it is shaped by our mental abilities, our shared cultural perspectives and our unique values and beliefs. This is not to say that there is no reality outside our minds or that the world is just an illusion. It is to say that our version of reality is precisely that: our version, not the version. There is no single, universal or authoritative version that makes sense, other than as a theoretical construct. We can see the world only as it appears to us, not "as it truly is," because there is no "as it truly is" without a perspective to give it form. Philosopher Thomas Nagel argued that there is no "view from nowhere," since we cannot see the world except from a particular perspective, and that perspective influences what we see. We can experience the world only through the human lenses that make it intelligible to us.

249) Often overlooked, but just as important a stakeholder, is the consumer who plays a large role in the notion of the privacy paradox. Consumer engagement levels in all manner of digital experiences and communities have simply exploded — and they show little or no signs of slowing. There is an awareness among consumers, not only that their personal data helps to drive the rich experiences that these companies provide, but also that sharing this data is the price you pay for these experiences, in whole or in part. Without a better understanding of the what, when, and why of data collection and use, the consumer is often left feeling vulnerable and conflicted. “I love this restaurant-finder app on my phone, but what happens to my data if I press ‘ok’ when asked if that app can use my current location?” Armed with tools that can provide them options, the consumer moves from passive bystander to active participant.

250) Considerable work by cultural psychologists and anthropologists has shown that there are indeed large and sometimes surprising differences in the words and concepts that different cultures have for describing emotions, as well as in the social circumstances that draw out the expression of particular emotions. However, those data do not actually show that different cultures have different emotions, if we think of emotions as central, neurally implemented states. As for, say, color vision, they just say that, despite the same internal processing architecture, how we interpret, categorize, and name emotions varies according to culture and that we learn in a particular culture the social context in which it is appropriate to express emotions. However, the emotional states themselves are likely to be quite invariant across cultures. In a sense, we can think of a basic, culturally universal emotion set that is shaped by evolution and implemented in the brain, but the links between such emotional states and stimuli, behavior, and other cognitive states are plastic and can be modified by learning in a specific cultural context.

251) The approach, joint cognitive systems, treats a robot as part of a human-machine team where the intelligence is synergistic, arising from the contributions of each agent. The team consists of at least one robot and one human and is often called a mixed team because it is a mixture of human and robot agents. Self-driving cars, where a person turns on and off the driving, is an example of a joint cognitive system.

Entertainment robots are examples of mixed teams as are robots for telecommuting. The design process concentrates on how the agents will cooperate and coordinate with each other to accomplish the team goals. Rather than treating robots as peer agents with their own completely independent agenda, joint cognitive systems approaches treat robots as helpers such as service animals or sheep dogs. In joint cognitive system designs, artificial intelligence is used along with human-robot interaction principles to create robots that can be intelligent enough to be good team members.

252) William Buckland (1784—1856) was well known as one of the greatest geologists in his time. His birthplace, Axminster in Britain, was rich with fossils, and as a child, he naturally became interested in fossils while collecting them. In 1801, Buckland won a scholarship and was admitted to Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He developed his scientific knowledge there while attending John Kidd’s lectures on mineralogy and chemistry. After Kidd resigned his position, Buckland was appointed his successor at the college. Buckland used representative samples and large-scale geological maps in his lectures, which made his lectures more lively. In 1824, he announced the discovery of the bones of a giant creature, and he named it Megalosaurus, or ‘great lizard’. He won the prize from the Geological Society due to his achievements in geology.

253) Ecosystems differ in composition and extent. They can be defined as ranging from the communities and interactions of organisms in your mouth or those in the canopy of a rain forest to all those in Earth’s oceans. The processes governing them differ in complexity and speed. There are systems that turn over in minutes, and there are others whose rhythmic time extends to hundreds of years. Some ecosystems are extensive (‘biomes’, such as the African savanna); some cover regions (river basins); many involve clusters of villages (micro-watersheds); others are confined to the level of a single village (the village pond). In each example there is an element of indivisibility. Divide an ecosystem into parts by creating barriers, and the sum of the productivity of the parts will typically be found to be lower than the productivity of the whole, other things being equal. The mobility of biological populations is a reason. Safepassages, for example, enable migratory species to survive.

254) In recent years urban transport professionals globally have largely acquiesced to the view that automobile demand in cities needs to be managed rather than accommodated. Rising incomes inevitably lead to increases in motorization. Even without the imperative of climate change, the physical constraints of densely inhabited cities and the corresponding demands of accessibility, mobility, safety, air pollution, and urban livability all limit the option of expanding road networks purely to accommodate this rising demand. As a result, as cities develop and their residents become more prosperous, persuading people to choose not to use cars becomes an increasingly key focus of city managers and planners. Improving the quality of alternative options, such as walking, cycling, and public transport, is a central element of this strategy. However, the most direct approach to managing automobile demand is making motorized travel more expensive or restricting it with administrative rules. The contribution of motorized travel to climate change reinforces this imperative.

255) Young contemporary artists who employ digital technologies in their practice rarely make reference to computers. For example, Wade Guyton, an abstractionist who uses a word processing program and inkjet printers, does not call himself a computer artist. Moreover, some critics, who admire his work, are little concerned about his extensive use of computers in the art-making process. This is a marked contrast from three decades ago when artists who utilized computers were labeled by critics — often disapprovingly — as computer artists. For the present generation of artists, the computer, or more appropriately, the laptop, is one in a collection of integrated, portable digital technologies that link their social and working life. With tablets and cell phones surpassing personal computers in Internet usage, and as slim digital devices resemble nothing like the room-sized mainframes and bulky desktop computers of previous decades, it now appears that the computer artist is finally extinct.

256) The critic who wants to write about literature from a formalist perspective must first be a close and careful reader who examines all the elements of a text individually and questions how they come together to create a work of art. Such a reader, who respects the autonomy of a work, achieves an understanding of it by looking inside it, not outside it or beyond it.

Instead of examining historical periods, author biographies, or literary styles, for example, he or she will approach a text with the assumption that it is a self-contained entity and that he or she is looking for the governing principles that allow the text to reveal itself. For example, the correspondences between the characters in James Joyce's short story "Araby" and the people he knew personally may be interesting, but for the formalist they are less relevant to understanding how the story creates meaning than are other kinds of information that the story contains within itself.

257) Manufacturers design their innovation processes around the way they think the process works. The vast majority of manufacturers still think that product development and service development are always done by manufacturers, and that their job is always to find a need and fill it rather than to sometimes find and commercialize an innovation that lead users have already developed. Accordingly, manufacturers have set up market-research departments to explore the needs of users in the target market, product-development groups to think up suitable products to address those needs, and so forth. The needs and prototype solutions of lead users — if encountered at all — are typically rejected as outliers of no interest. Indeed, when lead users' innovations do enter a firm's product line — and they have been shown to be the actual source of many major innovations for many firms — they typically arrive with a lag and by an unusual and unsystematic route.

258) Development can get very complicated and fanciful. A fugue by Johann Sebastian Bach illustrates how far this process could go, when a single melodic line, sometimes just a handful of notes, was all that the composer needed to create a brilliant work containing lots of intricate development within a coherent structure. Ludwig van Beethoven's famous Fifth Symphony provides an exceptional example of how much mileage a classical composer can get out of a few notes and a simple rhythmic tapping. The opening da-da-da-DUM that everyone has heard somewhere or another appears in an incredible variety of ways throughout not only the opening movement, but the remaining three movements, like a kind of motto or a connective thread. Just as we don't always see the intricate brushwork that goes into the creation of a painting, we may not always notice how Beethoven keeps finding fresh uses for his motto or how he develops his material into a large, cohesive statement.

But a lot of the enjoyment we get from that mighty symphony stems from the inventiveness behind it, the impressive development of musical ideas.

259) The animal in a conflict between attacking a rival and fleeing may initially not have sufficient information to enable it to make a decision straight away. If the rival is likely to win the fight, then the optimal decision would be to give up immediately and not risk getting injured. But if the rival is weak and easily defeatable, then there could be considerable benefit in going ahead and obtaining the territory, females, food or whatever is at stake. By taking a little extra time to collect information about the opponent, the animal is more likely to reach a decision that maximizes its chances of winning than if it takes a decision without such information. Many signals are now seen as having this information gathering or 'assessment' function, directly contributing to the mechanism of the decision-making process by supplying vital information about the likely outcomes of the various options.

260) The fossil record provides evidence of evolution. The story the fossils tell is one of change. Creatures existed in the past that are no longer with us. Sequential changes are found in many fossils showing the change of certain features over time from a common ancestor, as in the case of the horse. Apart from demonstrating that evolution did occur, the fossil record also provides tests of the predictions made from evolutionary theory. For example, the theory predicts that single-celled organisms evolved before multicelled organisms. The fossil record supports this prediction — multicelled organisms are found in layers of earth millions of years after the first appearance of single-celled organisms. Note that the possibility always remains that the opposite could be found. If multicelled organisms were indeed found to have evolved before single-celled organisms, then the theory of evolution would be rejected. A good scientific theory always allows for the possibility of rejection. The fact that we have not found such a case in countless examinations of the fossil record strengthens the case for evolutionary theory.

261) In economics, there is a principle known as the sunk cost fallacy. The idea is that when you are invested and have ownership in something, you overvalue that thing. This leads people to continue on paths or pursuits that should clearly be abandoned. For example, people often remain in terrible relationships simply because they've invested a great deal of themselves into them.

Or someone may continue pouring money into a business that is clearly a bad idea in the market. Sometimes, the smartest thing a person can do is quit. Although this is true, it has also become a tired and played-out argument. Sunk cost doesn't always have to be a bad thing. Actually, you can leverage this human tendency to your benefit. Like someone invests a great deal of money in a personal trainer to ensure they follow through on their commitment, you, too, can invest a great deal up front to ensure you stay on the path you want to be on.

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