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SINCE 1998

GOTHAM
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[2023년 1학기 기말고사]
모의고사 지문 내신대비 변형

6월 고3 모의고사
변형334문제

1단계 내용 일치 문제	7단계 본문 내용의 이해 빈칸 넣기
2단계 어법&어휘 양자택일	8단계 글의 순서 문제
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4단계 어법 문제	10단계 서술형 대비(짧은빈칸과 어휘)
5단계 어휘의 적절성 문제	11단계 서술형 문제(주어진 단어사용영작)
6단계 어법 서술형 암기	

진지하게 안 보면

P본다
풀면서 외어지는 11단계 변형문제연습



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1단계 내용 일치 문제

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

18번 Dear Custard Valley Park members,

Custard Valley Park's grand reopening event will be held on June 1st. For this exciting occasion, we are offering free admission to all visitors on the reopening day. There will be a food stand selling ice cream and snacks. We would like to invite you, our valued members, to celebrate this event. Please come and explore the park's new features such as tennis courts and a flower garden. Just relax and enjoy the beautiful scenery. We are confident that you will love the new changes, and we are looking forward to seeing you soon.

Sincerely,

Katherine Carter

Park Management Team

1. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?¹⁾

- ① Custard Valley 공원 재개장 행사에 초대하기 위해 쓴 글이다.
- ② 재개장 당일 무료입장이며 노점에서 아이스크림과 간식도 무료 제공할 것이다.
- ③ 테니스 코트와 꽃 정원 등 공원의 새로운 특별 시설을 둘러보기를 바라고 있다.
- ④ 행사는 6월 1일에 열릴 것이다.
- ⑤ 새로운 변화를 좋아할 것으로 확신하고 있다.

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

19번 While the mechanic worked on her car, Jennifer walked back and forth in the waiting room. She was deeply concerned about how much it was going to cost to get her car fixed. Her car's engine had started making noises and kept losing power that morning, and she had heard that replacing an engine could be very expensive. After a few minutes, the mechanic came back into the waiting room. "I've got some good news. It was just a dirty spark plug. I already wiped it clean and your car is as good as new." He handed her the bill and when she checked it, the overall cost of repairs came to less than ten dollars. That was far less than she had expected and she felt at ease, knowing she could easily afford it.

2. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?²⁾

- ① Jennifer의 차는 아침부터 엔진에서 소음이 나기 시작하고 계속 시동이 꺼졌다.
- ② Jennifer는 엔진 교체는 매우 비쌀 수 있다는 말을 들었었다.
- ③ 정비공은 Jennifer의 차는 점화 플러그가 더러워졌기 때문에 문제가 생긴 것이고 새것으로 교체했다고 했다.
- ④ 전체 수리 비용은 예상했던것과는 달리 10달러도 되지 않은 금액이었다.
- ⑤ Jennifer의 심경은 근심에서 나중에는 안도로 바뀌었다.

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

20번 Certain hindrances to multifaceted creative activity may lie in premature specialization, i.e., having to choose the direction of education or to focus on developing one ability too early in life. However, development of creative ability in one domain may enhance effectiveness in other domains that require similar skills, and flexible switching between generality and specificity is helpful to productivity in many domains. Excessive specificity may result in information from outside the domain being underestimated and unavailable, which leads to fixedness of thinking, whereas excessive generality causes chaos, vagueness, and shallowness. Both tendencies pose a threat to the transfer of knowledge and skills between domains. What should therefore be optimal for the development of cross-domain creativity is support for young people in taking up creative challenges in a specific domain and coupling it with encouragement to apply knowledge and skills in, as well as from, other domains, disciplines, and tasks.

3. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?³⁾

- ① 창의성의 특수성과 일반성 사이에서의 전환에 대해 이야기하고 있다.
- ② 창의적 활동에 대한 방해 요인은 너무 이른 전문화, 즉 인생의 이른 시기에 교육 방향을 선택하거나 한가지 능력 개발에 집중하는 것에 있다.
- ③ 지나친 특수성은 외부로부터 오는 정보가 과소평가 되고 활용할 수 없게 되는 결과를 낳을 수 있다.
- ④ 지나친 일반성은 또한 혼돈, 모호함 등으로 인해 사고의 고정성으로 이어진다.
- ⑤ 창의성 개발을 위한 최선은 특정 영역에서 창의적 도전을 할 때 그것을 다른 영역, 분야, 과업으로부터 나온 지식과 기술을 적용하는 것이다.

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

21번 Lawyers sometimes describe ownership as a bundle of sticks. This metaphor was introduced about a century ago, and it has dramatically transformed the teaching and practice of law. The metaphor is useful because it helps us see ownership as a grouping of interpersonal rights that can be separated and put back together. When you say It's mine in reference to a resource, often that means you own a lot of the sticks that make up the full bundle: the sell stick, the rent stick, the right to mortgage, license, give away, even destroy the thing. Often, though, we split the sticks up, as for a piece of land: there may be a landowner, a bank with a mortgage, a tenant with a lease, a plumber with a license to enter the land, an oil company with mineral rights. Each of these parties owns a stick in the bundle.

* mortgage: 저당잡히다 ** tenant: 임차인

4. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?⁴⁾

- ① 소유권에 대한 개념을 막대 다발에 비유하여 설명해주고 있는 글이다.
- ② 막대 다발에 대한 비유는 소유권은 분리될 수 있고 다시 합쳐질 수 있는 대인 관계적인 권리의 모음이라는 것이다.
- ③ 어떤 자원에 대해 '내 것'이라고 하는 것은 전체 다발을 구성하는 많은 막대들을 소유한다는 것을 의미한다.
- ④ 우리는 흔히 토지 한 면에 대해서처럼 그 막대들을 하나의 덩어리로 묶어 생각한다.
- ⑤ 땅 주인, 저당권 가진 은행, 임대차 계약 맺은 세입자, 토지 진입 면허를 가진 배관공 등 각 당사자는 그 다발의 막대 하나를 소유한다.

Φ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

22번 When it comes to the Internet, it just pays to be a little paranoid (but not a lot). Given the level of anonymity with all that resides on the Internet, it's sensible to question the validity of any data that you may receive. Typically it's to our natural instinct when we meet someone coming down a sidewalk to place yourself in some manner of protective position, especially when they introduce themselves as having known you, much to your surprise. By design, we set up challenges in which the individual must validate how they know us by presenting scenarios, names or acquaintances, or evidence by which to validate (that is, photographs). Once we have received that information and it has gone through a cognitive validation, we accept that person as more trustworthy. All this happens in a matter of minutes but is a natural defense mechanism that we perform in the real world. However, in the virtual world, we have a tendency to be less defensive, as there appears to be no physical threat to our well-being.

* paranoid: 편집성의 ** anonymity: 익명

5. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?⁵⁾

- ① 현실과 달리 방어 기제가 덜한 가상의 세계에 대해 이야기하고 있다.
- ② 인터넷의 익명성 수준을 생각할 때 우리가 받는 어떤 자료든 그것의 타당성에 대해 의문을 제기하는 것이 합리적이다.
- ③ 인도를 따라 내려오는 누군가가 특히 우리를 알고 있다고 한다면 우리는 그에게 더욱 친밀감을 느끼게 된다.
- ④ 낯선 이에게 우리는 우리를 어떻게 아는지를 입증해야만 하는 과제를 설정한다.
- ⑤ 인지적 검증을 통과하면 우리는 낯선 이를 더 신뢰할 수 있다고 받아들이고 이것은 우리가 현실 세계에서 수행하는 자연스러운 방어 기제이다.

Φ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

23번 There are pressures within the museum that cause it to emphasise what happens in the galleries over the activities that take place in its unseen zones. In an era when museums are forced to increase their earnings, they often focus their energies on modernising their galleries or mounting temporary exhibitions to bring more and more audiences through the door. In other words, as museums struggle to survive in a competitive economy, their budgets often prioritise those parts of themselves that are consumable: infotainment in the galleries, goods and services in the cafes and the shops. The unlit, unglamorous storerooms, if they are ever discussed, are at best presented as service areas that process objects for the exhibition halls. And at worst, as museums pour more and more resources into their publicly visible faces, the spaces of storage may even suffer, their modernisation being kept on hold or being given less and less space to house the expanding collections and serve their complex conservation needs.

6. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?⁶⁾

- ① 박물관이 수익을 위한 경영을 하게 된다면 결국 소장품을 보관하는 공간은 더 나빠질 것이라는 내용의 글이다.
- ② 박물관은 수입을 늘리기 위해 자기 갤러리를 현대화하거나 일시적인 전시회를 시작하는데 에너지를 집중한다.
- ③ 박물관의 예산은 점점 갤러리의 인포테인먼트, 카페와 상점의 상품과 서비스와 같은 소비할 수 있는 박물관 자체의 부분을 우선시한다.
- ④ 불이 켜져 있지 않은 매력 없는 저장실은 논의가 된다 해도 기껏해야 전시홀에 둘 물건을 처리하는 서비스 공간으로 제시된다.
- ⑤ 카페와 상점 같은 박물관의 현대화에만 자원을 쏟아붓게 되면 전시공간으로서의 박물관의 공간은 더 나빠질지도 모른다.

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

24번 Hyper-mobility — the notion that more travel at faster speeds covering longer distances generates greater economic success — seems to be a distinguishing feature of urban areas, where more than half of the world's population currently reside. By 2005, approximately 7.5 billion trips were made each day in cities worldwide. In 2050, there may be three to four times as many passenger-kilometres travelled as in the year 2000, infrastructure and energy prices permitting. Freight movement could also rise more than threefold during the same period. Mobility flows have become a key dynamic of urbanization, with the associated infrastructure invariably constituting the backbone of urban form. Yet, despite the increasing level of urban mobility worldwide, access to places, activities and services has become increasingly difficult. Not only is it less convenient — in terms of time, cost and comfort — to access locations in cities, but the very process of moving around in cities generates a number of negative externalities. Accordingly, many of the world's cities face an unprecedented accessibility crisis, and are characterized by unsustainable mobility systems.

* freight: 화물

7. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?⁷⁾

- ① 하이퍼 모빌리티의 개념과 이점에 대해 설명하고 있는 글이다.
- ② 2050년에는 2000년보다 서너 배 더 많은 인킬로미터를 이동할지도 모른다.
- ③ 이동성 흐름은 관련 사회 기반 시설이 변함없이 도시 형태의 중추를 구성하면서 도시화의 핵심 동력이 되었다.
- ④ 시간, 비용 및 편안함의 측면에서 도시에서 장소에 접근하는 것이 덜 편리하고 도시에서 돌아다니는 과정이 부정적 외부 효과를 발생시킨다.
- ⑤ 세계의 많은 도시는 전례 없는 접근성 위기를 직면하고 지속 불가능한 이동성 시스템을 특징으로 한다.

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

26번 Jean Renoir (1894–1979), a French film director, was born in Paris, France. He was the son of the famous painter Pierre-Auguste Renoir. He and the rest of the Renoir family were the models of many of his father's paintings. At the outbreak of World War I, Jean Renoir was serving in the French army but was wounded in the leg. In 1937, he made *La Grande Illusion*, one of his better-known films. It was enormously successful but was not allowed to show in Germany. During World War II, when the Nazis invaded France in 1940, he went to Hollywood in the United States and continued his career there. He was awarded numerous honors and awards throughout his career, including the Academy Honorary Award in 1975 for his lifetime achievements in the film industry. Overall, Jean Renoir's influence as a film-maker and artist endures.

8. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?⁸⁾

- ① Jean Renoir의 아버지는 유명 화가였고 가족들은 아버지의 그림 다수의 모델이었다.
- ② 제1차 세계대전이 발발했을 때 Jean Renoir는 프랑스 군에 복무 중이었지만 다리에 부상을 입었다.
- ③ *La Grande Illusion*은 Jean Renoir를 더 잘 알려지게 했고 독일에서도 상영하는 큰 성공을 거두었다.
- ④ 제2차 세계대전 중에 미국 할리우드로 가서 그곳에서 경력을 이어갔다.
- ⑤ Jean Renoir는 영화계에서 평생의 업적을 인정받아 공로상을 포함한 수많은 명예상과 상을 받았다.

Φ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

29번 Consider The Wizard of Oz as a psychological study of motivation. Dorothy and her three friends work hard to get to the Emerald City, overcoming barriers, persisting against all adversaries. They do so because they expect the Wizard to give them what they are missing. Instead, the wonderful (and wise) Wizard makes them aware that they, not he, always had the power to fulfill their wishes. For Dorothy, home is not a place but a feeling of security, of comfort with people she loves; it is wherever her heart is. The courage the Lion wants, the intelligence the Scarecrow longs for, and the emotions the Tin Man dreams of are attributes they already possess. They need to think about these attributes not as internal conditions but as positive ways in which they are already relating to others. After all, didn't they demonstrate those qualities on the journey to Oz, a journey motivated by little more than an expectation, an idea about the future likelihood of getting something they wanted?

9. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?⁹⁾

- ① 동기 부여에 관한 심리학적 연구로의 '오즈의 마법사'에 대한 해석을 보여주고 있다.
- ② 마법사는 도로시와 세 친구들에게 자신들이 항상 소원을 실현할 힘을 가지고 있음을 깨닫게 한다.
- ③ 사자가 원하는 용기, 허수아비가 바라는 지성, 양철 인간이 꿈꾸는 감정은 그들이 이미 가지고 있는 속성이다.
- ④ 사자, 허수아비, 양철 인간은 그들이 갖고자 하는 속성을 자신의 내적인 조건들 속에서 찾아냈다.
- ⑤ 어떤 '기대'에 지나지 않는 것에 의해 동기가 부여된 여행인 오즈로 가는 여정에서 그 셋은 자신들이 원하는 자질들을 보여주었다.

Φ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

30번 To the extent that an agent relies on the prior knowledge of its designer rather than on its own percepts, we say that the agent lacks autonomy. A rational agent should be autonomous — it should learn what it can to compensate for partial or incorrect prior knowledge. For example, a vacuum-cleaning agent that learns to foresee where and when additional dirt will appear will do better than one that does not. As a practical matter, one seldom requires complete autonomy from the start: when the agent has had little or no experience, it would have to act randomly unless the designer gave some assistance. So, just as evolution provides animals with enough built-in reflexes to survive long enough to learn for themselves, it would be reasonable to provide an artificial intelligent agent with some initial knowledge as well as an ability to learn. After sufficient experience of its environment, the behavior of a rational agent can become effectively independent of its prior knowledge. Hence, the incorporation of learning allows one to design a single rational agent that will succeed in a vast variety of environments.

10. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?¹⁰⁾

- ① 합리적이고 자율적인 에이전트를 위해 초기 지식과 학습할 수 있는 능력이 필요함을 말하고 있다.
- ② 에이전트가 자신이 지각한 내용보다 설계자의 사전 지식에 의존하는 경우 자율성이 부족하다고 말한다.
- ③ 에이전트가 경험이 없을 때 설계자가 약간의 지원을 제공하지 않는다면 그것은 임의로 작동해야 할 것이다.
- ④ 진화가 동물이 스스로 학습할 수 있을 만큼 생존할 수 있도록 필요한 만큼의 반사 신경을 제공하는 것처럼 인공 지능 에이전트에게 학습할 능력과 초기 지식을 제공해야 한다.
- ⑤ 환경을 충분히 경험한 후 합리적인 에이전트의 행동은 사전 지식을 충분히 활용할 것이다.

Φ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

31번 People have always needed to eat, and they always will. Rising emphasis on self-expression values does not put an end to material desires. But prevailing economic orientations are gradually being reshaped. People who work in the knowledge sector continue to seek high salaries, but they place equal or greater emphasis on doing stimulating work and being able to follow their own time schedules. Consumption is becoming progressively less determined by the need for sustenance and the practical use of the goods consumed. People still eat, but a growing component of food's value is determined by its nonmaterial aspects. People pay a premium to eat exotic cuisines that provide an interesting experience or that symbolize a distinctive life-style. The publics of postindustrial societies place growing emphasis on "political consumerism," such as boycotting goods whose production violates ecological or ethical standards. Consumption is less and less a matter of sustenance and more and more a question of life-style — and choice.

11. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?¹¹⁾

- ① 탈공업화 사회의 대중들의 소비 행태에 대해 이야기하고 있다.
- ② 자기표현 가치에 대한 관심이 늘어날수록 사람들의 물질적 욕구는 점점 줄어들고 있다.
- ③ 사람들은 흥미로운 일과 자신의 시간 계획을 따르는 것에 동등한 또는 더 큰 중점을 둔다.
- ④ 음식 가치의 증가하는 구성 요소가 음식의 비물질적인 측면에 의해 결정된다.
- ⑤ 대중은 생산이 생태적 또는 윤리적 기준을 위반하는 상품의 구매를 거부하는 '정치적 소비주의'에 더 많은 중점을 둔다.

Φ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

32번 In labor-sharing groups, people contribute labor to other people on a regular basis (for seasonal agricultural work such as harvesting) or on an irregular basis (in the event of a crisis such as the need to rebuild a barn damaged by fire). Labor sharing groups are part of what has been called a "moral economy" since no one keeps formal records on how much any family puts in or takes out. Instead, accounting is socially regulated. The group has a sense of moral community based on years of trust and sharing. In a certain community of North America, labor sharing is a major economic factor of social cohesion. When a family needs a new barn or faces repair work that requires group labor, a barn-raising party is called. Many families show up to help. Adult men provide manual labor, and adult women provide food for the event. Later, when another family needs help, they call on the same people.

* cohesion: 응집성

12. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?¹²⁾

- ① 노동력 공유 집단에서의 노동력 제공과 정산 방법에 대해 이야기하고 있다.
- ② 어떤 가족이 얼마나 많이 투입하고 얼마나 많이 가져갔는지에 대해 공식적인 기록을 남기지 않는다.
- ③ 노동력 공유 집단은 '도덕적 경제'로 불려 왔으며 정산은 집단의 정해진 법에 의해 규제된다.
- ④ 북미의 특정 지역 사회에서는 노동력 공유가 사회적 응집성의 주요 경제적 요소이다.
- ⑤ 한 가족이 새 헛간이 필요하거나 단체 노동력이 요하는 수리 작업에 직면할 때, 헛간 조성 모임이 소집된다.

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

33번 Whatever their differences, scientists and artists begin with the same question: can you and I see the same thing the same way? If so, how? The scientific thinker looks for features of the thing that can be stripped of subjectivity — ideally, those aspects that can be quantified and whose values will thus never change from one observer to the next. In this way, he arrives at a reality independent of all observers. The artist, on the other hand, relies on the strength of her artistry to effect a marriage between her own subjectivity and that of her readers. To a scientific thinker, this must sound like magical thinking: you're saying you will imagine something so hard it'll pop into someone else's head exactly the way you envision it? The artist has sought the opposite of the scientist's observer-independent reality. She creates a reality dependent upon observers, indeed a reality in which human beings must participate in order for it to exist at all.

13. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?¹³⁾

- ① 과학자와 예술가의 사고 방법의 차이를 설명하고 있다.
- ② 과학자들은 주관성이 박탈될 수 있는, 이상적으로 정량화될 수 있는 사물의 특징을 찾는다.
- ③ 예술가는 자신의 주관성과 독자의 주관성 간의 결함을 이 루기 위해 자신의 예술가적 솜씨의 힘에 의지한다.
- ④ 예술가는 뭔가를 열심히 상상해서 그것에 대해 마음속에 그리는 그대로 다른 누군가의 머릿속에 떠오르게 하는 것 이다.
- ⑤ 예술가는 관찰자와는 별개의 현실, 그것이 존재할 수라도 있으려면 인간들이 참여해야만 하는 현실을 만들어 낸다.

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

34번 One of the common themes of the Western philosophical tradition is the distinction between sensual perceptions and rational knowledge. Since Plato, the supremacy of rational reason is based on the assertion that it is able to extract true knowledge from experience. As the discussion in the Republic helps to explain, perceptions are inherently unreliable and misleading because the senses are subject to errors and illusions. Only the rational discourse has the tools to overcome illusions and to point towards true knowledge. For instance, perception suggests that a figure in the distance is smaller than it really is. Yet, the application of logical reasoning will reveal that the figure only appears small because it obeys the laws of geometrical perspective. Nevertheless, even after the perspectival correction is applied and reason concludes that perception is misleading, the figure still appears small, and the truth of the matter is revealed not in the perception of the figure but in its rational representation.

* discourse: 담화 ** geometrical: 기하학의

14. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?¹⁴⁾

- ① 합리적 담론만이 착각을 극복하고 참된 지식을 가리킬 수 있다는 합리적 이성의 우월성에 대해 이야기하고 있다.
- ② 서양의 철학적 전통의 공통된 주제 중 하나는 감각적 지각 과 합리적 지식 사이의 구별이다.
- ③ 지각은 멀리 있는 어떤 형체가 실제보다 더 작다는 것을 보여 준다.
- ④ 원근 보정을 적용하여 이성이 지각이 오해의 소지가 있다 는 결론을 내리면 그 형체는 원래의 크기를 찾을 수 있다.
- ⑤ 문제의 진실은 형체의 지각이 아닌 그것의 합리적 재현에 서 드러난다.

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

35번 Interestingly, experts do not suffer as much as beginners when performing complex tasks or combining multiple tasks. Because experts have extensive practice within a limited domain, the key component skills in their domain tend to be highly practiced and more automated. Each of these highly practiced skills then demands relatively few cognitive resources, effectively lowering the total cognitive load that experts experience. Thus, experts can perform complex tasks and combine multiple tasks relatively easily. This is not because they necessarily have more cognitive resources than beginners; rather, because of the high level of fluency they have achieved in performing key skills, they can do more with what they have. Beginners, on the other hand, have not achieved the same degree of fluency and automaticity in each of the component skills, and thus they struggle to combine skills that experts combine with relative ease and efficiency.

15. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?¹⁵⁾

- ① 전문가들이 초보자들보다 복잡하고 많은 양의 과제를 더 잘 수행하는 이유에 대해 이야기하고 있다.
- ② 전문가는 광범위한 영역에서 제한된 범위의 연습을 하기 때문에 그들의 기술은 고도로 숙련되고 자동화되어 있다.
- ③ 고도로 숙련된 기술은 적은 인지 자원을 필요로 하여, 전문가가 경험하는 총 인지 부하를 효과적으로 낮춘다.
- ④ 전문가는 초보자보다 많은 인지 자원을 가지고 있기 때문이 아니라 높은 수준의 능숙함 때문에 자신들이 가지고 있는 것으로 많은 것을 할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 초보자들은 전문가가 비교적 쉽고 효율적으로 결합하는 기술을 결합하려고 애쓴다.

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

36번 The growing complexity of computer software has direct implications for our global safety and security, particularly as the physical objects upon which we depend — things like cars, airplanes, bridges, tunnels, and implantable medical devices — transform themselves into computer code. Physical things are increasingly becoming information technologies. Cars are “computers we ride in,” and airplanes are nothing more than “flying Solaris boxes attached to bucketfuls of industrial control systems.” As all this code grows in size and complexity, so too do the number of errors and software bugs. According to a study by Carnegie Mellon University, commercial software typically has twenty to thirty bugs for every thousand lines of code — 50 million lines of code means 1 million to 1.5 million potential errors to be exploited. This is the basis for all malware attacks that take advantage of these computer bugs to get the code to do something it was not originally intended to do. As computer code grows more elaborate, software bugs flourish and security suffers, with increasing consequences for society at large.

* exploit: 활용하다

16. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?¹⁶⁾

- ① 컴퓨터 소프트웨어 복잡성의 증가가 가져오는 사회에 미치는 영향에 대해 이야기하고 있다.
- ② 우리가 의존하는 물리적 대상들이 컴퓨터 코드로 변해감에 따라 안전과 보안에 직접적인 영향을 준다.
- ③ 50만 줄의 코드는 1백만~150만 개의 잠재적 오류가 악의적으로 이용될 수 있다는 것을 의미한다.
- ④ 이것이 코드가 원래 하도록 의도되지 않았던 것을 하도록 이 컴퓨터 버그를 이용하는 모든 악성 소프트웨어 공격의 근간이다.
- ⑤ 컴퓨터 코드가 정교해짐에 따라 소프트웨어 버그는 증가하고 보안은 악화된다.

Φ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

37번 Darwin saw blushing as uniquely human, representing an involuntary physical reaction caused by embarrassment and self-consciousness in a social environment. If we feel awkward, embarrassed or ashamed when we are alone, we don't blush; it seems to be caused by our concern about what others are thinking of us. Studies have confirmed that simply being told you are blushing brings it on. We feel as though others can see through our skin and into our mind. However, while we sometimes want to disappear when we involuntarily go bright red, psychologists argue that blushing actually serves a positive social purpose. When we blush, it's a signal to others that we recognize that a social norm has been broken; it is an apology for a faux pas. Maybe our brief loss of face benefits the long-term cohesion of the group. Interestingly, if someone blushes after making a social mistake, they are viewed in a more favourable light than those who don't blush.

* faux pas: 실수

17. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?¹⁷⁾

- ① 우리는 혼자 있을 때에도 어색하거나 부끄럽거나 창피하다고 느끼면 얼굴이 붉어진다.
- ② 얼굴이 붉어지는 것은 긍정적인 사회적 목적에 부합한다고 심리학자들은 말한다.
- ③ 얼굴이 붉어질 때 그것은 사회적 규범을 어겼다는 인정을 알리는 신호이자 실수에 대한 사과이다.
- ④ 우리가 잠시 체면을 잃는 것이 집단의 장기적인 결속에는 도움이 될 수 있다.
- ⑤ 사회적 실수를 저지른 후 얼굴을 붉히는 사람을 그렇지 않은 사람보다 더 호의적인 시각으로 바라본다.

Φ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

38번 As particular practices are repeated over time and become more widely shared, the values that they embody are reinforced and reproduced and we speak of them as becoming 'institutionalized'. In some cases, this institutionalization has a formal face to it, with rules and protocols written down, and specialized roles created to ensure that procedures are followed correctly. The main institutions of state — parliament, courts, police and so on — along with certain of the professions, exhibit this formal character. Other social institutions, perhaps the majority, are not like this; science is an example. Although scientists are trained in the substantive content of their discipline, they are not formally instructed in 'how to be a good scientist'. Instead, much like the young child learning how to play 'nicely', the apprentice scientist gains his or her understanding of the moral values inherent in the role by absorption from their colleagues — socialization. We think that these values, along with the values that inform many of the professions, are under threat, just as the value of the professions themselves is under threat.

* apprentice: 도제, 견습 ** inherent: 내재된

18. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?¹⁸⁾

- ① 특정 관행이 반복되고 널리 공유되면 그것들은 '제도화'되고 어떤 경우는 공식적인 면모를 갖추기도 한다.
- ② 의회, 법원, 경찰 등 국가의 주요 기관이 일부 전문직과 더불어 공식적인 성격을 보여준다.
- ③ 과학자는 학문의 실질적 내용에 대해서는 훈련받지만 '좋은 과학자가 되는 방법'에 대해서는 교육받지 않는다.
- ④ 도제 과학자는 교수들로부터의 흡수, 사회화를 통해 그 역할에 내재한 도덕적 가치에 대한 이해를 얻는다.
- ⑤ 우리는 이러한 가치가 전문직에 관한 많은 것을 알려주는 가치와 더불어 그 전문직 자체의 가치가 위협받고 있는 것과 마찬가지로 위협받고 있다고 생각한다.

Φ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

39번 When trees grow together, nutrients and water can be optimally divided among them all so that each tree can grow into the best tree it can be. If you “help” individual trees by getting rid of their supposed competition, the remaining trees are bereft. They send messages out to their neighbors unsuccessfully, because nothing remains but stumps. Every tree now grows on its own, giving rise to great differences in productivity. Some individuals photosynthesize like mad until sugar positively bubbles along their trunk. As a result, they are fit and grow better, but they aren’t particularly long-lived. This is because a tree can be only as strong as the forest that surrounds it. And there are now a lot of losers in the forest. Weaker members, who would once have been supported by the stronger ones, suddenly fall behind. Whether the reason for their decline is their location and lack of nutrients, a passing sickness, or genetic makeup, they now fall prey to insects and fungi.

* bereft: 잃은 ** stump: 그루터기 *** photosynthesize: 광합성하다

19. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?¹⁹⁾

- ① 나무는 함께 자랄 때 각 나무가 최고의 나무로 성장할 수 있음을 말하고 있다.
- ② 경쟁자로 여겨지는 나무를 제거하여 개별 나무를 도와주면 나머지 나무를 잃게 된다.
- ③ 어떤 개체들은 당분이 줄기를 따라 확연히 흘러넘칠 때까지 미친듯이 광합성을 한다.
- ④ 나무는 자신을 둘러싸고 있는 숲만큼만 강할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 한때 강한 구성원들의 견제를 받았던 약한 구성원들이 갑자기 뒤쳐진다.

Φ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

40번 The evolutionary process works on the genetic variation that is available. It follows that natural selection is unlikely to lead to the evolution of perfect, ‘maximally fit’ individuals. Rather, organisms come to match their environments by being ‘the fittest available’ or ‘the fittest yet’: they are not ‘the best imaginable’. Part of the lack of fit arises because the present properties of an organism have not all originated in an environment similar in every respect to the one in which it now lives. Over the course of its evolutionary history, an organism’s remote ancestors may have evolved a set of characteristics — evolutionary ‘baggage’ — that subsequently constrain future evolution. For many millions of years, the evolution of vertebrates has been limited to what can be achieved by organisms with a vertebral column. Moreover, much of what we now see as precise matches between an organism and its environment may equally be seen as constraints: koala bears live successfully on Eucalyptus foliage, but, from another perspective, koala bears cannot live without Eucalyptus foliage.

* vertebrate: 척추동물

20. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?²⁰⁾

- ① 현재 환경과의 상호 작용에서 이점을 제공하는 생존 특성이 변화하는 환경에서 적응을 어렵게 함을 말하고 있다.
- ② 생물체는 ‘가능한 가장 적합한’ 또는 ‘아직은 가장 적합한’ 상태로 환경에 맞춰지게 되는데 가장 좋은 것은 아니다.
- ③ 적합성 결여의 일부는 생물체가 현재 살고 있는 환경과 유사한 환경에서 유래했기 때문에 발생한다.
- ④ 생물체의 먼 조상들은 후속적으로 미래의 진화를 제약하는 일련의 특성들, 즉 진화적 ‘짐’을 진화시켰을 수도 있다.
- ⑤ 코알라는 유칼립투스 잎으로 성공적으로 생활했지만 다른 관점에서 코알라는 유칼립투스 잎 없이는 살 수 없다.

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

41-42번 Many negotiators assume that all negotiations involve a fixed pie. Negotiators often approach integrative negotiation opportunities as zero-sum situations or win-lose exchanges. Those who believe in the mythical fixed pie assume that parties' interests stand in opposition, with no possibility for integrative settlements and mutually beneficial trade-offs, so they suppress efforts to search for them. In a hiring negotiation, a job applicant who assumes that salary is the only issue may insist on \$75,000 when the employer is offering \$70,000. Only when the two parties discuss the possibilities further do they discover that moving expenses and starting date can also be negotiated, which may accelerate resolution of the salary issue. The tendency to see negotiation in fixed-pie terms varies depending on how people view the nature of a given conflict situation. This was shown in a clever experiment by Harinck, de Dreu, and Van Vianen involving a simulated negotiation between prosecutors and defense lawyers over jail sentences. Some participants were told to view their goals in terms of personal gain (e.g., arranging a particular jail sentence will help your career), others were told to view their goals in terms of effectiveness (a particular sentence is most likely to prevent recidivism), and still others were told to focus on values (a particular jail sentence is fair and just). Negotiators focusing on personal gain were most likely to come under the influence of fixed-pie beliefs and approach the situation competitively. Negotiators focusing on values were least likely to see the problem in fixed-pie terms and more inclined to approach the situation cooperatively. Stressful conditions such as time constraints contribute to this common misperception, which in turn may lead to less integrative agreements.

* prosecutor: 검사 ** recidivism: 상습적 범행

21. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?²¹⁾

- ① 협상가는 갈등 상황에서 효과성이나 가치에 초점을 맞추어 접근하여 통합적 합의에 이룰도록 할 것을 말하고 있다.
- ② 고정된 파이를 믿는 사람들은 당사자들의 이해관계가 통합적인 합의와 상호 이익이 되는 절충안의 가능성을 믿고 있기에 이를 찾으려 노력한다.
- ③ 고용 협상에서 가능성에 대해 자세히 논의할 때만 이사 비용과 시작 날짜도 협상할 수 있는데 이는 급여 문제의 해결을 촉진할 것이다.
- ④ 개인적 이득에 초점을 맞춘 협상가들은 고정된 파이에 대한 믿음의 영향으로 상황을 경쟁적으로 접근한다.
- ⑤ 시간 제약 같은 스트레스가 많은 조건은 오해의 원인이 되며 이는 결국 덜 통합적인 합의로 이어진다.

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

43-45번 When invited by her mother to go shopping after lunch, Ellen hesitantly replied, "Sorry, Mom. I have an English essay assignment I need to finish." Her mother persisted, "Come on! Your father's birthday is just around the corner, and you wanted to buy his birthday present by yourself." Ellen suddenly realized that her father's birthday was just two days away. So she altered her original plan to do the assignment in the library and decided to go to the shopping mall with her mother. Upon arrival at the shopping center, her mother inquired, "Ellen, have you decided what to buy for his birthday present?" She quickly replied, "I would like to buy him a pair of soccer shoes." Ellen knew that her father had joined the morning soccer club recently and needed some new soccer shoes. She entered a shoe store and selected a pair of red soccer shoes. After buying the present, she told her mother, "Mom, now, I'm going to do my assignment in the cafe while you are shopping." Ellen wanted to get a strawberry smoothie in the cafe, but it was sold out. So she bought a yogurt smoothie instead. The cafe was not very busy for a Saturday afternoon, and Ellen settled at a large table to work on her assignment. However, after a while, a group of students came in, and there weren't any large tables left. One of them came over to Ellen's table and politely asked, "Could you possibly move to that smaller table?" Ellen replied, "It's okay. I was just leaving anyway." She hurriedly gathered her assignment leaving the shoe bag behind under the table. "It must be in the cafe," Ellen suddenly exclaimed when she realized the gift for her father was missing upon returning home. She felt so disheartened, worrying it would be impossible to find it. "Why don't you call the cafe?" suggested her mother. When she phoned the cafe and asked about the shoe bag, the manager said that she would check and let her know. After a few minutes, she called back and told Ellen that she had just discovered it. Ellen was so pleased that the birthday gift had been found.

22. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?²²⁾

- ① Ellen은 처음엔 어머니의 쇼핑 제안을 영어 에세이 과제 때문에 거절했다.
- ② Ellen은 최근 아침 축구 클럽에 가입하신 아빠가 새 축구화가 필요하다는 것을 알았다.
- ③ Ellen은 요거트 스무디를 시키고 과제를 위해 큰 테이블에 자리를 잡았다.
- ④ 한 무리의 학생들의 부탁으로 작은 테이블로 옮긴 Ellen은 신발 가방은 큰 테이블 아래에 두고 나왔다.
- ⑤ 카페 매니저는 Ellen이 두고 간 신발 가방이 그대로 있음을 알려 주었다.

2단계 어법&어휘 양자택일 "To be or Not to be"

23. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 23)

18번 Dear Custard Valley Park members,

Custard Valley Park's grand reopening event will [hold / be held] on June 1st. For this [excited / exciting] occasion, we are [offered / offering] free admission to all visitors on the reopening day. There will be a food stand [selling / sold] ice cream and snacks. We would like to invite you, our valued members, to [call off / celebrate] this event. Please come and explore the park's new features such as tennis courts and a flower garden. Just relax and enjoy the beautiful scenery. We are [confident / unsure] that you will love the new changes, and we are looking forward [to see / to seeing] you soon.

Sincerely,

Katherine Carter

Park Management Team

Custard Valley 공원 회원께

6월 1일에 Custard Valley 공원의 성대한 재개장 행사가 열릴 것입니다. 이 신나는 행사를 위해 재개장 당일 모든 방문객에게 무료입장을 제공합니다. 아이스크림과 간식을 판매하는 음식 노점이 있을 것입니다. 이 행사를 축하하기 위해 우리의 소중한 회원인 여러분을 초대하고 싶습니다. 테니스 코트와 꽃 정원 등 공원의 새로운 특별 시설을 오셔서 둘러보시기를 바랍니다. 그저 긴장을 풀고 아름다운 경치를 즐기십시오. 새로운 변화를 매우 좋아하실 것으로 확신하며 곧 다시 뵙기를 고대하고 있습니다.

24. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 24)

19번 While the mechanic worked on her car, Jennifer walked back and forth in the waiting room. She was deeply [delighted / concerned] about how much it was going to cost to get her car [fix / fixed]. Her car's engine had started making noises and kept [losing / from losing] power that morning, and she had heard [that / what] replacing an engine could be very expensive. After a few minutes, the mechanic came back into the waiting room. "I've got some good news. It was just a dirty spark plug. I already wiped it clean and your car is as good as new." He handed her the bill and when she checked it, the overall cost of repairs came to [more than / less than] ten dollars. That was [far less / much more] than she had expected and she felt [with ease / at ease], [knowing / known] she could easily afford it.

정비공이 그녀의 차를 수리하는 동안 Jennifer는 대기실을 왔다 갔다 했다. 그녀는 차를 수리하는 데 비용이 얼마나 들지 매우 근심스러웠다. 그날 아침부터 차의 엔진에서 소음이 나기 시작하고 계속 시동이 꺼졌고, 엔진 교체는 매우 비쌀 수 있다는 말을 들었기 때문이다. 몇 분 후 정비공이 대기실로 돌아왔다. "좋은 소식이 좀 있습니다. 그냥 점화 플러그가 더러웠을 뿐입니다. 제가 이미 깨끗하게 닦았고, 손님 차는 새 차처럼 깨끗해졌습니다." 그는 그녀에게 청구서를 건넸고, 그녀가 확인해 보니 전체 수리 비용은 10달러도 되지 않았다. 예상했던 것보다 훨씬 적은 금액이었으며, 그녀는 쉽게 감당할 수 있다는 사실을 알고 안심했다.

25. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 25)

20번 Certain [hindrances / encouragement] to multifaceted creative activity may [lay / lie] in [mature / premature] specialization, i.e., having to choose the direction of education or to focus on developing one ability [too early / too late] in life. However, development of creative ability in one domain may [weaken / enhance] effectiveness in other domains that [require / acquire] similar skills, and [flexible / inflexible] switching between generality and specificity is helpful to productivity in many domains. Excessive [generality / specificity] may result in information from outside the domain [to be / being] underestimated and unavailable, [what / which] leads to [fixedness / flexibility] of thinking, whereas excessive [generality / specificity] causes chaos, vagueness, and shallowness. Both tendencies pose a threat to the transfer of knowledge and skills between domains. [That / What] should therefore be optimal for the development of cross-domain creativity is support for young people in taking up creative challenges in a specific domain and coupling it with [hindrance / encouragement] to apply knowledge and skills in, as well as from, other domains, disciplines, and tasks.

다면적인 창의적 활동에 대한 어떤 방해 요인은 너무 이른 전문화, 즉 인생의 너무 이른 시기에 교육 방향을 선택하거나 한 가지 능력 개발에 집중해야 하는 것에 있을 수 있다. 그러나 한 영역에서의 창의적 능력 개발은 비슷한 기술을 필요로 하는 다른 영역에서 효과를 높일 수 있으며, 일반성과 특수성 사이의 유연한 전환은 많은 영역에서 생산성에 도움이 된다. 지나친 특수성은 해당 영역 외부로부터 오는 정보가 과소평가 되고 활용할 수 없게 되는 결과를 낳을 수 있어 사고의 고정성으로 이어지는 반면, 지나친 일반성은 혼돈, 모호함, 얕음을 초래한다. 두 가지 경향 모두 영역 간 지식과 기술 이전에 대한 위협이 된다. 그러므로 영역 간 창의성 개발을 위해 옹당 최선인 것은 특정한 영역에서 창의적인 도전을 하기 시작할 때 젊은이들을 지원하고 그것을 다른 영역, 분야, 과업으로부터 나온 지식과 기술을 적용할 뿐만 아니라, 다른 영역, 분야, 과업에 지식과 기술을 적용하도록 장려하는 것과 결합하는 것이다.

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

21번 Lawyers sometimes [describe / describing] ownership as a bundle of sticks. This metaphor [introduced / was introduced] about a century ago, and it has dramatically transformed the teaching and practice of law. The metaphor is useful because it helps us [seeing / see] ownership as a grouping of interpersonal rights that can [separate / be separated] and put back together. When you say It's mine in reference to a resource, often [which / that] means you own a lot of the sticks [that makes up / that make up] the full bundle: the sell stick, the rent stick, the right to mortgage, license, give away, even destroy the thing. Often, though, we split the sticks up, as for a piece of land: there may be a landowner, a bank with a mortgage, a tenant with a lease, a plumber with a license to enter the land, an oil company with mineral rights. Each of these parties [own / owns] a stick in the bundle.

* mortgage: 저당잡히다 ** tenant: 임차인

변호사들은 때로는 소유권을 ‘막대 다발’로 묘사한다. 이 비유는 약 1세기 전에 도입되었고, 법학 교육과 실무를 극적으로 변화시켰다. 그 비유는 그것이 우리가 소유권을 분리될 수 있고 다시 합쳐질 수 있는 대인 관계적인 권리의 모음으로 보는 것을 도와 주기 때문에 유용하다. 어떤 자원에 관해 ‘그것은 내 것이다.’라고 말할 때, 흔히 그것은 여러분이 전체 다발을 구성하는 많은 막대, 즉 판매 막대, 임대 막대, 저당잡히고, 허가하고, 증여하며, 심지어 그것을 파괴할 권리를 소유한다는 것을 의미한다. 그러나 우리는 흔히 토지 한 면에 대해서처럼 그 막대들을 분할한다. 즉 땅 주인, 저당권을 가진 은행, 임대차 계약을 맺은 세입자, 토지 진입 면허를 가진 배관공, 광물에 대한 권리를 가진 석유 회사가 있을 수 있다. 이러한 각 당사자는 그 다발의 막대 하나를 소유한다.

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

22번 When it comes to the Internet, it just pays to be a little paranoid (but not a lot). [Give / Given] the level of [anonymity / conformity] with all that [resides / reside] on the Internet, it's sensible to [question / embrace] the validity of any data that you may receive. Typically it's to our natural instinct when we meet someone coming down a sidewalk to place [you / yourself] in some manner of [agression / protective] position, especially when they introduce themselves as [having been known / having known] you, much to your surprise. By design, we set up challenges [in which / which] the individual must validate how they know us by presenting scenarios, names or acquaintances, or evidence [which / by which] to validate (that is, photographs). Once we have received that information and it has gone through a [intuitive / cognitive] validation, we [accept / reject] that person as more trustworthy. All this happens in a matter of minutes but is a natural [attack / defense] mechanism that we perform in the real world. However, in the virtual world, we have a tendency to be [less defensive / more defensive], as there appears to be no [intangible / physical] threat to our well-being.

* paranoid: 편집성의 ** anonymity: 익명

인터넷에 관한 한, (많이는 아니고) 약간 편집적하게 되는 것이 이득이 될 따름이다. 인터넷에 있는 모든 것의 익명성 수준을 고려할 때, 여러분이 받을지도 모르는 어떤 자료든 그것의 타당성에 대해 의문을 제기하는 것이 합리적이다. 일반적으로 우리가 인도를 따라 내려오는 누군가를 만날 때, 특히 너무 놀랍게도 그들이 여러분을 알고 있었다고 자신을 소개할 때, 여러분이 스스로 어떤 방식의 방어적인 자세를 취하는 것은 우리의 자연스러운 본능이다. 일부러 우리는 시나리오나, 이름이나 지인, 혹은 그것으로 입증할 증거 (말하자면, 사진)를 제시함으로써 그 사람이 우리를 어떻게 아는지를 입증해야만 하는 과제를 설정한다. 일단 우리가 그 정보를 받고 그것이 인지적 검증을 통과하면, 우리는 그 사람을 더 신뢰할 수 있다고 받아들인다. 이 모든 것이 몇 분 안에 일어나지만, 우리가 현실 세계에서 수행하는 자연스러운 방어 기제이다. 하지만, 가상 세계에서는 우리의 행복에 물리적인 위협이 없는 것처럼 보이기 때문에 우리는 덜 방어적인 경향이 있다.

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

23번 There are pressures within the museum [that causes] it to emphasise what happens in the galleries over the activities [that are taken place] in its unseen zones. In an era when museums are forced to increase their earnings, they often focus their energies on modernising their galleries or mounting temporary exhibitions to bring more and more audiences through the door. In other words, as museums struggle to survive in a competitive economy, [whose / their] budgets often [prioritise / repel] those parts of themselves that are consumable: infotainment in the galleries, goods and services in the cafes and the shops. The unlit, [glamorous / unglamorous] storerooms, if they are ever discussed, are at best presented as service areas [where / that] process objects for the exhibition halls. And at worst, as museums pour more and more resources into their publicly visible faces, the spaces of storage may even suffer, their modernisation [is being kept on hold or is given / being kept on hold or being given] less and less space to house the expanding collections and serve their complex conservation needs.

박물관의 보이지 않는 구역에서 일어나는 활동보다 갤러리에서 발생하는 것을 강조하게 만드는 박물관 '내부의' 압력이 있다. 박물관의 수입을 늘리도록 박물관이 강요당하는 시대에, 박물관은 점점 더 많은 관객을 문으로 데려오기 위해 자기 갤러리를 현대화하거나 일시적인 전시회를 시작하는 데 흔히 자기 에너지를 집중시킨다. 다시 말해서, 박물관이 경쟁 경제에서 살아남기 위해 고군분투할 때, 그것의 예산은 흔히 갤러리의 인포테인먼트, 카페와 상점의 상품과 서비스와 같은 소비할 수 있는 박물관 자체의 부분을 우선시한다. 불이 켜져 있지 않은 매력 없는 저장실은, 그것들이 논의가 된다고 해도, 기껏해야 전시 홀에 둘 물건을 처리하는 서비스 공간으로 제시된다. 그리고 최악의 경우 박물관이 공개적으로 보이는 걸면에 점점 더 많은 자원을 쏟아붓기 때문에, 저장 공간의 현대화가 보류되거나 확장되는 소장품을 보관하고 그것의 복잡한 보존상의 요구를 충족시킬 공간이 점점 줄어들게 되어 저장 공간은 더 나빠질지도 모른다.

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

24번 Hyper-mobility — the notion [which / that] more travel at faster speeds covering longer distances [generate / generates] greater economic success — [seems / seem] to be a distinguishing feature of urban areas, [which / where] more than half of the world's population currently [resides / reside]. By 2005, approximately 7.5 billion trips [made / were made] each day in cities worldwide. In 2050, there may be three to four times as many passenger-kilometres [traveling / travelled] as in the year 2000, infrastructure and energy prices [permitting / permit]. Freight movement could also rise more than threefold during the same period. Mobility flows have become a key dynamic of urbanization, with the associated infrastructure invariably [constituted / constituting] the backbone of urban form. Yet, [though / despite] the increasing level of urban mobility worldwide, access to places, activities and services has become increasingly difficult. Not only [it is less convenient / is it less convenient] — in terms of time, cost and comfort — to access locations in cities, but the very process of moving around in cities [generate / generates] a number of negative externalities. Accordingly, many of the world's cities face an unprecedented accessibility crisis, and are characterized by unsustainable mobility systems.

* freight: 화물

더 먼 거리를 더 빠른 속도로 더 많이 이동하는 것이 더 큰 경제적 성공을 만든다는 개념인 하이퍼 모빌리티는 현재 세계 인구의 절반보다 더 많은 사람이 거주하는 도시 지역의 두드러진 특징인 것으로 보인다. 2005년까지 전 세계 도시에서 매일 약 75억 건의 이동이 이루어졌다. 2050년에는 사회 기반 시설 및 에너지 가격이 하락하는 한, 2000년보다 서너 배 더 많은 인킬로미터를 이동할지도 모른다. 화물 이동도 같은 기간 세 배보다 더 많이 증가할 수 있다. 이동성 흐름은 관련 사회 기반 시설이 변함없이 도시 형태의 중추를 구성하면서 도시화의 핵심 동력이 되었다. 그러나 전 세계적으로 증가하는 도시 이동성 수준에도 불구하고, 장소, 활동 및 서비스에 대한 접근은 점점 더 어려워졌다. 시간, 비용 및 편안함 측면에서 보면, 도시에서 장소에 접근하는 것이 덜 편리할 뿐만 아니라, 도시에서 돌아다니는 바로 그 과정이 많은 부정적인 외부 효과를 발생시킨다. 그에 따라 세계의 많은 도시는 전례 없는 접근성 위기를 직면하고 지속 불가능한 이동성 시스템을 특징으로 한다.

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

26번 Jean Renoir (1894–1979), a French film director, was born in Paris, France. He was the son of the famous painter Pierre-Auguste Renoir. He and the rest of the Renoir family [being / were] the models of many of his father's paintings. At the outbreak of World War I, Jean Renoir was [serving / served] in the French army but was wounded in the leg. In 1937, he made *La Grande Illusion*, one of his better-known films. It was enormously [successive / successful] but was not allowed to show in Germany. [While / During] World War II, when the Nazis invaded France in 1940, he went to Hollywood in the United States and continued his career there. He [awarded / was awarded] numerous honors and awards throughout his career, including the Academy Honorary Award in 1975 for his lifetime achievements in the film industry. Overall, Jean Renoir's influence as a film-maker and artist [enduring / endures].

프랑스 영화감독인 Jean Renoir(1894 ~ 1979)는 프랑스 파리에 태어났다. 그는 유명 화가 Pierre-Auguste Renoir의 아들이었다. 그와 나머지 Renoir 가족은 아버지의 그림 다수의 모델이었다. 제1차 세계대전이 발발했을 때, Jean Renoir는 프랑스 군에 복무 중이었지만, 다리에 부상을 입었다. 1937년에 그는 자신의 더 잘 알려진 영화 중 하나인 *La Grande Illusion*을 만들었다. 그것은 엄청나게 성공적이었지만 독일에서는 상영이 허용되지 않았다. 제2차 세계대전 중, 1940년에 나치가 프랑스를 침공했을 때 그는 미국 할리우드로 가서 그곳에서 경력을 이어갔다. 그는 영화계에서 평생의 업적을 인정받아 1975년 아카데미 공로상을 포함하여 경력을 통틀어 수많은 명예상과 상을 받았다. 전반적으로, 영화 제작자이자 예술가로서 Jean Renoir의 영향력은 지속되고 있다.

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

29번 Consider The Wizard of Oz as a [physiological / psychological] study of motivation. Dorothy and her three friends work hard to get to the Emerald City, [overcome / overcoming] barriers, persisting against all adversaries. They do so because they expect the Wizard to give them [what / that] they are missing. Instead, the wonderful (and wise) Wizard makes them aware [what / that] they, not he, always had the power to fulfill their wishes. For Dorothy, home is not a place but a feeling of security, of comfort with people she loves; it is wherever her heart is. The courage the Lion wants, the intelligence the Scarecrow [longing for / longs for], and the emotions the Tin Man dreams of [being / are] attributes they already possess. They need to think about these attributes not as [internal / eternal] conditions but as positive ways [which / in which] they are already relating to others. After all, didn't they demonstrate those qualities on the journey to Oz, a journey [motivating / motivated by] little more than an expectation, an idea about the future [likelihood / likeness] of getting something they wanted?

‘오즈의 마법사’를 동기 부여에 관한 심리학적 연구로 생각해 보라. Dorothy와 그녀의 세 친구는 에메랄드 시로 가기 위해 열심히 노력하면서, 장벽을 극복하고, 모든 적에게 끈질기게 맞선다. 그들은 마법사가 그들에게 없는 것을 줄 거라고 기대하기 때문에 그렇게 한다. 대신에, 그 멋진 (그리고 현명한) 마법사는 자신이 아니라 그들이 항상 자신들의 소원을 실현할 힘을 가지고 있었음을 그들이 깨닫게 한다. Dorothy에게, ‘집’은 장소가 아니라 그녀가 사랑하는 사람들과 함께하는 편안한 느낌, 안전하다는 느낌이며, 그녀의 마음이 있는 곳이면 어디든 집이다. 사자가 원하는 용기, 허수아비가 바라는 지성, 양철 인간이 꿈꾸는 감정은 그들이 이미 가지고 있는 속성이다. 그들은 이러한 속성을 내적인 조건이 아니라 이미 자신들이 다른 이들과 관계를 맺는 궁정적인 방식으로 생각할 필요가 있다. 결국, 그들은 자신들이 원하는 뭔가를 얻을 수 있을 거라는 미래의 가능성에 관한 생각, 즉 어떤 ‘기대’에 지나지 않는 것에 의해 동기가 부여된 여행인, 오즈로 가는 여정에서 그러한 자질들을 보여주지 않았는가?

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

30번 To the extent [which / that] an agent relies on the [novel / prior] knowledge of its designer rather than on its own percepts, we say that the agent lacks [autonomy / obligation]. A rational agent should be [obedient / autonomous] – it should learn what it can [compensate / to compensate] for partial or incorrect prior knowledge. For example, a vacuum-cleaning agent that learns to foresee where and when additional dirt will appear will do better than one [that does not / that is not]. As a practical matter, one seldom [require / requires] complete autonomy from the start: when the agent has had little or no experience, it would have to act randomly unless the designer gave some assistance. So, just as evolution provides animals with enough [built-in / nurtured] reflexes to survive long enough to learn for themselves, it would be reasonable to provide an artificial intelligent agent with some [innovative / initial] knowledge as well as an ability to learn. After [sufficient / insufficient] experience of its environment, the behavior of a rational agent can become effectively [dependent on / independent of] its prior knowledge. Hence, the [incorporation / indifference] of learning allows one to design a single rational agent that will succeed in a vast variety of environments.

에이전트가 자신이 지각한 내용보다 설계자의 사전 지식에 의존하는 경우, 우리는 그 에이전트가 자율성이 부족하다고 말한다. 합리적 에이전트는 자율적이어야 하는데, 불완전하거나 부정확한 사전 지식을 보완할 수 있도록 학습할 수 있는 것을 학습해야 한다. 예를 들어, 또 다른 먼지가 어디에서 그리고 언제 나타날지 예측하는 방법을 학습하는 진공 청소 에이전트는 그렇게 하지 않는 것보다 더 잘할 것이다. 현실적으로는 처음부터 완전한 자율성이 거의 필요하지 않은데, 에이전트가 경험이 거의 없거나 전혀 없을 때, 설계자가 약간의 지원을 제공하지 않는다면, 그것은 임의로 작동해야 할 것이다. 따라서 진화가 동물이 스스로 학습할 수 있을 만큼 충분히 오래 생존할 수 있도록 필요한 만큼의 타고난 반사 신경을 제공하는 것처럼, 인공 지능 에이전트에게 학습할 수 있는 능력뿐만 아니라 약간의 초기 지식을 제공하는 것이 합리적일 것이다. 환경을 충분히 경험한 후, 합리적인 에이전트의 행동은 사전 지식으로부터 사실상 독립할 수 있다. 따라서 학습의 통합은 아주 다양한 환경에서 성공할 하나의 합리적 에이전트를 설계할 수 있게 한다.

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

31번 People have always needed to eat, and they always will. Rising emphasis on self-expression values [does not put an end / do not put an end] to material desires. But [prevailing / trivial] economic orientations are gradually being reshaped. People [who / whose] work in the knowledge sector continue to seek high salaries, but they place equal or greater emphasis on doing [stimulating / tedious] work and being able to follow their own time schedules. Consumption is becoming progressively [more / less] determined by the need for sustenance and the practical use of the goods [consumes / consumed]. People still eat, but a growing component of food's value is determined by its nonmaterial aspects. People pay a premium to eat exotic cuisines [what / that] provide an [interesting / interested] experience or that symbolize a distinctive life-style. The publics of postindustrial societies [placing / place] growing emphasis on "political consumerism," such as boycotting goods [whom / whose] production violates ecological or ethical standards. Consumption is less and less a matter of sustenance and more and more a question of life-style — and [survival / choice].

* prevail: 우세하다 ** cuisine: 요리

사람들은 항상 먹을 것이 필요했으며, 또 항상 그럴 것이다. 자기 표현 가치에 관한 늘어나는 강조가 물질적 욕구를 끝내지는 않는다. 하지만 우세한 경제적 방향성이 서서히 재형성되고 있다. 지식 부문에서 일하는 사람들은 계속 높은 급료를 추구하지만, 그들은 (아주 흥미로워) 자극이 되는 일을 하는 것과 그들 자신의 시간 계획을 따르는 것에 동등한 또는 더 큰 중점을 둔다. 소비는 점진적으로 생존에 대한 필요와 소비되는 재화의 실용적 사용에 의해 덜 결정된다. 사람들은 여전히 먹지만, 음식 가치의 증가하는 구성 요소가 그것의 비물질적인 측면에 의해 결정된다. 사람들은 흥미로운 경험을 제공하거나 독특한 생활 방식을 상징하는 이국적인 요리를 먹고자 할증금을 낸다. 탈공업화 사회의 대중은 생산이 생태적 또는 윤리적 기준을 위반하는 상품의 구매를 거부하는 것과 같은 '정치적 소비주의'에 점점 더 많은 중점을 둔다. 소비는 점진적 생존의 문제이며 점점 더 생활 방식, 그리고 선택의 문제이다.

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

32번 In labor-sharing groups, people [attribute / contribute] labor to other people on a regular basis (for seasonal agricultural work such as harvesting) or on an irregular basis (in the event of a crisis such as the need to rebuild a barn damaged by fire). Labor sharing groups are part of [what has been called / that has been called] a "[moral / morale] economy" since no one keeps formal records on how much any family puts in or takes out. Instead, accounting is [aesthetically / socially] regulated. The group has a sense of [profitable / moral] community based on years of trust and sharing. In a certain community of North America, labor sharing is a major economic factor of [social divergence / social cohesion]. When a family needs a new barn or faces repair work that requires group labor, a barn-raising party is called. Many families [show off / show up] to help. Adult men provide manual labor, and adult women provide food for the event. Later, when another family needs help, they [call on / dismiss] the same people.

* cohesion: 응집성

노동력 공유 집단에서 사람들은 정기적으로(수확과 같은 계절적인 농사일을 위해) 혹은 비정기적으로(화재로 손상된 헛간을 다시 지어야 하는 것과 같은 위기 상황 발생 시) 다른 사람들에게 노동력을 제공한다. 아무도 어떤 가족이 얼마나 많이 투입하고 얼마나 많이 가져갔는지에 대해 공식적인 기록을 남기지 않으므로, 노동력 공유 집단은 '도덕적 경제'라고 불려 온 것의 일부다. 대신에, 정산은 사회적으로 규제된다. 그 집단은 다년간의 신뢰와 나눔을 바탕으로 하는 도덕적 공동체 의식을 가지고 있다. 북미의 특정 지역 사회에서는 노동력 공유가 사회적 응집성의 주요 경제적 요소이다. 한 가족이 새 헛간이 필요하거나 단체 노동력을 요하는 수리 작업에 직면할 때, 헛간 조성 모임이 소집된다. 여러 가족이 도우러 온다. 성인 남성은 육체노동을 제공하고, 성인 여성은 행사를 위한 음식을 제공한다. 나중에, 다른 가족이 도움이 필요할 때, 그들은 같은 사람들을 부른다.

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

33번 [Whatever / What] their differences, scientists and artists begin with the same question: can you and I see the same thing the same way? If so, how? The scientific thinker looks for features of the thing that can [be stripped of / be full of] subjectivity — ideally, those aspects that can [be neglected / be quantified] and [whose / who] values will thus never change from one observer to the next. In this way, he arrives at a reality [dependent on / independent of] all observers. The artist, on the other hand, relies on the strength of her artistry to effect a marriage between her own subjectivity and [that / those] of her readers. To a scientific thinker, this must [sound like / sound alike] magical thinking: you're saying you will imagine something so hard it'll pop into someone else's head exactly the way you [envision / overlook] it? The artist has sought the [opposite / identical] of the scientist's observer-independent reality. She creates a reality [independent of / dependent upon] observers, indeed a reality [in which / which] human beings must participate in order for it to exist at all.

과학자와 예술가의 차이점이 무엇이든, 그들은 똑같은 질문, 즉 ‘당신과 내가 똑같은 것을 똑같은 방식으로 볼 수 있을까? 만약 그렇다면 어떻게?’ 라는 질문으로 시작한다. 과학적 사고를 하는 사람은 주관성이 박탈될 수 있는 사물의 특징, 즉 이상적으로는 정량화될 수 있고 그래서 그것의 가치가 관찰자마다 전혀 달라지지 않을 그런 측면을 찾는다. 이런 식으로, 그 사람은 모든 관찰자로부터 독립적인 현실에 도달한다. 다른 한편, 예술가는 자기 자신의 주관성과 자기 독자의 주관성 간의 결합을 이루기 위해 자신의 예술가적 솜씨의 힘에 의지한다. 과학적 사고를 하는 사람에게, 이것은 틀림없이 마술적인 사고처럼 들릴 것이다. 즉 ‘당신이 뭔가를 매우 열심히 상상해서 그것에 대해 당신이 마음속으로 그리는 바로 그대로 다른 누군가의 머릿속에 그것이 떠오를 것이라고 당신은 말하고 있는 것인가?’ 예술가는 과학자의, 관찰자로부터 독립적인 현실과 정반대인 것을 추구해 왔다. 예술가는 관찰자에게 의존하는 현실, 다시 말하면, 그것이 존재할 수라도 있으려면 인간들이 참여해야만 하는 현실을 만들어 낸다.

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

34번 One of the common themes of the Western philosophical tradition [are / is] the [distinction / convergence] between sensual perceptions and rational knowledge. Since Plato, the [inferiority / supremacy] of rational reason is based on the assertion [that / which] it is able to extract true knowledge from experience. As the discussion in the Republic helps to explain, perceptions are inherently [reliable / unreliable] and misleading because the senses [are subject to / are immune to] errors and illusions. Only the rational discourse has the tools to overcome illusions and to point towards true knowledge. For instance, perception suggests [what / that] a figure in the distance is smaller than [it really does / it really is]. Yet, the application of logical reasoning will [conceal / reveal] that the figure only appears small because it [obeys / defies] the laws of geometrical perspective. Nevertheless, even after the perspectival [collection / correction] is applied and reason concludes that perception is misleading, the figure still appears small, and the truth of the matter is [concealed / revealed] not in the perception of the figure but in its [intuitive/ rational] representation.

* discourse: 담화 ** geometrical: 기하학의

서양의 철학적 전통의 공통된 주제 중 하나는 감각적 지각과 합리적 지식 사이의 구별이다. 플라톤 이래로, 합리적 이성의 우월성은 그것이 경험에서 참된 지식을 얻어낼 수 있다는 주장에 근거한다. Republic에서의 논의가 설명에 도움이 되듯이, 감각은 오류와 착각의 영향을 받기 때문에 지각은 본질적으로 신뢰할 수 없고 오해의 소지가 있다. 오직 합리적 담론만이 착각을 극복하고 참된 지식을 가리키는 도구를 가지고 있다. 예를 들어, 지각은 멀리 있는 어떤 형체가 실제보다 더 작다는 것을 보여 준다. 하지만, 논리적 추론을 적용하면 그 형체는 기하학적 원근법을 따르기 때문에 작게 보일 뿐이라는 것이 드러날 것이다. 그럼에도 불구하고, 원근 보정을 적용하여 이성이 지각이 오해의 소지가 있다는 결론을 내린 후에도, 그 형체는 여전히 작게 ‘보이고’, 문제의 진실은 형체의 지각이 아닌 그것의 합리적 재현에서 드러난다.

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

35번 Interestingly, experts do not suffer as much as beginners when [performed / performing] complex tasks or combining multiple tasks. Because experts have [extensive / shallow] practice within a [limited / comprehensive] domain, the key component skills in their domain tend to be highly practiced and more [automated / expanded]. Each of these highly practiced skills then [demands / demand] relatively [few / many] cognitive resources, effectively [lowering / enhancing] the total cognitive load that experts experience. Thus, experts can perform complex tasks and combine multiple tasks relatively [easy / easily]. This is not because they necessarily have [less / more] cognitive resources than beginners; rather, because of the high level of [cmpromise / fluency] they have achieved in performing key skills, they can do more with [which / what] they have. Beginners, on the other hand, have not achieved the same degree of fluency and [conformity / automaticity] in each of the component skills, and thus they struggle to combine skills [where / that] experts combine with relative ease and [efficiency / inefficiency].

흥미롭게도, 전문가들은 복잡한 과제를 수행하거나 많은 과제를 결합할 때 초보자만큼 어려움을 겪지 않는다. 전문가의 제한된 영역 내에서 광범위한 연습을 하기 때문에, 그들의 영역에서의 핵심 구성 기술은 고도로 숙련되고 더 자동화되어 있는 경향이 있다. 그래서 고도로 숙련된 이러한 각각의 기술은 비교적 적은 인지 자원을 필요로 하여, 전문가가 경험하는 총 인지 부하를 효과적으로 낮춘다. 따라서 전문가는 비교적 쉽게 복잡한 과제를 수행하고 많은 과제를 결합할 수 있다. 이것은 그들이 반드시 초보자보다 더 많은 인지적 자원을 가지고 있기 때문인 것은 아니며, 오히려 핵심 기술을 수행하면서 달성한 높은 수준의 능숙함 때문에 그들은 자신들이 가지고 있는 것으로 더 많은 것을 할 수 있다. 반면에, 초보자는 각각의 구성 기술에서 동일한 수준의 능숙함과 자동성을 달성하지 못했으며, 따라서 그들은 전문가가 비교적 쉽고 효율적으로 결합하는 기술을 결합하려고 애쓴다.

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

36번 The growing complexity of computer software has direct implications for our global safety and security, particularly as the physical objects [which / upon which] we depend — things like cars, airplanes, bridges, tunnels, and implantable medical devices — transform [them / themselves] into computer code. Physical things are increasingly becoming [information / tangible] technologies. Cars are “computers we ride in,” and airplanes are [less than / nothing more than] “flying Solaris boxes [detached from / attached to] bucketfuls of industrial control systems.” As all this code grows in size and complexity, so too [is / do] the number of errors and software bugs. According to a study by Carnegie Mellon University, commercial software typically has twenty to thirty bugs for [every thousand line / every thousand lines] of code — 50 million lines of code means 1 million to 1.5 million potential errors [to be complemented / to be exploited]. This is the basis for all malware attacks that take advantage of these computer bugs to get the code [done / to do] something it was not originally intended to do. As computer code grows more [elaborately / elaborate], software bugs [perish / flourish] and security suffers, with increasing consequences for society at large.

* exploit: 활용하다

컴퓨터 소프트웨어 복잡성의 증가는 전 세계의 안전과 보안에 직접적인 영향을 주는데, 우리가 의존하는 물리적 대상, 즉 자동차, 비행기, 교량, 터널, 이식형 의료 기기와 같은 것들이 컴퓨터 코드로 변해감에 따라 특히 그렇다. 물리적 사물은 점점 더 정보 기술이 되어가고 있다. 자동차는 ‘우리가 타는 컴퓨터’이고, 비행기는 ‘수많은 산업 제어 시스템에 부착된 비행 솔라리스 박스’에 불과하다. 이 모든 코드가 크기와 복잡성이 증가함에 따라, 오류와 소프트웨어 버그 수 또한 증가한다. Carnegie Mellon 대학교의 연구에 따르면, 상용 소프트웨어에는 보통 코드 1,000줄당 20~30개의 버그가 있어서, 5천만 줄의 코드는 1백만~150만 개의 잠재적 오류가 악의적으로 이용될 수 있다는 것을 의미한다. 이것이 코드가 원래 하도록 의도되지 않았던 것을 하도록 이 컴퓨터 버그를 이용하는 모든 악성 소프트웨어 공격의 근간이다. 컴퓨터 코드가 더 정교해짐에 따라, 소프트웨어 버그는 창궐하고 보안은 악화되어, 사회 전반에 미치는 영향이 커진다.

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

37번 Darwin saw blushing as [vaguely / uniquely] human, representing an [voluntary / involuntary] physical reaction caused by embarrassment and self-consciousness in a social environment. If we feel awkward, [embarrassing / embarrassed] or ashamed when we are alone, we don't blush; it seems to be caused by our concern about what [others / we] are thinking of us. Studies have [confirmed / disproved] that simply being told you are blushing [bring it on / brings it on]. We feel as though others can see through our skin and into our mind. However, while we sometimes want to disappear when we [voluntarily / involuntarily] go bright red, psychologists argue that blushing actually serves a positive [aesthetic / social] purpose. When we blush, it's a signal to others that we recognize [what / that] a social norm [has broken / has been broken]; it is an apology for a faux pas. Maybe our brief [gain / loss] of face benefits the long-term [cohesion / division] of the group. Interestingly, if someone blushes after [made / making] a social mistake, they are viewed in a [more / less] favourable light than those who don't blush.

* faux pas: 실수

다윈은 얼굴이 붉어지는 것을 특별하게 인간적인 것으로, 사회적 환경에서 당혹감과 자의식에 의한 무의식적인 신체 반응을 나타내는 것으로 여겼다. 우리가 혼자 있을 때는 어색하거나 부끄럽거나 창피하다고 느끼더라도 얼굴이 붉어지지 않는데, 얼굴이 붉어지는 것은 우리가 다른 사람들이 우리를 어떻게 생각할지에 대해 염려하기 때문인 것으로 보인다. 연구에 따르면 단지 얼굴이 붉어진다는 말을 듣는 것만으로도 얼굴이 붉어진다는 것이 확인되었다. 우리는 다른 사람들이 우리의 피부를 꿰뚫어 우리의 마음을 들여다볼 수 있는 것처럼 느낀다. 그러나 우리가 때로 자신도 모르는 사이에 얼굴이 새빨개질 때 사라지고 싶어 하지만, 심리학자들은 얼굴이 붉어지는 것이 실제로는 긍정적인 사회적 목적에 부합한다고 주장한다. 얼굴이 붉어질 때, 그것은 사회적 규범을 어겼다는 것을 우리가 인정한다는 것을 다른 사람에게 알리는 신호이자 실수에 대한 사과이다. 아마도 우리가 잠시 체면을 잃는 것이 집단의 장기적인 결속에 도움이 될 수 있을 것이다. 흥미롭게도 누군가가 사회적 실수를 저지른 후 얼굴을 붉히면, 우리는 그 사람을 얼굴을 붉히지 않는 사람보다 더 호의적인 시각으로 바라보게 된다.

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

38번 As particular practices are repeated over time and become more widely [integrated / shared], the values that they embody are [reinforced / diluted] and [reproduced / discarded] and we speak of them as becoming 'institutionalized'. In some cases, this institutionalization has a formal face to it, with rules and protocols [write down / written down], and specialized roles [creating / created] to ensure that procedures are followed correctly. The main institutions of state — parliament, courts, police and so on — along with certain of the professions, [exhibiting / exhibit] this formal character. Other social institutions, perhaps the majority, are not like this; science is an example. [Despite / Although] scientists are trained in the substantive content of their discipline, they are not formally instructed in 'how to be a good scientist'. Instead, much like the young child [learning / learns] how to play 'nicely', the apprentice scientist gains his or her understanding of the moral values [inherent in / devoid of] the role by absorption from their colleagues — [distraction / socialization]. We think that these values, along with the values that inform many of the professions, [being / are] under threat, just as the value of the professions themselves [are / is] under threat.

* apprentice: 도제, 견습 ** inherent: 내재된

특정 관행이 오랜 기간 반복되고 더 널리 공유됨에 따라, 그 관행이 구현하는 가치는 강화되고 재생산되며 우리는 그것들이 '제도화' 된다고 말한다. 어떤 경우에는 이러한 제도화는 공식적인 면모를 갖추기도 하는데, 규칙과 프로토콜이 문서화되고 절차가 올바르게 지켜지도록 확실히 하고자 전문화된 역할이 만들어진다. 의회, 법원, 경찰 등 국가의 주요 기관이 일부 전문직과 더불어 이러한 공식적인 성격을 보여준다. 다른 사회 기관들, 아마도 대다수는 이와 같지 않을 것인데 과학이 그 예이다. 과학자들은 자기 학문의 실질적인 내용에 대해서는 훈련받겠지만, '좋은 과학자가 되는 방법'에 대해서는 공식적으로 교육받지 않는다. 대신, 마치 '착하게' 노는 법을 배우는 어린아이처럼 도제 과학자는 동료들로부터의 흡수, 즉 사회화를 통해 그 역할에 내재한 도덕적 가치에 대한 이해를 얻는다. 우리는 이러한 가치가 그 전문직에 관한 많은 것을 알려주는 가치와 더불어, 그 전문직 자체의 가치가 위협받고 있는 것과 꼭 마찬가지로 위협받고 있다고 생각한다.

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

39번 When trees grow together, nutrients and water can be optimally [integrated / divided] among them all so that each tree can grow into the best tree [it can do / it can be]. If you “help” individual trees by getting rid of their supposed [cooperation / competition], the remaining trees are bereft. They send messages out to their neighbors [successfully / unsuccessfully], because nothing remains but stumps. Every tree now grows on its own, [giving rise to / gave rise to] great differences in productivity. Some individuals photosynthesize like mad until sugar positively bubbles along their trunk. As a result, they are fit and grow better, but they aren’t particularly long-lived. [This is why / This is because] a tree can be only [as strongly as / as strong as] the forest that surrounds it. And there are now a lot of losers in the forest. Weaker members, [they / who] would once have been supported by the stronger ones, suddenly fall behind. Whether the reason for their decline is their location and lack of nutrients, a passing sickness, or genetic makeup, they now fall [prey / pray] to insects and fungi.

* bereft: 잃은 ** stump: 그루터기 *** photosynthesize: 광합성하다

나무가 함께 자랄 때는 각 나무가 가능한 최고의 나무로 성장할 수 있도록 영양분과 물이 그것들 모두 사이에서 최적으로 분배된다. 만약 여러분이 경쟁자로 여겨지는 나무를 제거하여 개별 나무를 ‘도와주면’ 나머지 나무를 잃게 된다. 그것들은 그루터기 외에는 무엇도 남아있지 않기 때문에 이웃 나무들에 메시지를 보내지만, 소용이 없다. 이제 모든 나무가 그것 나름대로 자라 생산성에 큰 차이가 생긴다. 어떤 개체들은 당분이 줄기를 따라 확연히 흘러 넘칠 때까지 미친 듯이 광합성을 한다. 그 결과, 그것들은 건강하고 더 잘 자라지만 특별히 오래 살지는 못한다. 이는 나무는 자신을 둘러싸고 있는 숲만큼만 강할 수 있기 때문이다. 그리고 지금 숲에는 많은 패자가 있다. 한때는 강한 구성원들의 지원을 받았을 약한 구성원들이 갑자기 뒤쳐진다. 그것들의 쇠락 원인이 위치와 영양분 부족이든, 일시적인 질병이든, 혹은 유전적 구성이든, 이제 그것들은 곤충과 균류의 먹이가 된다.

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

40번 The evolutionary process works on the genetic [uniformity / variation] that is available. It follows [that / what] natural selection is [likely / unlikely] to lead to the evolution of perfect, ‘maximally fit’ individuals. Rather, organisms come to match their environments by being ‘the fittest available’ or ‘the fittest yet’: they are not ‘the best imaginable’. Part of the lack of fit [arouses / arises] because the present properties of an organism have not all originated in an environment [similar / different] in every respect to the one [which / in which] it now lives. Over the course of its evolutionary history, an organism’s remote ancestors [may have evolved / should have evolved] a set of characteristics — evolutionary ‘baggage’ — that subsequently [extend / constrain] future evolution. For many millions of years, the evolution of vertebrates [has limited to / has been limited to] what can be achieved by organisms with a vertebral column. Moreover, much of [which / what] we now see as precise matches between an organism and its environment may equally be seen as [adaptations / constraints]: koala bears live successfully on Eucalyptus foliage, but, from another perspective, koala bears cannot live without Eucalyptus foliage.

* vertebrate: 척추동물

진화 과정은 이용 가능한 유전적 변이에 작용한다. 따라서 자연 선택이 완벽하고 ‘최대로 적합한’ 개체의 진화로 이어질 가능성은 작다. 그보다, 생물체는 ‘가능한 가장 적합한’ 또는 ‘아직은 가장 적합한’ 상태로 환경에 맞춰지게 되는데, 즉 그들이 ‘상상할 수 있는 가장 좋은 것’은 아니다. 적합성 결여의 일부는 생물체가 가진 현재의 특성 모두가 그 생물체가 현재 살고 있는 환경과 모든 면에서 유사한 환경에서 유래한 것이 아니기 때문에 발생한다. 진화 역사의 과정에서, 생물체의 먼 조상들은 후속적으로 미래의 진화를 제약하는 일련의 특성들, 즉 진화적 ‘짐’을 진화시켰을 수도 있다. 수백만 년 동안 척추동물의 진화는 척추를 가진 생물체에 의해 달성될 수 있는 것으로 제한되어 왔다. 게다가, 현재 생물체와 그 환경 간의 정확한 일치로 보이는 것의 대부분은 제약으로도 볼 수 있는데, 코알라는 유칼립투스 잎으로 성공적으로 생활하지만, 다른 관점에서는 코알라는 유칼립투스 잎 없이는 살 수 없다.

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

41-42번 Many negotiators assume [what / that] all negotiations involve a [fixed / expanded] pie. Negotiators often approach [integrative / divergent] negotiation opportunities as zero-sum situations or win-lose exchanges. Those who believe in the mythical fixed pie assume that parties' interests stand in [accord / opposition], with no possibility for integrative settlements and mutually [beneficial / worthless] trade-offs, so they suppress efforts to search for them. In a hiring negotiation, a job applicant who assumes that salary is the only issue may insist on \$75,000 when the employer is [offered / offering] \$70,000. Only when the two parties discuss the possibilities further [they discover that / do they discover that] moving expenses and starting date can also be negotiated, [where / which] may accelerate resolution of the salary issue. The tendency to see negotiation in fixed-pie terms [varies / vary] depending on how people view the nature of a given conflict situation. This was shown in a clever experiment by Harinck, de Dreu, and Van Vianen [involving / involved] a simulated negotiation between prosecutors and defense lawyers over jail sentences. Some participants [were told to view / were said to view] their goals in terms of personal gain (e.g., arranging a particular jail sentence will help your career), others were told to view their goals in terms of effectiveness (a particular sentence is most likely to prevent recidivism), and still others were told to focus on values (a particular jail sentence is fair and just). Negotiators [focusing / focus] on personal gain were most likely to come under the influence of fixed-pie beliefs and approach the situation [cooperatively / competitively]. Negotiators focusing on values were least likely to see the problem in fixed-pie terms and [less inclined / more inclined] to approach the situation [cooperatively / competitively]. Stressful conditions such as time constraints contribute to this common misperception, [what / which] in turn may lead to less integrative agreements.

* prosecutor: 검사 ** recidivism: 상습적 범행

많은 협상가는 모든 협상이 고정된 파이를 수반한다고 가정한다. 협상가들은 자주 통합 협상 기회를 제로섬 상황이나 승패 교환으로 접근한다. 허구의 고정된 파이를 믿는 사람들은 당사자들의 이해관계가 통합적인 합의와 상호 이익이 되는 절충안의 가능성이 없는 반대 입장에 있다고 가정하기 때문에 이를 찾으려는 노력을 억누른다. 고용 협상에서 급여가 유일한 문제라고 생각하는 구직자는 고용주가 7만 달러를 제시할 때 7만 5천 달러를 요구할 수 있다. 두 당사자가 가능성에 대해 더 자세히 논의할 때만 이사 비용과 시작 날짜 또한 협상할 수 있다는 사실을 발견하게 되는데, 이는 급여 문제의 해결을 촉진할 수 있을 것이다. 협상을 고정된 파이 관점에서 보는 경향은 사람들이 주어진 갈등 상황의 본질을 어떻게 보느냐에 따라 달라진다. 이는 Harinck, de Dreu와 Van Vianen의, 징역형에 대한 검사와 피고측 변호인 간의 모의 협상을 포함하는 기발한 실험에서 밝혀졌다. 어떤 참가자들은 개인적 이득의 관점에서 그들의 목표를 보라는 말을 들었고(예를 들어, 특정 징역형을 정하는 것이 당신의 경력에 도움이 될 것이다), 다른 참가자들은 그들의 목표를 효과성의 관점에서 보라는 말을 들었으며(특정 형은 상습적 범행을 방지할 가능성이 가장 크다), 그리고 또 다른 참가자들은 가치에 초점을 맞추라는 말을 들었다(특정 징역형은 공정하고 정당하다). 개인적 이득에 초점을 맞춘 협상가들은 고정된 파이에 대한 믿음의 영향을 받아 상황에 경쟁적으로 접근할 가능성이 가장 컸다. 가치에 초점을 맞춘 협상가들은 문제를 고정된 파이 관점에서 볼 가능성이 가장 낮았고 상황에 협력적으로 접근하려는 경향이 더 컸다. 시간 제약과 같은 스트레스가 많은 조건은 이러한 혼란 오해의 원인이 되며, 이는 결국 덜 통합적인 합의로 이어질 수 있다.

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

43-45번 When [invited by / inviting] her mother to go shopping after lunch, Ellen hesitantly replied, "Sorry, Mom. I have an English essay assignment I need to finish." Her mother persisted, "Come on! Your father's birthday is just around the corner, and you wanted to buy his birthday present by yourself." Ellen suddenly realized [what / that] her father's birthday was just two days away. So she [altered / alternated] her original plan to do the assignment in the library and decided to go to the shopping mall with her mother. Upon arrival at the shopping center, her mother [inquired / acquired], "Ellen, have you decided what to buy for his birthday present?" She quickly replied, "I would like to buy him a pair of soccer shoes." Ellen knew that her father [had joined / has joined] the morning soccer club recently and needed some new soccer shoes. She entered a shoe store and [selected / selecting] a pair of red soccer shoes. After [buying / bought] the present, she told her mother, "Mom, now, I'm going to do my assignment in the cafe while you are shopping." Ellen wanted to get a strawberry smoothie in the cafe, but it was sold out. So she bought a yogurt smoothie instead. The cafe was not very busy for a Saturday afternoon, and Ellen settled at a large table to work on her assignment. However, after a while, a group of students came in, and there weren't any large tables [left / leaving]. One of them came over to Ellen's table and politely asked, "Could you possibly move to that smaller table?" Ellen replied, "It's okay. I was just leaving anyway." She hurriedly gathered her assignment [left / leaving] the shoe bag behind under the table. "It must be in the cafe," Ellen suddenly exclaimed when she realized the gift for her father was missing upon returning home. She felt so [delighted / disheartened], worrying it would be impossible to find it. "Why don't you call the cafe?" suggested her mother. When she phoned the cafe and asked about the shoe bag, the manager said that she would check and let her know. After a few minutes, she called back and told Ellen that she had just discovered it. Ellen was so [pleasing / pleased] that the birthday gift had been found.

점심 식사 후 쇼핑하러 가자는 어머니의 요청에 Ellen은 주저하며 "죄송해요, 엄마. 끝내야 할 영어 에세이 과제가 있어요." 라고 대답했다. 그녀의 어머니는 "어서 가자! 네 아빠 생일이 얼마 남지 않았는데 네가 직접 생일 선물을 사고 싶어 했잖아!" 라고 고집했다. Ellen은 갑자기 아버지의 생일이 이틀밖에 남지 않았다는 사실을 깨달았다. 그래서 그녀는 도서관에서 과제를 하려던 원래 계획을 변경하고 어머니와 함께 쇼핑몰에 가기로 마음먹었다. 쇼핑 센터에 도착하자마자 어머니가 "Ellen, 아빠의 생일 선물로 무엇을 살지 결정했니?" 라고 물었다. Ellen은 재빨리 "저는 축구화 한 켤레를 사드리고 싶어요." 라고 대답했다. Ellen은 아버지가 최근에 아침 축구 클럽에 가입하여 새 축구화가 필요하다는 것을 알고 있었다. 그녀는 신발 가게에 들어가 빨간색 축구화 한 켤레를 골랐다. 선물을 산 후 어머니에게 "엄마, 이제 엄마가 쇼핑하는 동안 저는 카페에서 과제를 할 거예요." 라고 말했다. Ellen은 카페에서 딸기 스무디를 마시고 싶었지만 그것은 매진된 상태였다. 그래서 대신 요거트 스무디를 샀다. 카페는 토요일 오후치고는 그다지 붐비지 않았고, Ellen은 과제를 하기 위해 큰 테이블에 자리를 잡았다. 하지만 잠시 후 한 무리의 학생들이 들어왔고, 남아있는 큰 테이블이 더는 없었다. 학생 중 한 명이 Ellen의 테이블로 와서 정중하게 "당신이 저 작은 테이블로 옮겨 주실 수 있나요?" 라고 물었다. Ellen은 "괜찮아요. 어차피 나가려던 참이었거든요." 라고 대답했다. Ellen은 신발 가방을 테이블 밑에 두고 서둘러 과제를 챙겼다. 그녀가 집에 돌아와 아버지를 위한 선물이 없어졌다는 사실을 깨닫자 Ellen은 갑자기 "그게 분명 카페에 있을 거예요." 라고 소리쳤다. 그녀는 너무 낙담하면서 선물을 찾는 것이 불가능할 것이라고 걱정했다. 그녀의 어머니는 "카페에 전화해 보는 건 어떠니?" 라고 제안했다. 그녀가 카페에 전화를 걸어 신발 가방에 관해 묻자, 매니저는 확인해 보고 알려주겠다고 말했다. 몇 분 후 그녀는 다시 전화를 걸어 Ellen에게 자신이 방금 신발 가방을 찾았다고 말했다. Ellen은 생일 선물을 찾았다는 사실에 매우 기뻐했다.

3단계 글의 흐름 -1

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

18번 Dear Custard Valley Park members,

Custard Valley Park's grand reopening event will be held on June 1st. ① For this exciting occasion, we are offering free admission to all visitors on the reopening day. ② There will be a food stand selling ice cream and snacks. ③ Please come and explore the park's new features such as tennis courts and a flower garden. ④ Just relax and enjoy the beautiful scenery. ⑤ We are confident that you will love the new changes, and we are looking forward to seeing you soon.

Sincerely,

Katherine Carter

Park Management Team

45. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?45)

We would like to invite you, our valued members, to celebrate this event.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

19번 While the mechanic worked on her car, Jennifer walked back and forth in the waiting room. ① Her car's engine had started making noises and kept losing power that morning, and she had heard that replacing an engine could be very expensive. ② After a few minutes, the mechanic came back into the waiting room. ③ "I've got some good news. It was just a dirty spark plug. I already wiped it clean and your car is as good as new." ④ He handed her the bill and when she checked it, the overall cost of repairs came to less than ten dollars. ⑤ That was far less than she had expected and she felt at ease, knowing she could easily afford it.

46. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?46)

She was deeply concerned about how much it was going to cost to get her car fixed.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

20번 ① Certain hindrances to multifaceted creative activity may lie in premature specialization, i.e., having to choose the direction of education or to focus on developing one ability too early in life. ② However, development of creative ability in one domain may enhance effectiveness in other domains that require similar skills, and flexible switching between generality and specificity is helpful to productivity in many domains. ③ Excessive specificity may result in information from outside the domain being underestimated and unavailable, which leads to fixedness of thinking, whereas excessive generality causes chaos, vagueness, and shallowness. ④ What should therefore be optimal for the development of cross-domain creativity is support for young people in taking up creative challenges in a specific domain and coupling it with encouragement to apply knowledge and skills in, as well as from, other domains, disciplines, and tasks. ⑤

47. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?47)

Both tendencies pose a threat to the transfer of knowledge and skills between domains.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

21번 Lawyers sometimes describe ownership as a bundle of sticks. ① This metaphor was introduced about a century ago, and it has dramatically transformed the teaching and practice of law. ② When you say It's mine in reference to a resource, often that means you own a lot of the sticks that make up the full bundle: the sell stick, the rent stick, the right to mortgage, license, give away, even destroy the thing. ③ Often, though, we split the sticks up, as for a piece of land: there may be a landowner, a bank with a mortgage, a tenant with a lease, a plumber with a license to enter the land, an oil company with mineral rights. ④ Each of these parties owns a stick in the bundle. ⑤

* mortgage: 저당잡히다 ** tenant: 임차인

48. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?48)

The metaphor is useful because it helps us see ownership as a grouping of interpersonal rights that can be separated and put back together.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

22번 When it comes to the Internet, it just pays to be a little paranoid (but not a lot). ① Given the level of anonymity with all that resides on the Internet, it's sensible to question the validity of any data that you may receive. ② Typically it's to our natural instinct when we meet someone coming down a sidewalk to place yourself in some manner of protective position, especially when they introduce themselves as having known you, much to your surprise. ③ By design, we set up challenges in which the individual must validate how they know us by presenting scenarios, names or acquaintances, or evidence by which to validate (that is, photographs). Once we have received that information and it has gone through a cognitive validation, we accept that person as more trustworthy. ④ All this happens in a matter of minutes but is a natural defense mechanism that we perform in the real world. ⑤

* paranoid: 편집성의 ** anonymity: 익명

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

However, in the virtual world, we have a tendency to be less defensive, as there appears to be no physical threat to our well-being.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

23번 ① There are pressures within the museum that cause it to emphasise what happens in the galleries over the activities that take place in its unseen zones. ② In other words, as museums struggle to survive in a competitive economy, their budgets often prioritise those parts of themselves that are consumable: infotainment in the galleries, goods and services in the cafes and the shops. ③ The unlit, unglamorous storerooms, if they are ever discussed, are at best presented as service areas that process objects for the exhibition halls. ④ And at worst, as museums pour more and more resources into their publicly visible faces, the spaces of storage may even suffer, their modernisation being kept on hold or being given less and less space to house the expanding collections and serve their complex conservation needs. ⑤

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

In an era when museums are forced to increase their earnings, they often focus their energies on modernising their galleries or mounting temporary exhibitions to bring more and more audiences through the door.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

24번 Hyper-mobility — the notion that more travel at faster speeds covering longer distances generates greater economic success — seems to be a distinguishing feature of urban areas, where more than half of the world's population currently reside. ① By 2005, approximately 7.5 billion trips were made each day in cities worldwide. ② In 2050, there may be three to four times as many passenger-kilometres travelled as in the year 2000, infrastructure and energy prices permitting. ③ Mobility flows have become a key dynamic of urbanization, with the associated infrastructure invariably constituting the backbone of urban form. ④ Yet, despite the increasing level of urban mobility worldwide, access to places, activities and services has become increasingly difficult. ⑤ Not only is it less convenient — in terms of time, cost and comfort — to access locations in cities, but the very process of moving around in cities generates a number of negative externalities. Accordingly, many of the world's cities face an unprecedented accessibility crisis, and are characterized by unsustainable mobility systems.

* freight: 화물

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

Freight movement could also rise more than threefold during the same period.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

26번 Jean Renoir (1894-1979), a French film director, was born in Paris, France. ① He and the rest of the Renoir family were the models of many of his father's paintings. ② At the outbreak of World War I, Jean Renoir was serving in the French army but was wounded in the leg. In 1937, he made La Grande Illusion, one of his better-known films. ③ It was enormously successful but was not allowed to show in Germany. ④ During World War II, when the Nazis invaded France in 1940, he went to Hollywood in the United States and continued his career there. ⑤ He was awarded numerous honors and awards throughout his career, including the Academy Honorary Award in 1975 for his lifetime achievements in the film industry. Overall, Jean Renoir's influence as a film-maker and artist endures.

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

He was the son of the famous painter Pierre-Auguste Renoir.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

Φ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

29번 Consider The Wizard of Oz as a psychological study of motivation. ① Dorothy and her three friends work hard to get to the Emerald City, overcoming barriers, persisting against all adversaries. ② They do so because they expect the Wizard to give them what they are missing. ③ Instead, the wonderful (and wise) Wizard makes them aware that they, not he, always had the power to fulfill their wishes. ④ The courage the Lion wants, the intelligence the Scarecrow longs for, and the emotions the Tin Man dreams of are attributes they already possess. They need to think about these attributes not as internal conditions but as positive ways in which they are already relating to others. ⑤ After all, didn't they demonstrate those qualities on the journey to Oz, a journey motivated by little more than an expectation, an idea about the future likelihood of getting something they wanted?

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

For Dorothy, home is not a place but a feeling of security, of comfort with people she loves: it is wherever her heart is.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

Φ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

30번 To the extent that an agent relies on the prior knowledge of its designer rather than on its own percepts, we say that the agent lacks autonomy. ① A rational agent should be autonomous — it should learn what it can to compensate for partial or incorrect prior knowledge. ② For example, a vacuum-cleaning agent that learns to foresee where and when additional dirt will appear will do better than one that does not. ③ So, just as evolution provides animals with enough built-in reflexes to survive long enough to learn for themselves, it would be reasonable to provide an artificial intelligent agent with some initial knowledge as well as an ability to learn. ④ After sufficient experience of its environment, the behavior of a rational agent can become effectively independent of its prior knowledge. ⑤ Hence, the incorporation of learning allows one to design a single rational agent that will succeed in a vast variety of environments.

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

As a practical matter, one seldom requires complete autonomy from the start: when the agent has had little or no experience, it would have to act randomly unless the designer gave some assistance.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

31번 People have always needed to eat, and they always will. Rising emphasis on self-expression values does not put an end to material desires. ① But prevailing economic orientations are gradually being reshaped. People who work in the knowledge sector continue to seek high salaries, but they place equal or greater emphasis on doing stimulating work and being able to follow their own time schedules. ② Consumption is becoming progressively less determined by the need for sustenance and the practical use of the goods consumed. ③ People still eat, but a growing component of food's value is determined by its nonmaterial aspects. ④ People pay a premium to eat exotic cuisines that provide an interesting experience or that symbolize a distinctive life-style. ⑤ Consumption is less and less a matter of sustenance and more and more a question of life-style — and choice.

* prevail: 우세하다 ** cuisine: 요리

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

The publics of postindustrial societies place growing emphasis on "political consumerism," such as boycotting goods whose production violates ecological or ethical standards.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

32번 In labor-sharing groups, people contribute labor to other people on a regular basis (for seasonal agricultural work such as harvesting) or on an irregular basis (in the event of a crisis such as the need to rebuild a barn damaged by fire). ① Instead, accounting is socially regulated. ② The group has a sense of moral community based on years of trust and sharing. ③ In a certain community of North America, labor sharing is a major economic factor of social cohesion. ④ When a family needs a new barn or faces repair work that requires group labor, a barn-raising party is called. Many families show up to help. ⑤ Adult men provide manual labor, and adult women provide food for the event. Later, when another family needs help, they call on the same people.

* cohesion: 응집성

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

Labor sharing groups are part of what has been called a "moral economy" since no one keeps formal records on how much any family puts in or takes out.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

33번 Whatever their differences, scientists and artists begin with the same question: can you and I see the same thing the same way? If so, how? ① The scientific thinker looks for features of the thing that can be stripped of subjectivity — ideally, those aspects that can be quantified and whose values will thus never change from one observer to the next. ② In this way, he arrives at a reality independent of all observers. ③ To a scientific thinker, this must sound like magical thinking: you're saying you will imagine something so hard it'll pop into someone else's head exactly the way you envision it? ④ The artist has sought the opposite of the scientist's observer-independent reality. ⑤ She creates a reality dependent upon observers, indeed a reality in which human beings must participate in order for it to exist at all.

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

The artist, on the other hand, relies on the strength of her artistry to effect a marriage between her own subjectivity and that of her readers.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

34번 One of the common themes of the Western philosophical tradition is the distinction between sensual perceptions and rational knowledge. ① Since Plato, the supremacy of rational reason is based on the assertion that it is able to extract true knowledge from experience. ② Only the rational discourse has the tools to overcome illusions and to point towards true knowledge. ③ For instance, perception suggests that a figure in the distance is smaller than it really is. ④ Yet, the application of logical reasoning will reveal that the figure only appears small because it obeys the laws of geometrical perspective. ⑤ Nevertheless, even after the perspectival correction is applied and reason concludes that perception is misleading, the figure still appears small, and the truth of the matter is revealed not in the perception of the figure but in its rational representation.

* discourse: 담화 ** geometrical: 기하학의

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

As the discussion in the Republic helps to explain, perceptions are inherently unreliable and misleading because the senses are subject to errors and illusions.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

35번 Interestingly, experts do not suffer as much as beginners when performing complex tasks or combining multiple tasks. ① Because experts have extensive practice within a limited domain, the key component skills in their domain tend to be highly practiced and more automated. ② Each of these highly practiced skills then demands relatively few cognitive resources, effectively lowering the total cognitive load that experts experience. ③ Thus, experts can perform complex tasks and combine multiple tasks relatively easily. ④ Beginners, on the other hand, have not achieved the same degree of fluency and automaticity in each of the component skills, and thus they struggle to combine skills that experts combine with relative ease and efficiency. ⑤

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

This is not because they necessarily have more cognitive resources than beginners; rather, because of the high level of fluency they have achieved in performing key skills, they can do more with what they have.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

36번 The growing complexity of computer software has direct implications for our global safety and security, particularly as the physical objects upon which we depend — things like cars, airplanes, bridges, tunnels, and implantable medical devices — transform themselves into computer code. ① Physical things are increasingly becoming information technologies. ② Cars are “computers we ride in,” and airplanes are nothing more than “flying Solaris boxes attached to bucketfuls of industrial control systems.” ③ As all this code grows in size and complexity, so too do the number of errors and software bugs. ④ According to a study by Carnegie Mellon University, commercial software typically has twenty to thirty bugs for every thousand lines of code — 50 million lines of code means 1 million to 1.5 million potential errors to be exploited. ⑤ As computer code grows more elaborate, software bugs flourish and security suffers, with increasing consequences for society at large.

* exploit: 활용하다

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

This is the basis for all malware attacks that take advantage of these computer bugs to get the code to do something it was not originally intended to do.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

37번 Darwin saw blushing as uniquely human, representing an involuntary physical reaction caused by embarrassment and self-consciousness in a social environment. ① If we feel awkward, embarrassed or ashamed when we are alone, we don't blush; it seems to be caused by our concern about what others are thinking of us. ② Studies have confirmed that simply being told you are blushing brings it on. We feel as though others can see through our skin and into our mind. ③ When we blush, it's a signal to others that we recognize that a social norm has been broken; it is an apology for a faux pas. ④ Maybe our brief loss of face benefits the long-term cohesion of the group. ⑤ Interestingly, if someone blushes after making a social mistake, they are viewed in a more favourable light than those who don't blush.

* faux pas: 실수

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

However, while we sometimes want to disappear when we involuntarily go bright red, psychologists argue that blushing actually serves a positive social purpose.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

38번 As particular practices are repeated over time and become more widely shared, the values that they embody are reinforced and reproduced and we speak of them as becoming ‘institutionalized’. ① The main institutions of state — parliament, courts, police and so on — along with certain of the professions, exhibit this formal character. ② Other social institutions, perhaps the majority, are not like this; science is an example. ③ Although scientists are trained in the substantive content of their discipline, they are not formally instructed in ‘how to be a good scientist’. ④ Instead, much like the young child learning how to play ‘nicely’, the apprentice scientist gains his or her understanding of the moral values inherent in the role by absorption from their colleagues — socialization. ⑤ We think that these values, along with the values that inform many of the professions, are under threat, just as the value of the professions themselves is under threat.

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

In some cases, this institutionalization has a formal face to it, with rules and protocols written down, and specialized roles created to ensure that procedures are followed correctly.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

39번 When trees grow together, nutrients and water can be optimally divided among them all so that each tree can grow into the best tree it can be. ① If you “help” individual trees by getting rid of their supposed competition, the remaining trees are bereft. ② They send messages out to their neighbors unsuccessfully, because nothing remains but stumps. Every tree now grows on its own, giving rise to great differences in productivity. ③ Some individuals photosynthesize like mad until sugar positively bubbles along their trunk. As a result, they are fit and grow better, but they aren’t particularly long-lived. ④ And there are now a lot of losers in the forest. Weaker members, who would once have been supported by the stronger ones, suddenly fall behind. ⑤ Whether the reason for their decline is their location and lack of nutrients, a passing sickness, or genetic makeup, they now fall prey to insects and fungi.

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

This is because a tree can be only as strong as the forest that surrounds it.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

40번 The evolutionary process works on the genetic variation that is available. ① It follows that natural selection is unlikely to lead to the evolution of perfect, ‘maximally fit’ individuals. ② Rather, organisms come to match their environments by being ‘the fittest available’ or ‘the fittest yet’: they are not ‘the best imaginable’. ③ Part of the lack of fit arises because the present properties of an organism have not all originated in an environment similar in every respect to the one in which it now lives. ④ Over the course of its evolutionary history, an organism’s remote ancestors may have evolved a set of characteristics — evolutionary ‘baggage’ — that subsequently constrain future evolution. ⑤ Moreover, much of what we now see as precise matches between an organism and its environment may equally be seen as constraints: koala bears live successfully on Eucalyptus foliage, but, from another perspective, koala bears cannot live without Eucalyptus foliage.

* vertebrate: 척추동물

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

For many millions of years, the evolution of vertebrates has been limited to what can be achieved by organisms with a vertebral column.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

Φ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

41-42번 Many negotiators assume that all negotiations involve a fixed pie. Negotiators often approach integrative negotiation opportunities as zero-sum situations or win-lose exchanges. ① Those who believe in the mythical fixed pie assume that parties' interests stand in opposition, with no possibility for integrative settlements and mutually beneficial trade-offs, so they suppress efforts to search for them. ② Only when the two parties discuss the possibilities further do they discover that moving expenses and starting date can also be negotiated, which may accelerate resolution of the salary issue. The tendency to see negotiation in fixed-pie terms varies depending on how people view the nature of a given conflict situation. ③ This was shown in a clever experiment by Harinck, de Dreu, and Van Vianen involving a simulated negotiation between prosecutors and defense lawyers over jail sentences. Some participants were told to view their goals in terms of personal gain (e.g., arranging a particular jail sentence will help your career), others were told to view their goals in terms of effectiveness (a particular sentence is most likely to prevent recidivism), and still others were told to focus on values (a particular jail sentence is fair and just). ④ Negotiators focusing on personal gain were most likely to come under the influence of fixed-pie beliefs and approach the situation competitively. ⑤ Negotiators focusing on values were least likely to see the problem in fixed-pie terms and more inclined to approach the situation cooperatively. Stressful conditions such as time constraints contribute to this common misperception, which in turn may lead to less integrative agreements.

* prosecutor: 검사 ** recidivism: 상습적 범행

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

In a hiring negotiation, a job applicant who assumes that salary is the only issue may insist on \$75,000 when the employer is offering \$70,000.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

Φ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

43-45번 When invited by her mother to go shopping after lunch, Ellen hesitantly replied, "Sorry, Mom. I have an English essay assignment I need to finish." Her mother persisted, "Come on! Your father's birthday is just around the corner, and you wanted to buy his birthday present by yourself." ① Ellen suddenly realized that her father's birthday was just two days away. So she altered her original plan to do the assignment in the library and decided to go to the shopping mall with her mother. ② Upon arrival at the shopping center, her mother inquired, "Ellen, have you decided what to buy for his birthday present?" She quickly replied, "I would like to buy him a pair of soccer shoes." Ellen knew that her father had joined the morning soccer club recently and needed some new soccer shoes. ③ After buying the present, she told her mother, "Mom, now, I'm going to do my assignment in the cafe while you are shopping." Ellen wanted to get a strawberry smoothie in the cafe, but it was sold out. So she bought a yogurt smoothie instead. ④ The cafe was not very busy for a Saturday afternoon, and Ellen settled at a large table to work on her assignment. However, after a while, a group of students came in, and there weren't any large tables left. One of them came over to Ellen's table and politely asked, "Could you possibly move to that smaller table?" Ellen replied, "It's okay. I was just leaving anyway." She hurriedly gathered her assignment leaving the shoe bag behind under the table. "It must be in the cafe," Ellen suddenly exclaimed when she realized the gift for her father was missing upon returning home. ⑤ She felt so disheartened, worrying it would be impossible to find it. "Why don't you call the cafe?" suggested her mother. When she phoned the cafe and asked about the shoe bag, the manager said that she would check and let her know. After a few minutes, she called back and told Ellen that she had just discovered it. Ellen was so pleased that the birthday gift had been found.

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

She entered a shoe store and selected a pair of red soccer shoes.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

3단계 글의 흐름 -2

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

18번 Dear Custard Valley Park members,

Custard Valley Park's grand reopening event will be held on June 1st. ① There will be a food stand selling ice cream and snacks. ② We would like to invite you, our valued members, to celebrate this event. ③ Please come and explore the park's new features such as tennis courts and a flower garden. ④ Just relax and enjoy the beautiful scenery. ⑤ We are confident that you will love the new changes, and we are looking forward to seeing you soon.

Sincerely,

Katherine Carter

Park Management Team

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

For this exciting occasion, we are offering free admission to all visitors on the reopening day.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

19번 While the mechanic worked on her car, Jennifer walked back and forth in the waiting room. ① She was deeply concerned about how much it was going to cost to get her car fixed. ② Her car's engine had started making noises and kept losing power that morning, and she had heard that replacing an engine could be very expensive. ③ After a few minutes, the mechanic came back into the waiting room. ④ "I've got some good news. It was just a dirty spark plug. I already wiped it clean and your car is as good as new." ⑤ That was far less than she had expected and she felt at ease, knowing she could easily afford it.

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

He handed her the bill and when she checked it, the overall cost of repairs came to less than ten dollars.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

20번 ① Certain hindrances to multifaceted creative activity may lie in premature specialization, i.e., having to choose the direction of education or to focus on developing one ability too early in life. ② Excessive specificity may result in information from outside the domain being underestimated and unavailable, which leads to fixedness of thinking, whereas excessive generality causes chaos, vagueness, and shallowness. ③ Both tendencies pose a threat to the transfer of knowledge and skills between domains. ④ What should therefore be optimal for the development of cross-domain creativity is support for young people in taking up creative challenges in a specific domain and coupling it with encouragement to apply knowledge and skills in, as well as from, other domains, disciplines, and tasks. ⑤

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

However, development of creative ability in one domain may enhance effectiveness in other domains that require similar skills, and flexible switching between generality and specificity is helpful to productivity in many domains.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

21번 Lawyers sometimes describe ownership as a bundle of sticks. ① This metaphor was introduced about a century ago, and it has dramatically transformed the teaching and practice of law. ② The metaphor is useful because it helps us see ownership as a grouping of interpersonal rights that can be separated and put back together. ③ Often, though, we split the sticks up, as for a piece of land: there may be a landowner, a bank with a mortgage, a tenant with a lease, a plumber with a license to enter the land, an oil company with mineral rights. ④ Each of these parties owns a stick in the bundle. ⑤

* mortgage: 저당잡히다 ** tenant: 임차인

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

When you say It's mine in reference to a resource, often that means you own a lot of the sticks that make up the full bundle: the sell stick, the rent stick, the right to mortgage, license, give away, even destroy the thing.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

22번 When it comes to the Internet, it just pays to be a little paranoid (but not a lot). ① Given the level of anonymity with all that resides on the Internet, it's sensible to question the validity of any data that you may receive. ② By design, we set up challenges in which the individual must validate how they know us by presenting scenarios, names or acquaintances, or evidence by which to validate (that is, photographs). ③ Once we have received that information and it has gone through a cognitive validation, we accept that person as more trustworthy. ④ All this happens in a matter of minutes but is a natural defense mechanism that we perform in the real world. ⑤ However, in the virtual world, we have a tendency to be less defensive, as there appears to be no physical threat to our well-being.

* paranoid: 편집성의 ** anonymity: 익명

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

Typically it's to our natural instinct when we meet someone coming down a sidewalk to place yourself in some manner of protective position, especially when they introduce themselves as having known you, much to your surprise.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

23번 ① There are pressures within the museum that cause it to emphasise what happens in the galleries over the activities that take place in its unseen zones. ② In an era when museums are forced to increase their earnings, they often focus their energies on modernising their galleries or mounting temporary exhibitions to bring more and more audiences through the door. ③ In other words, as museums struggle to survive in a competitive economy, their budgets often prioritise those parts of themselves that are consumable: infotainment in the galleries, goods and services in the cafes and the shops. ④ And at worst, as museums pour more and more resources into their publicly visible faces, the spaces of storage may even suffer, their modernisation being kept on hold or being given less and less space to house the expanding collections and serve their complex conservation needs. ⑤

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

The unlit, unglamorous storerooms, if they are ever discussed, are at best presented as service areas that process objects for the exhibition halls.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

24번 Hyper-mobility — the notion that more travel at faster speeds covering longer distances generates greater economic success — seems to be a distinguishing feature of urban areas, where more than half of the world's population currently reside. ① In 2050, there may be three to four times as many passenger-kilometres travelled as in the year 2000, infrastructure and energy prices permitting. ② Freight movement could also rise more than threefold during the same period. Mobility flows have become a key dynamic of urbanization, with the associated infrastructure invariably constituting the backbone of urban form. ③ Yet, despite the increasing level of urban mobility worldwide, access to places, activities and services has become increasingly difficult. ④ Not only is it less convenient — in terms of time, cost and comfort — to access locations in cities, but the very process of moving around in cities generates a number of negative externalities. ⑤ Accordingly, many of the world's cities face an unprecedented accessibility crisis, and are characterized by unsustainable mobility systems.

* freight: 화물

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

By 2005, approximately 7.5 billion trips were made each day in cities worldwide.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

26번 Jean Renoir (1894–1979), a French film director, was born in Paris, France. ① He was the son of the famous painter Pierre-Auguste Renoir. ② He and the rest of the Renoir family were the models of many of his father's paintings. At the outbreak of World War I, Jean Renoir was serving in the French army but was wounded in the leg. ③ It was enormously successful but was not allowed to show in Germany. ④ During World War II, when the Nazis invaded France in 1940, he went to Hollywood in the United States and continued his career there. ⑤ He was awarded numerous honors and awards throughout his career, including the Academy Honorary Award in 1975 for his lifetime achievements in the film industry. Overall, Jean Renoir's influence as a film-maker and artist endures.

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

In 1937, he made La Grande Illusion, one of his better-known films.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

Φ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

29번 Consider The Wizard of Oz as a psychological study of motivation. Dorothy and her three friends work hard to get to the Emerald City, overcoming barriers, persisting against all adversaries. ① They do so because they expect the Wizard to give them what they are missing. ② Instead, the wonderful (and wise) Wizard makes them aware that they, not he, always had the power to fulfill their wishes. ③ For Dorothy, home is not a place but a feeling of security, of comfort with people she loves; it is wherever her heart is. ④ The courage the Lion wants, the intelligence the Scarecrow longs for, and the emotions the Tin Man dreams of are attributes they already possess. ⑤ After all, didn't they demonstrate those qualities on the journey to Oz, a journey motivated by little more than an expectation, an idea about the future likelihood of getting something they wanted?

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

They need to think about these attributes not as internal conditions but as positive ways in which they are already relating to others.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

Φ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

30번 To the extent that an agent relies on the prior knowledge of its designer rather than on its own percepts, we say that the agent lacks autonomy. ① For example, a vacuum-cleaning agent that learns to foresee where and when additional dirt will appear will do better than one that does not. ② As a practical matter, one seldom requires complete autonomy from the start: when the agent has had little or no experience, it would have to act randomly unless the designer gave some assistance. ③ So, just as evolution provides animals with enough built-in reflexes to survive long enough to learn for themselves, it would be reasonable to provide an artificial intelligent agent with some initial knowledge as well as an ability to learn. ④ After sufficient experience of its environment, the behavior of a rational agent can become effectively independent of its prior knowledge. ⑤ Hence, the incorporation of learning allows one to design a single rational agent that will succeed in a vast variety of environments.

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

A rational agent should be autonomous — it should learn what it can to compensate for partial or incorrect prior knowledge.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

31번 People have always needed to eat, and they always will. Rising emphasis on self-expression values does not put an end to material desires. ① But prevailing economic orientations are gradually being reshaped. ② Consumption is becoming progressively less determined by the need for sustenance and the practical use of the goods consumed. ③ People still eat, but a growing component of food's value is determined by its nonmaterial aspects. People pay a premium to eat exotic cuisines that provide an interesting experience or that symbolize a distinctive life-style. ④ The publics of postindustrial societies place growing emphasis on "political consumerism," such as boycotting goods whose production violates ecological or ethical standards. ⑤ Consumption is less and less a matter of sustenance and more and more a question of life-style — and choice.

* prevail: 우세하다 ** cuisine: 요리

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

People who work in the knowledge sector continue to seek high salaries, but they place equal or greater emphasis on doing stimulating work and being able to follow their own time schedules.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

32번 In labor-sharing groups, people contribute labor to other people on a regular basis (for seasonal agricultural work such as harvesting) or on an irregular basis (in the event of a crisis such as the need to rebuild a barn damaged by fire). ① Labor sharing groups are part of what has been called a "moral economy" since no one keeps formal records on how much any family puts in or takes out. ② Instead, accounting is socially regulated. ③ The group has a sense of moral community based on years of trust and sharing. ④ When a family needs a new barn or faces repair work that requires group labor, a barn-raising party is called. Many families show up to help. ⑤ Adult men provide manual labor, and adult women provide food for the event. Later, when another family needs help, they call on the same people.

* cohesion: 응집성

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

In a certain community of North America, labor sharing is a major economic factor of social cohesion.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

33번 Whatever their differences, scientists and artists begin with the same question: can you and I see the same thing the same way? If so, how? ① The scientific thinker looks for features of the thing that can be stripped of subjectivity — ideally, those aspects that can be quantified and whose values will thus never change from one observer to the next. ② In this way, he arrives at a reality independent of all observers. ③ The artist, on the other hand, relies on the strength of her artistry to effect a marriage between her own subjectivity and that of her readers. ④ To a scientific thinker, this must sound like magical thinking: you're saying you will imagine something so hard it'll pop into someone else's head exactly the way you envision it? ⑤ She creates a reality dependent upon observers, indeed a reality in which human beings must participate in order for it to exist at all.

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

The artist has sought the opposite of the scientist's observer-independent reality.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

34번 One of the common themes of the Western philosophical tradition is the distinction between sensual perceptions and rational knowledge. ① Since Plato, the supremacy of rational reason is based on the assertion that it is able to extract true knowledge from experience. ② As the discussion in the Republic helps to explain, perceptions are inherently unreliable and misleading because the senses are subject to errors and illusions. Only the rational discourse has the tools to overcome illusions and to point towards true knowledge. ③ Yet, the application of logical reasoning will reveal that the figure only appears small because it obeys the laws of geometrical perspective. ④ Nevertheless, even after the perspectival correction is applied and reason concludes that perception is misleading, the figure still appears small, and the truth of the matter is revealed not in the perception of the figure but in its rational representation. ⑤

* discourse: 담화 ** geometrical: 기하학의

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

For instance, perception suggests that a figure in the distance is smaller than it really is.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

35번 Interestingly, experts do not suffer as much as beginners when performing complex tasks or combining multiple tasks. ① Because experts have extensive practice within a limited domain, the key component skills in their domain tend to be highly practiced and more automated. ② Thus, experts can perform complex tasks and combine multiple tasks relatively easily. ③ This is not because they necessarily have more cognitive resources than beginners; rather, because of the high level of fluency they have achieved in performing key skills, they can do more with what they have. ④ Beginners, on the other hand, have not achieved the same degree of fluency and automaticity in each of the component skills, and thus they struggle to combine skills that experts combine with relative ease and efficiency. ⑤

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

Each of these highly practiced skills then demands relatively few cognitive resources, effectively lowering the total cognitive load that experts experience.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

36번 The growing complexity of computer software has direct implications for our global safety and security, particularly as the physical objects upon which we depend — things like cars, airplanes, bridges, tunnels, and implantable medical devices — transform themselves into computer code. ① Cars are “computers we ride in,” and airplanes are nothing more than “flying Solaris boxes attached to bucketfuls of industrial control systems.” ② As all this code grows in size and complexity, so too do the number of errors and software bugs. ③ According to a study by Carnegie Mellon University, commercial software typically has twenty to thirty bugs for every thousand lines of code — 50 million lines of code means 1 million to 1.5 million potential errors to be exploited. ④ This is the basis for all malware attacks that take advantage of these computer bugs to get the code to do something it was not originally intended to do. ⑤ As computer code grows more elaborate, software bugs flourish and security suffers, with increasing consequences for society at large.

* exploit: 활용하다

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

Physical things are increasingly becoming information technologies.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

37번 Darwin saw blushing as uniquely human, representing an involuntary physical reaction caused by embarrassment and self-consciousness in a social environment. ① If we feel awkward, embarrassed or ashamed when we are alone, we don't blush; it seems to be caused by our concern about what others are thinking of us. ② Studies have confirmed that simply being told you are blushing brings it on. We feel as though others can see through our skin and into our mind. ③ However, while we sometimes want to disappear when we involuntarily go bright red, psychologists argue that blushing actually serves a positive social purpose. ④ Maybe our brief loss of face benefits the long-term cohesion of the group. ⑤ Interestingly, if someone blushes after making a social mistake, they are viewed in a more favourable light than those who don't blush.

* faux pas: 실수

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

When we blush, it's a signal to others that we recognize that a social norm has been broken; it is an apology for a faux pas.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

38번 As particular practices are repeated over time and become more widely shared, the values that they embody are reinforced and reproduced and we speak of them as becoming ‘institutionalized’. ① In some cases, this institutionalization has a formal face to it, with rules and protocols written down, and specialized roles created to ensure that procedures are followed correctly. ② The main institutions of state — parliament, courts, police and so on — along with certain of the professions, exhibit this formal character. ③ Although scientists are trained in the substantive content of their discipline, they are not formally instructed in ‘how to be a good scientist’. ④ Instead, much like the young child learning how to play ‘nicely’, the apprentice scientist gains his or her understanding of the moral values inherent in the role by absorption from their colleagues — socialization. ⑤ We think that these values, along with the values that inform many of the professions, are under threat, just as the value of the professions themselves is under threat.

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

Other social institutions, perhaps the majority, are not like this; science is an example.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

39번 When trees grow together, nutrients and water can be optimally divided among them all so that each tree can grow into the best tree it can be. ① If you “help” individual trees by getting rid of their supposed competition, the remaining trees are bereft. ② They send messages out to their neighbors unsuccessfully, because nothing remains but stumps. Every tree now grows on its own, giving rise to great differences in productivity. ③ Some individuals photosynthesize like mad until sugar positively bubbles along their trunk. As a result, they are fit and grow better, but they aren’t particularly long-lived. This is because a tree can be only as strong as the forest that surrounds it. ④ And there are now a lot of losers in the forest. Weaker members, who would once have been supported by the stronger ones, suddenly fall behind. ⑤

* bereft: 잃은 ** stump: 그루터기 *** photosynthesize: 광합성하다

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

Whether the reason for their decline is their location and lack of nutrients, a passing sickness, or genetic makeup, they now fall prey to insects and fungi.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

40번 The evolutionary process works on the genetic variation that is available. It follows that natural selection is unlikely to lead to the evolution of perfect, ‘maximally fit’ individuals. ① Rather, organisms come to match their environments by being ‘the fittest available’ or ‘the fittest yet’: they are not ‘the best imaginable’. ② Over the course of its evolutionary history, an organism’s remote ancestors may have evolved a set of characteristics — evolutionary ‘baggage’ — that subsequently constrain future evolution. ③ For many millions of years, the evolution of vertebrates has been limited to what can be achieved by organisms with a vertebral column. ④ Moreover, much of what we now see as precise matches between an organism and its environment may equally be seen as constraints: koala bears live successfully on Eucalyptus foliage, but, from another perspective, koala bears cannot live without Eucalyptus foliage. ⑤

* vertebrate: 척추동물

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

Part of the lack of fit arises because the present properties of an organism have not all originated in an environment similar in every respect to the one in which it now lives.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

Φ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

41-42번 Many negotiators assume that all negotiations involve a fixed pie. Negotiators often approach integrative negotiation opportunities as zero-sum situations or win-lose exchanges. ① In a hiring negotiation, a job applicant who assumes that salary is the only issue may insist on \$75,000 when the employer is offering \$70,000. Only when the two parties discuss the possibilities further do they discover that moving expenses and starting date can also be negotiated, which may accelerate resolution of the salary issue. ② The tendency to see negotiation in fixed-pie terms varies depending on how people view the nature of a given conflict situation. ③ This was shown in a clever experiment by Harinck, de Dreu, and Van Vianen involving a simulated negotiation between prosecutors and defense lawyers over jail sentences. ④ Some participants were told to view their goals in terms of personal gain (e.g., arranging a particular jail sentence will help your career), others were told to view their goals in terms of effectiveness (a particular sentence is most likely to prevent recidivism), and still others were told to focus on values (a particular jail sentence is fair and just). ⑤ Negotiators focusing on personal gain were most likely to come under the influence of fixed-pie beliefs and approach the situation competitively. Negotiators focusing on values were least likely to see the problem in fixed-pie terms and more inclined to approach the situation cooperatively. Stressful conditions such as time constraints contribute to this common misperception, which in turn may lead to less integrative agreements.

* prosecutor: 검사 ** recidivism: 상습적 범행

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

Those who believe in the mythical fixed pie assume that parties' interests stand in opposition, with no possibility for integrative settlements and mutually beneficial trade-offs, so they suppress efforts to search for them.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

Φ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

43-45번 When invited by her mother to go shopping after lunch, Ellen hesitantly replied, "Sorry, Mom. I have an English essay assignment I need to finish." ① Her mother persisted, "Come on! Your father's birthday is just around the corner, and you wanted to buy his birthday present by yourself." Ellen suddenly realized that her father's birthday was just two days away. So she altered her original plan to do the assignment in the library and decided to go to the shopping mall with her mother. ② Ellen knew that her father had joined the morning soccer club recently and needed some new soccer shoes. She entered a shoe store and selected a pair of red soccer shoes. ③ After buying the present, she told her mother, "Mom, now, I'm going to do my assignment in the cafe while you are shopping." Ellen wanted to get a strawberry smoothie in the cafe, but it was sold out. So she bought a yogurt smoothie instead. The cafe was not very busy for a Saturday afternoon, and Ellen settled at a large table to work on her assignment. However, after a while, a group of students came in, and there weren't any large tables left. ④ One of them came over to Ellen's table and politely asked, "Could you possibly move to that smaller table?" Ellen replied, "It's okay. I was just leaving anyway." She hurriedly gathered her assignment leaving the shoe bag behind under the table. "It must be in the cafe," Ellen suddenly exclaimed when she realized the gift for her father was missing upon returning home. She felt so disheartened, worrying it would be impossible to find it. "Why don't you call the cafe?" suggested her mother. When she phoned the cafe and asked about the shoe bag, the manager said that she would check and let her know. ⑤ After a few minutes, she called back and told Ellen that she had just discovered it. Ellen was so pleased that the birthday gift had been found.

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

Upon arrival at the shopping center, her mother inquired, "Ellen, have you decided what to buy for his birthday present?" She quickly replied, "I would like to buy him a pair of soccer shoes."

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

3단계 글의 흐름 -3

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

18번 Dear Custard Valley Park members,

Custard Valley Park's grand reopening event will be held on June 1st. ① For this exciting occasion, we are offering free admission to all visitors on the reopening day. ② There will be a food stand selling ice cream and snacks. We would like to invite you, our valued members, to celebrate this event. ③ Please come and explore the park's new features such as tennis courts and a flower garden. ④ Just relax and enjoy the beautiful scenery. ⑤ Sincerely,

Katherine Carter

Park Management Team

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

We are confident that you will love the new changes, and we are looking forward to seeing you soon.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

19번 While the mechanic worked on her car, Jennifer walked back and forth in the waiting room. ① She was deeply concerned about how much it was going to cost to get her car fixed. ② After a few minutes, the mechanic came back into the waiting room. ③ "I've got some good news. It was just a dirty spark plug. I already wiped it clean and your car is as good as new." ④ He handed her the bill and when she checked it, the overall cost of repairs came to less than ten dollars. ⑤ That was far less than she had expected and she felt at ease, knowing she could easily afford it.

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

Her car's engine had started making noises and kept losing power that morning, and she had heard that replacing an engine could be very expensive.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

20번 ① Certain hindrances to multifaceted creative activity may lie in premature specialization, i.e., having to choose the direction of education or to focus on developing one ability too early in life. ② However, development of creative ability in one domain may enhance effectiveness in other domains that require similar skills, and flexible switching between generality and specificity is helpful to productivity in many domains. ③ Both tendencies pose a threat to the transfer of knowledge and skills between domains. ④ What should therefore be optimal for the development of cross-domain creativity is support for young people in taking up creative challenges in a specific domain and coupling it with encouragement to apply knowledge and skills in, as well as from, other domains, disciplines, and tasks. ⑤

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

Excessive specificity may result in information from outside the domain being underestimated and unavailable, which leads to fixedness of thinking, whereas excessive generality causes chaos, vagueness, and shallowness.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

21번 Lawyers sometimes describe ownership as a bundle of sticks. ① This metaphor was introduced about a century ago, and it has dramatically transformed the teaching and practice of law. ② The metaphor is useful because it helps us see ownership as a grouping of interpersonal rights that can be separated and put back together. ③ When you say It's mine in reference to a resource, often that means you own a lot of the sticks that make up the full bundle: the sell stick, the rent stick, the right to mortgage, license, give away, even destroy the thing. ④ Each of these parties owns a stick in the bundle. ⑤

* mortgage: 저당잡히다 ** tenant: 임차인

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

Often, though, we split the sticks up, as for a piece of land: there may be a landowner, a bank with a mortgage, a tenant with a lease, a plumber with a license to enter the land, an oil company with mineral rights.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

22번 When it comes to the Internet, it just pays to be a little paranoid (but not a lot). ① Given the level of anonymity with all that resides on the Internet, it's sensible to question the validity of any data that you may receive. ② Typically it's to our natural instinct when we meet someone coming down a sidewalk to place yourself in some manner of protective position, especially when they introduce themselves as having known you, much to your surprise. ③ Once we have received that information and it has gone through a cognitive validation, we accept that person as more trustworthy. ④ All this happens in a matter of minutes but is a natural defense mechanism that we perform in the real world. ⑤ However, in the virtual world, we have a tendency to be less defensive, as there appears to be no physical threat to our well-being.

* paranoid: 편집성의 ** anonymity: 익명

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

By design, we set up challenges in which the individual must validate how they know us by presenting scenarios, names or acquaintances, or evidence by which to validate (that is, photographs).

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

23번 ① There are pressures within the museum that cause it to emphasise what happens in the galleries over the activities that take place in its unseen zones. ② In an era when museums are forced to increase their earnings, they often focus their energies on modernising their galleries or mounting temporary exhibitions to bring more and more audiences through the door. ③ The unlit, unglamorous storerooms, if they are ever discussed, are at best presented as service areas that process objects for the exhibition halls. ④ And at worst, as museums pour more and more resources into their publicly visible faces, the spaces of storage may even suffer, their modernisation being kept on hold or being given less and less space to house the expanding collections and serve their complex conservation needs. ⑤

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

In other words, as museums struggle to survive in a competitive economy, their budgets often prioritise those parts of themselves that are consumable: infotainment in the galleries, goods and services in the cafes and the shops.

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☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

24번 Hyper-mobility — the notion that more travel at faster speeds covering longer distances generates greater economic success — seems to be a distinguishing feature of urban areas, where more than half of the world's population currently reside. ① By 2005, approximately 7.5 billion trips were made each day in cities worldwide. ② In 2050, there may be three to four times as many passenger-kilometres travelled as in the year 2000, infrastructure and energy prices permitting. Freight movement could also rise more than threefold during the same period. ③ Mobility flows have become a key dynamic of urbanization, with the associated infrastructure invariably constituting the backbone of urban form. ④ Yet, despite the increasing level of urban mobility worldwide, access to places, activities and services has become increasingly difficult. ⑤ Accordingly, many of the world's cities face an unprecedented accessibility crisis, and are characterized by unsustainable mobility systems.

* freight: 화물

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

Not only is it less convenient — in terms of time, cost and comfort — to access locations in cities, but the very process of moving around in cities generates a number of negative externalities.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

26번 Jean Renoir (1894–1979), a French film director, was born in Paris, France. He was the son of the famous painter Pierre-Auguste Renoir. ① He and the rest of the Renoir family were the models of many of his father's paintings. ② In 1937, he made La Grande Illusion, one of his better-known films. It was enormously successful but was not allowed to show in Germany. ③ During World War II, when the Nazis invaded France in 1940, he went to Hollywood in the United States and continued his career there. ④ He was awarded numerous honors and awards throughout his career, including the Academy Honorary Award in 1975 for his lifetime achievements in the film industry. ⑤ Overall, Jean Renoir's influence as a film-maker and artist endures.

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

At the outbreak of World War I, Jean Renoir was serving in the French army but was wounded in the leg.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

29번 Consider The Wizard of Oz as a psychological study of motivation. Dorothy and her three friends work hard to get to the Emerald City, overcoming barriers, persisting against all adversaries. ① They do so because they expect the Wizard to give them what they are missing. ② For Dorothy, home is not a place but a feeling of security, of comfort with people she loves; it is wherever her heart is. ③ The courage the Lion wants, the intelligence the Scarecrow longs for, and the emotions the Tin Man dreams of are attributes they already possess. ④ They need to think about these attributes not as internal conditions but as positive ways in which they are already relating to others. ⑤ After all, didn't they demonstrate those qualities on the journey to Oz, a journey motivated by little more than an expectation, an idea about the future likelihood of getting something they wanted?

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

Instead, the wonderful (and wise) Wizard makes them aware that they, not he, always had the power to fulfill their wishes.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

30번 To the extent that an agent relies on the prior knowledge of its designer rather than on its own percepts, we say that the agent lacks autonomy. ① A rational agent should be autonomous — it should learn what it can to compensate for partial or incorrect prior knowledge. ② For example, a vacuum-cleaning agent that learns to foresee where and when additional dirt will appear will do better than one that does not. ③ As a practical matter, one seldom requires complete autonomy from the start: when the agent has had little or no experience, it would have to act randomly unless the designer gave some assistance. ④ After sufficient experience of its environment, the behavior of a rational agent can become effectively independent of its prior knowledge. ⑤ Hence, the incorporation of learning allows one to design a single rational agent that will succeed in a vast variety of environments.

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

So, just as evolution provides animals with enough built-in reflexes to survive long enough to learn for themselves, it would be reasonable to provide an artificial intelligent agent with some initial knowledge as well as an ability to learn.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

31번 People have always needed to eat, and they always will. Rising emphasis on self-expression values does not put an end to material desires. ① But prevailing economic orientations are gradually being reshaped. ② People who work in the knowledge sector continue to seek high salaries, but they place equal or greater emphasis on doing stimulating work and being able to follow their own time schedules. Consumption is becoming progressively less determined by the need for sustenance and the practical use of the goods consumed. ③ People pay a premium to eat exotic cuisines that provide an interesting experience or that symbolize a distinctive life-style. ④ The publics of postindustrial societies place growing emphasis on “political consumerism,” such as boycotting goods whose production violates ecological or ethical standards. ⑤ Consumption is less and less a matter of sustenance and more and more a question of life-style — and choice.

* prevail: 우세하다 ** cuisine: 요리

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

People still eat, but a growing component of food's value is determined by its nonmaterial aspects.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

32번 In labor-sharing groups, people contribute labor to other people on a regular basis (for seasonal agricultural work such as harvesting) or on an irregular basis (in the event of a crisis such as the need to rebuild a barn damaged by fire). ① Labor sharing groups are part of what has been called a “moral economy” since no one keeps formal records on how much any family puts in or takes out. ② Instead, accounting is socially regulated. ③ The group has a sense of moral community based on years of trust and sharing. In a certain community of North America, labor sharing is a major economic factor of social cohesion. ④ When a family needs a new barn or faces repair work that requires group labor, a barn-raising party is called. ⑤ Adult men provide manual labor, and adult women provide food for the event. Later, when another family needs help, they call on the same people.

* cohesion: 응집성

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

Many families show up to help.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

33번 Whatever their differences, scientists and artists begin with the same question: can you and I see the same thing the same way? If so, how? ① In this way, he arrives at a reality independent of all observers. ② The artist, on the other hand, relies on the strength of her artistry to effect a marriage between her own subjectivity and that of her readers. ③ To a scientific thinker, this must sound like magical thinking: you're saying you will imagine something so hard it'll pop into someone else's head exactly the way you envision it? ④ The artist has sought the opposite of the scientist's observer-independent reality. ⑤ She creates a reality dependent upon observers, indeed a reality in which human beings must participate in order for it to exist at all.

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

The scientific thinker looks for features of the thing that can be stripped of subjectivity — ideally, those aspects that can be quantified and whose values will thus never change from one observer to the next.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

34번 One of the common themes of the Western philosophical tradition is the distinction between sensual perceptions and rational knowledge. ① Since Plato, the supremacy of rational reason is based on the assertion that it is able to extract true knowledge from experience. ② As the discussion in the Republic helps to explain, perceptions are inherently unreliable and misleading because the senses are subject to errors and illusions. ③ For instance, perception suggests that a figure in the distance is smaller than it really is. ④ Yet, the application of logical reasoning will reveal that the figure only appears small because it obeys the laws of geometrical perspective. ⑤ Nevertheless, even after the perspectival correction is applied and reason concludes that perception is misleading, the figure still appears small, and the truth of the matter is revealed not in the perception of the figure but in its rational representation.

* discourse: 담화 ** geometrical: 기하학의

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

Only the rational discourse has the tools to overcome illusions and to point towards true knowledge.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

35번 Interestingly, experts do not suffer as much as beginners when performing complex tasks or combining multiple tasks. ① Each of these highly practiced skills then demands relatively few cognitive resources, effectively lowering the total cognitive load that experts experience. ② Thus, experts can perform complex tasks and combine multiple tasks relatively easily. ③ This is not because they necessarily have more cognitive resources than beginners; rather, because of the high level of fluency they have achieved in performing key skills, they can do more with what they have. ④ Beginners, on the other hand, have not achieved the same degree of fluency and automaticity in each of the component skills, and thus they struggle to combine skills that experts combine with relative ease and efficiency. ⑤

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

Because experts have extensive practice within a limited domain, the key component skills in their domain tend to be highly practiced and more automated.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

36번 The growing complexity of computer software has direct implications for our global safety and security, particularly as the physical objects upon which we depend — things like cars, airplanes, bridges, tunnels, and implantable medical devices — transform themselves into computer code. ① Physical things are increasingly becoming information technologies. ② Cars are “computers we ride in,” and airplanes are nothing more than “flying Solaris boxes attached to bucketfuls of industrial control systems.” ③ As all this code grows in size and complexity, so too do the number of errors and software bugs. ④ This is the basis for all malware attacks that take advantage of these computer bugs to get the code to do something it was not originally intended to do. ⑤ As computer code grows more elaborate, software bugs flourish and security suffers, with increasing consequences for society at large.

* exploit: 활용하다

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

According to a study by Carnegie Mellon University, commercial software typically has twenty to thirty bugs for every thousand lines of code — 50 million lines of code means 1 million to 1.5 million potential errors to be exploited.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

37번 Darwin saw blushing as uniquely human, representing an involuntary physical reaction caused by embarrassment and self-consciousness in a social environment. ① If we feel awkward, embarrassed or ashamed when we are alone, we don't blush; it seems to be caused by our concern about what others are thinking of us. ② We feel as though others can see through our skin and into our mind. ③ However, while we sometimes want to disappear when we involuntarily go bright red, psychologists argue that blushing actually serves a positive social purpose. ④ When we blush, it's a signal to others that we recognize that a social norm has been broken; it is an apology for a faux pas. ⑤ Maybe our brief loss of face benefits the long-term cohesion of the group. Interestingly, if someone blushes after making a social mistake, they are viewed in a more favourable light than those who don't blush.

* faux pas: 실수

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

Studies have confirmed that simply being told you are blushing brings it on.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

38번 As particular practices are repeated over time and become more widely shared, the values that they embody are reinforced and reproduced and we speak of them as becoming ‘institutionalized’. ① In some cases, this institutionalization has a formal face to it, with rules and protocols written down, and specialized roles created to ensure that procedures are followed correctly. ② The main institutions of state — parliament, courts, police and so on — along with certain of the professions, exhibit this formal character. Other social institutions, perhaps the majority, are not like this; science is an example. ③ Although scientists are trained in the substantive content of their discipline, they are not formally instructed in ‘how to be a good scientist’. ④ Instead, much like the young child learning how to play ‘nicely’, the apprentice scientist gains his or her understanding of the moral values inherent in the role by absorption from their colleagues — socialization. ⑤

* apprentice: 도제, 견습 ** inherent: 내재된

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

We think that these values, along with the values that inform many of the professions, are under threat, just as the value of the professions themselves is under threat.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

39번 When trees grow together, nutrients and water can be optimally divided among them all so that each tree can grow into the best tree it can be. ① If you “help” individual trees by getting rid of their supposed competition, the remaining trees are bereft. ② They send messages out to their neighbors unsuccessfully, because nothing remains but stumps. Every tree now grows on its own, giving rise to great differences in productivity. ③ As a result, they are fit and grow better, but they aren’t particularly long-lived. This is because a tree can be only as strong as the forest that surrounds it. ④ And there are now a lot of losers in the forest. Weaker members, who would once have been supported by the stronger ones, suddenly fall behind. ⑤ Whether the reason for their decline is their location and lack of nutrients, a passing sickness, or genetic makeup, they now fall prey to insects and fungi.

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

Some individuals photosynthesize like mad until sugar positively bubbles along their trunk.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

40번 The evolutionary process works on the genetic variation that is available. ① It follows that natural selection is unlikely to lead to the evolution of perfect, ‘maximally fit’ individuals. ② Rather, organisms come to match their environments by being ‘the fittest available’ or ‘the fittest yet’: they are not ‘the best imaginable’. ③ Part of the lack of fit arises because the present properties of an organism have not all originated in an environment similar in every respect to the one in which it now lives. ④ For many millions of years, the evolution of vertebrates has been limited to what can be achieved by organisms with a vertebral column. ⑤ Moreover, much of what we now see as precise matches between an organism and its environment may equally be seen as constraints: koala bears live successfully on Eucalyptus foliage, but, from another perspective, koala bears cannot live without Eucalyptus foliage.

* vertebrate: 척추동물

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

Over the course of its evolutionary history, an organism’s remote ancestors may have evolved a set of characteristics — evolutionary ‘baggage’ — that subsequently constrain future evolution.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

41-42번 Many negotiators assume that all negotiations involve a fixed pie. Negotiators often approach integrative negotiation opportunities as zero-sum situations or win-lose exchanges. Those who believe in the mythical fixed pie assume that parties' interests stand in opposition, with no possibility for integrative settlements and mutually beneficial trade-offs, so they suppress efforts to search for them. ① In a hiring negotiation, a job applicant who assumes that salary is the only issue may insist on \$75,000 when the employer is offering \$70,000. ② Only when the two parties discuss the possibilities further do they discover that moving expenses and starting date can also be negotiated, which may accelerate resolution of the salary issue. The tendency to see negotiation in fixed-pie terms varies depending on how people view the nature of a given conflict situation. ③ This was shown in a clever experiment by Harinck, de Dreu, and Van Vianen involving a simulated negotiation between prosecutors and defense lawyers over jail sentences. ④ Some participants were told to view their goals in terms of personal gain (e.g., arranging a particular jail sentence will help your career), others were told to view their goals in terms of effectiveness (a particular sentence is most likely to prevent recidivism), and still others were told to focus on values (a particular jail sentence is fair and just). ⑤ Negotiators focusing on values were least likely to see the problem in fixed-pie terms and more inclined to approach the situation cooperatively. Stressful conditions such as time constraints contribute to this common misperception, which in turn may lead to less integrative agreements.

* prosecutor: 검사 ** recidivism: 상습적 범행

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

Negotiators focusing on personal gain were most likely to come under the influence of fixed-pie beliefs and approach the situation competitively.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

43-45번 When invited by her mother to go shopping after lunch, Ellen hesitantly replied, "Sorry, Mom. I have an English essay assignment I need to finish." Her mother persisted, "Come on! Your father's birthday is just around the corner, and you wanted to buy his birthday present by yourself." ① Ellen suddenly realized that her father's birthday was just two days away. So she altered her original plan to do the assignment in the library and decided to go to the shopping mall with her mother. Upon arrival at the shopping center, her mother inquired, "Ellen, have you decided what to buy for his birthday present?" She quickly replied, "I would like to buy him a pair of soccer shoes." ② Ellen knew that her father had joined the morning soccer club recently and needed some new soccer shoes. She entered a shoe store and selected a pair of red soccer shoes. After buying the present, she told her mother, "Mom, now, I'm going to do my assignment in the cafe while you are shopping." Ellen wanted to get a strawberry smoothie in the cafe, but it was sold out. So she bought a yogurt smoothie instead. The cafe was not very busy for a Saturday afternoon, and Ellen settled at a large table to work on her assignment. ③ One of them came over to Ellen's table and politely asked, "Could you possibly move to that smaller table?" Ellen replied, "It's okay. I was just leaving anyway." She hurriedly gathered her assignment leaving the shoe bag behind under the table. "It must be in the cafe," Ellen suddenly exclaimed when she realized the gift for her father was missing upon returning home. ④ She felt so disheartened, worrying it would be impossible to find it. "Why don't you call the cafe?" suggested her mother. When she phoned the cafe and asked about the shoe bag, the manager said that she would check and let her know. ⑤ After a few minutes, she called back and told Ellen that she had just discovered it. Ellen was so pleased that the birthday gift had been found.

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

However, after a while, a group of students came in, and there weren't any large tables left.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

4단계 어법 문제

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

18번 Dear Custard Valley Park members,
Custard Valley Park's grand reopening event ①will be held on June 1st. For this ②exciting occasion, we are offering free admission to all visitors on the reopening day. There will be a food stand ③selling ice cream and snacks. We would like to invite you, our valued members, to celebrate this event. Please come and explore the park's new features such as tennis courts and a flower garden. Just relax and enjoy the beautiful scenery. We are confident ④that you will love the new changes, and we are looking forward ⑤to see you soon.
Sincerely,
Katherine Carter
Park Management Team

111. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?¹¹¹⁾

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

19번 While the mechanic worked on her car, Jennifer walked back and forth in the waiting room. She was deeply ①concerned about how much it was going to cost to get her car ②fix. Her car's engine had started making noises and kept losing power that morning, and she had heard that replacing an engine could be very expensive. After a few minutes, the mechanic came back into the waiting room. "I've got some good news. It was just a dirty spark plug. I already ③wiped it clean and your car is as good as new." He handed her the bill and when she checked it, the overall cost of repairs came to less than ten dollars. That was far less than she ④had expected and she felt at ease, ⑤knowing she could easily afford it.

112. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?¹¹²⁾

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

20번 Certain hindrances to multifaceted creative activity may lie in premature specialization, i.e., ①having to choose the direction of education or to focus on developing one ability too early in life. However, development of creative ability in one domain may enhance effectiveness in other domains ②that requires similar skills, and flexible switching between generality and specificity is helpful to productivity in many domains. Excessive specificity may result in information from outside the domain ③being underestimated and unavailable, which leads to fixedness of thinking, whereas excessive generality causes chaos, vagueness, and shallowness. Both tendencies pose a threat to the transfer of knowledge and skills between domains. What should therefore be optimal for the development of cross-domain creativity ④is support for young people in taking up creative challenges in a specific domain and coupling it with encouragement ⑤to apply knowledge and skills in, as well as from, other domains, disciplines, and tasks.

113. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?¹¹³⁾

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

21번 Lawyers sometimes describe ownership as a bundle of sticks. This metaphor ①was introduced about a century ago, and it has dramatically transformed the teaching and practice of law. The metaphor is useful because it helps us ②see ownership as a grouping of interpersonal rights that can be separated and put back together. When you say It's mine in reference to a resource, often ③that means you own a lot of the sticks that make up the full bundle: the sell stick, the rent stick, the right to mortgage, license, give away, even destroy the thing. Often, though, we ④split the sticks up, as for a piece of land: there may be a landowner, a bank with a mortgage, a tenant with a lease, a plumber with a license to enter the land, an oil company with mineral rights. Each of these parties ⑤own a stick in the bundle.

* mortgage: 저당잡히다 ** tenant: 임차인

114. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?114)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

22번 When it comes to the Internet, it just pays to be a little paranoid (but not a lot). ①Given the level of anonymity with all that resides on the Internet, it's sensible to question the validity of any data ②that you may receive. Typically it's to our natural instinct when we meet someone coming down a sidewalk to place yourself in some manner of protective position, especially when they introduce themselves as having known you, much to your surprise. By design, we set up challenges ③which the individual must validate how they know us by presenting scenarios, names or acquaintances, or evidence ④by which to validate (that is, photographs). Once we have received that information and it has gone through a cognitive validation, we accept that person as more trustworthy. All this happens in a matter of minutes but is a natural defense mechanism that we perform in the real world. However, in the virtual world, we have a tendency ⑤to be less defensive, as there appears to be no physical threat to our well-being.

* paranoid: 편집성의 ** anonymity: 익명

115. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?115)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

23번 There are pressures within the museum ①that causes it to emphasise what happens in the galleries over the activities that take place in its unseen zones. In an era when museums ②are forced to increase their earnings, they often focus their energies on modernising their galleries or mounting temporary exhibitions to bring more and more audiences through the door. In other words, as museums struggle to survive in a competitive economy, their budgets often prioritise those parts of ③themselves that are consumable: infotainment in the galleries, goods and services in the cafes and the shops. The unlit, unglamorous storerooms, if they are ever discussed, are at best presented as service areas that process objects for the exhibition halls. And at worst, as museums pour more and more resources into their publicly visible faces, the spaces of storage may even suffer, their modernisation ④being kept on hold or being given less and less space to house the expanding collections and ⑤serve their complex conservation needs.

116. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?116)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

24번 Hyper-mobility — the notion ①that more travel at faster speeds covering longer distances generates greater economic success — seems to be a distinguishing feature of urban areas, ②which more than half of the world's population currently reside. By 2005, approximately 7.5 billion trips were made each day in cities worldwide. In 2050, there may be three to four times as many passenger-kilometres ③travelled as in the year 2000, infrastructure and energy prices permitting. Freight movement could also rise more than threefold during the same period. Mobility flows have become a key dynamic of urbanization, with the associated infrastructure invariably ④constituting the backbone of urban form. Yet, despite the increasing level of urban mobility worldwide, access to places, activities and services has become increasingly difficult. Not only is it less convenient — in terms of time, cost and comfort — to access locations in cities, but the very process of moving around in cities generates a number of negative externalities. Accordingly, many of the world's cities face an unprecedented accessibility crisis, and ⑤are characterized by unsustainable mobility systems.

* freight: 화물

117. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?117)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

26번 Jean Renoir (1894–1979), a French film director, ① was born in Paris, France. He was the son of the famous painter Pierre–Auguste Renoir. He and the rest of the Renoir family were the models of many of his father’s paintings. At the outbreak of World War I, Jean Renoir ② was serving in the French army but was wounded in the leg. In 1937, he made La Grande Illusion, one of his better-known films. It was enormously successful but was not allowed to show in Germany. ③ While World War II, when the Nazis invaded France in 1940, he went to Hollywood in the United States and continued his career there. He ④ was awarded numerous honors and awards throughout his career, ⑤ including the Academy Honorary Award in 1975 for his lifetime achievements in the film industry. Overall, Jean Renoir’s influence as a film–maker and artist endures.

118. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (118)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

29번 Consider The Wizard of Oz as a psychological study of motivation. Dorothy and her three friends work hard to get to the Emerald City, ① overcoming barriers, persisting against all adversaries. They do so because they expect the Wizard to give them ② what they are missing. Instead, the wonderful (and wise) Wizard makes them aware that they, not he, always had the power to fulfill their wishes. For Dorothy, home is not a place but a feeling of security, of comfort with people she loves; it is wherever her heart is. The courage the Lion wants, the intelligence the Scarecrow ③ longs for, and the emotions the Tin Man dreams of are attributes they already possess. They need to think about these attributes not as internal conditions but as positive ways ④ which they are already relating to others. After all, didn’t they demonstrate those qualities on the journey to Oz, a journey ⑤ motivated by little more than an expectation, an idea about the future likelihood of getting something they wanted?

119. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (119)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

30번 ① To the extent that an agent relies on the prior knowledge of its designer rather than on its own percepts, we say that the agent lacks autonomy. A rational agent should be autonomous – it should learn what it can to compensate for partial or incorrect prior knowledge. For example, a vacuum–cleaning agent that learns to foresee where and when additional dirt will appear will do better than one ② that is not. As a practical matter, one seldom requires complete autonomy from the start: when the agent has had little or no experience, it would have to act randomly unless the designer gave some assistance. So, just as evolution ③ provides animals with enough built–in reflexes to survive long enough to learn for themselves, it would be reasonable to provide an artificial intelligent agent with some initial knowledge as well as an ability ④ to learn. After sufficient experience of its environment, the behavior of a rational agent can become effectively independent of its prior knowledge. Hence, the incorporation of learning allows one ⑤ to design a single rational agent that will succeed in a vast variety of environments.

120. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (120)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

31번 People have always needed to eat, and they always will. Rising emphasis on self–expression values does not put an end to material desires. But ① prevailing economic orientations are gradually being reshaped. People ② who work in the knowledge sector continue to seek high salaries, but they place equal or greater emphasis on doing stimulating work and being able to follow their own time schedules. Consumption is becoming progressively less determined by the need for sustenance and the practical use of the goods ③ consumed. People still eat, but a growing component of food’s value is determined by its nonmaterial aspects. People pay a premium to eat exotic cuisines that provide an interesting experience or that symbolize a distinctive life–style. The publics of postindustrial societies ④ placing growing emphasis on “political consumerism,” such as boycotting goods ⑤ whose production violates ecological or ethical standards. Consumption is less and less a matter of sustenance and more and more a question of life–style – and choice.

* prevail: 우세하다 ** cuisine: 요리

121. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (121)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

32번 In labor-sharing groups, people ①contribute labor to other people on a regular basis (for seasonal agricultural work such as harvesting) or on an irregular basis (in the event of a crisis such as the need to rebuild a barn damaged by fire). Labor sharing groups are part of ②what has been called a “moral economy” since no one keeps formal records on how much any family puts in or takes out. Instead, accounting ③is socially regulated. The group has a sense of moral community based on years of trust and sharing. In a certain community of North America, labor sharing is a major economic factor of social cohesion. When a family needs a new barn or faces repair work ④that require group labor, a barn-raising party is called. Many families show up to help. Adult men provide manual labor, and adult women provide food for the event. Later, when another family needs help, they ⑤call on the same people.

* cohesion: 응집성

122. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (122)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

33번 Whatever their differences, scientists and artists begin with the same question: can you and I see the same thing the same way? If so, how? The scientific thinker looks for features of the thing ①that can be stripped of subjectivity — ideally, those aspects that can be quantified and ②who values will thus never change from one observer to the next. In this way, he arrives at a reality independent of all observers. The artist, on the other hand, ③relies on the strength of her artistry to effect a marriage between her own subjectivity and that of her readers. To a scientific thinker, this must sound like magical thinking: you’re saying you will imagine something so hard it’ll pop into someone else’s head exactly ④the way you envision it? The artist has sought the opposite of the scientist’s observer-independent reality. She creates a reality dependent upon observers, indeed a reality ⑤in which human beings must participate in order for it to exist at all.

123. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (123)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

34번 One of the common themes of the Western philosophical tradition ①is the distinction between sensual perceptions and rational knowledge. Since Plato, the supremacy of rational reason is based on the assertion that it is able to extract true knowledge from experience. As the discussion in the Republic ②helps to explain, perceptions are inherently unreliable and misleading because the senses are subject to errors and illusions. Only the rational discourse has the tools to overcome illusions and to point towards true knowledge. For instance, perception suggests that a figure in the distance is smaller than ③it really does. Yet, the application of logical reasoning will reveal that the figure only appears small because it obeys the laws of geometrical perspective. Nevertheless, even after the perspectival correction ④is applied and reason concludes that perception is misleading, the figure still appears small, and the truth of the matter ⑤is revealed not in the perception of the figure but in its rational representation.

* discourse: 담화 ** geometrical: 기하학의

124. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (124)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

35번 Interestingly, experts do not suffer as much as beginners when ①performing complex tasks or combining multiple tasks. Because experts have extensive practice within a limited domain, the key component skills in their domain tend to be ②highly practiced and more automated. Each of these highly practiced skills then demands relatively few cognitive resources, ③effectively lower the total cognitive load that experts experience. Thus, experts can perform complex tasks and combine multiple tasks relatively easily. ④This is not because they necessarily have more cognitive resources than beginners; rather, because of the high level of fluency they have achieved in performing key skills, they can do more with what they have. Beginners, on the other hand, have not achieved the same degree of fluency and automaticity in each of the component skills, and thus they struggle ⑤to combine skills that experts combine with relative ease and efficiency.

125. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (125)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

36번 The growing complexity of computer software has direct implications for our global safety and security, particularly as the physical objects ①which we depend — things like cars, airplanes, bridges, tunnels, and implantable medical devices — transform themselves into computer code. Physical things are increasingly becoming information technologies. Cars are “computers ②we ride in,” and airplanes are nothing more than “flying Solaris boxes attached to bucketfuls of industrial control systems.” As all this code grows in size and complexity, so too ③do the number of errors and software bugs. According to a study by Carnegie Mellon University, commercial software typically has twenty to thirty bugs for every thousand lines of code — 50 million lines of code means 1 million to 1.5 million potential errors ④to be exploited. This is the basis for all malware attacks that take advantage of these computer bugs to get the code to do something it was not originally intended to do. As computer code grows ⑤more elaborate, software bugs flourish and security suffers, with increasing consequences for society at large.

126. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?126)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

37번 Darwin saw blushing as uniquely human, representing an involuntary physical reaction ①caused by embarrassment and self-consciousness in a social environment. If we feel awkward, embarrassed or ashamed when we are alone, we don't blush; it seems to be caused by our concern about ②what others are thinking of us. Studies have confirmed that simply being told you are blushing ③bring it on. We feel as though others can see through our skin and into our mind. However, while we sometimes want to disappear when we involuntarily go bright red, psychologists argue that blushing actually serves a positive social purpose. When we blush, it's a signal to others ④that we recognize that a social norm has been broken; it is an apology for a faux pas. Maybe our brief loss of face benefits the long-term cohesion of the group. Interestingly, if someone blushes ⑤after making a social mistake, they are viewed in a more favourable light than those who don't blush.

127. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?127)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

38번 As particular practices are repeated over time and become more widely shared, the values ①that they embody are reinforced and reproduced and we speak of them as becoming ‘institutionalized’. In some cases, this institutionalization has a formal face to it, with rules and protocols written down, and specialized roles ②creating to ensure that procedures are followed correctly. The main institutions of state — parliament, courts, police and so on — along with certain of the professions, exhibit this formal character. Other social institutions, perhaps the majority, are not like this; science is an example. Although scientists ②are trained in the substantive content of their discipline, they are not formally instructed in ‘how to be a good scientist’. Instead, much like the young child learning how to play ‘nicely’, the apprentice scientist gains his or her understanding of the moral values ④inherent in the role by absorption from their colleagues — socialization. We think that these values, along with the values that inform many of the professions, ⑤are under threat, just as the value of the professions themselves is under threat.

* apprentice: 도제, 견습 ** inherent: 내재된

128. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?128)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

39번 When trees grow together, nutrients and water can be optimally divided among them all so that each tree can grow into the best tree ①it can be. If you “help” individual trees by getting rid of their supposed competition, the remaining trees are bereft. They send messages out to their neighbors unsuccessfully, because nothing remains but stumps. Every tree now ②grows on its own, giving rise to great differences in productivity. Some individuals photosynthesize like mad until sugar positively bubbles along their trunk. As a result, they ③are fit and grow better, but they aren't particularly long-lived. This is because a tree can be only as strong as the forest that surrounds it. And there are now a lot of losers in the forest. Weaker members, who would once have been supported by the stronger ones, ④suddenly falling behind. Whether the reason for their decline is their location and lack of nutrients, a passing sickness, or genetic makeup, they now ⑤fall prey to insects and fungi.

* bereft: 잃은 ** stump: 그루터기 *** photosynthesize: 광합성하다

129. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?129)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

40번 The evolutionary process works on the genetic variation that is available. ①It follows that natural selection is unlikely to lead to the evolution of perfect, 'maximally fit' individuals. Rather, organisms come to match their environments by being 'the fittest available' or 'the fittest yet': they are not 'the best imaginable'. Part of the lack of fit ②arises because the present properties of an organism have not all originated in an environment similar in every respect to the one ③in which it now lives. Over the course of its evolutionary history, an organism's remote ancestors may have evolved a set of characteristics — evolutionary 'baggage' — that subsequently constrain future evolution. For many millions of years, the evolution of vertebrates has been limited to ④what can be achieved by organisms with a vertebral column. Moreover, much of what we now see as precise matches between an organism and its environment may equally ⑤see as constraints: koala bears live successfully on Eucalyptus foliage, but, from another perspective, koala bears cannot live without Eucalyptus foliage.

* vertebrate: 척추동물

130. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?¹³⁰⁾

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

41-42번 Many negotiators assume that all negotiations involve a fixed pie. Negotiators often approach integrative negotiation opportunities as zero-sum situations or win-lose exchanges. Those who believe in the mythical fixed pie assume ①that parties' interests stand in opposition, with no possibility for integrative settlements and mutually beneficial trade-offs, so they suppress efforts to search for them. In a hiring negotiation, a job applicant who assumes that salary is the only issue may insist on \$75,000 when the employer is offering \$70,000. Only when the two parties discuss the possibilities further ②they discover that moving expenses and starting date can also be negotiated, which may accelerate resolution of the salary issue. The tendency to see negotiation in fixed-pie terms varies depending on how people view the nature of a given conflict situation. This was shown in a clever experiment by Harinck, de Dreu, and Van Vianen involving a simulated negotiation between prosecutors and defense lawyers over jail sentences. Some participants ③were told to view their goals in terms of personal gain (e.g., arranging a particular jail sentence will help your career), others were told to view their goals in terms of effectiveness (a particular sentence is most likely to prevent recidivism), and still others were told to focus on values (a particular jail sentence is fair and just). Negotiators focusing on personal gain were most likely to come under the influence of fixed-pie beliefs and approach the situation competitively. Negotiators ⑤focusing on values were least likely to see the problem in fixed-pie terms and more inclined to approach the situation cooperatively. Stressful conditions such as time constraints contribute to this common misperception, which in turn may lead to less integrative agreements.

* prosecutor: 검사 ** recidivism: 상습적 범행

131. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?¹³¹⁾

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

43-45번 When ①invited by her mother to go shopping after lunch, Ellen hesitantly replied, "Sorry, Mom. I have an English essay assignment I need to finish." Her mother persisted, "Come on! Your father's birthday is just around the corner, and you wanted to buy his birthday present by yourself." Ellen suddenly ②realized that her father's birthday was just two days away. So she altered her original plan to do the assignment in the library and decided to go to the shopping mall with her mother. Upon arrival at the shopping center, her mother inquired, "Ellen, have you decided what to buy for his birthday present?" She quickly replied, "I would like to buy him a pair of soccer shoes." Ellen knew that her father ③had joined the morning soccer club recently and needed some new soccer shoes. She entered a shoe store and selected a pair of red soccer shoes. After buying the present, she told her mother, "Mom, now, I'm going to do my assignment in the cafe while you are shopping." Ellen wanted to get a strawberry smoothie in the cafe, but it was sold out. So she bought a yogurt smoothie instead. The cafe was not very busy for a Saturday afternoon, and Ellen settled at a large table to work on her assignment. However, after a while, a group of students came in, and there weren't any large tables ④left. One of them came over to Ellen's table and politely asked, "Could you possibly move to that smaller table?" Ellen replied, "It's okay. I was just leaving anyway." She hurriedly gathered her assignment leaving the shoe bag behind under the table. "It must be in the cafe," Ellen suddenly exclaimed when she realized the gift for her father was missing upon returning home. She felt so disheartened, worrying it would be impossible to find it. "Why don't you call the cafe?" suggested her mother. When she phoned the cafe and asked about the shoe bag, the manager said that she would check and let her know. After a few minutes, she called back and told Ellen that she had just discovered it. Ellen was ⑤so pleasing that the birthday gift had been found.

132. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (132)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

5단계 어휘의 적절성

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

18번 Dear Custard Valley Park members,

Custard Valley Park's grand ①reopening event will be held on June 1st. For this exciting occasion, we are offering free ②admission to all visitors on the reopening day. There will be a food stand selling ice cream and snacks. We would like to invite you, our ③valued members, to celebrate this event. Please come and explore the park's new ④features such as tennis courts and a flower garden. Just relax and enjoy the beautiful scenery. We are ⑤unsure that you will love the new changes, and we are looking forward to seeing you soon. Sincerely,

Katherine Carter

Park Management Team

133. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?133)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

19번 While the mechanic worked on her car, Jennifer walked back and forth in the waiting room. She was deeply ①concerned about how much it was going to cost to get her car fixed. Her car's engine had started making noises and kept ②losing power that morning, and she had heard that replacing an engine could be very ③expensive. After a few minutes, the mechanic came back into the waiting room. "I've got some good news. It was just a dirty spark plug. I already wiped it clean and your car is as good as new." He handed her the bill and when she checked it, the overall cost of repairs came to less than ten dollars. That was ④far less than she had expected and she felt ⑤overwhelmed, knowing she could easily afford it.

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

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

20번 Certain ①hindrances to multifaceted creative activity may lie in premature specialization, i.e., having to choose the direction of education or to focus on developing one ability too early in life. However, development of creative ability in one domain may ②dilute effectiveness in other domains that require similar skills, and ③flexible switching between generality and specificity is helpful to productivity in many domains. Excessive specificity may result in information from outside the domain being underestimated and unavailable, which leads to fixedness of thinking, whereas ④excessive generality causes chaos, vagueness, and shallowness. Both tendencies pose a threat to the transfer of knowledge and skills between domains. What should therefore be optimal for the development of cross-domain creativity is support for young people in taking up creative challenges in a specific domain and coupling it with ⑤encouragement to apply knowledge and skills in, as well as from, other domains, disciplines, and tasks.

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

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

21번 Lawyers sometimes describe ownership as a bundle of sticks. This ①metaphor was introduced about a century ago, and it has dramatically ②transformed the teaching and practice of law. The metaphor is useful because it helps us see ownership as a grouping of interpersonal rights that can be ③converged and put back together. When you say It's mine in reference to a resource, often that means you own a lot of the sticks that make up the full bundle: the sell stick, the rent stick, the right to mortgage, license, give away, even destroy the thing. Often, though, we ④split the sticks up, as for a piece of land: there may be a landowner, a bank with a mortgage, a tenant with a lease, a plumber with a license to enter the land, an oil company with mineral rights. Each of these parties ⑤owns a stick in the bundle.

* mortgage: 저당잡히다 ** tenant: 임차인

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

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

22번 When it comes to the Internet, it just pays to be a little paranoid (but not a lot). Given the level of ① anonymity with all that resides on the Internet, it's sensible to question the ② validity of any data that you may receive. Typically it's to our natural instinct when we meet someone coming down a sidewalk to place yourself in some manner of protective position, especially when they introduce themselves as having known you, much to your surprise. By design, we set up challenges in which the individual must ③ validate how they know us by presenting scenarios, names or acquaintances, or evidence by which to validate (that is, photographs). Once we have received that information and it has gone through a cognitive validation, we ④ reject that person as more trustworthy. All this happens in a matter of minutes but is a natural defense mechanism that we perform in the real world. However, in the virtual world, we have a tendency to be ⑤ less defensive, as there appears to be no physical threat to our well-being.

* paranoid: 편집성의 ** anonymity: 익명

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

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

23번 There are pressures within the museum that cause it to ① emphasise what happens in the galleries over the activities that take place in its unseen zones. In an era when museums are forced to increase their earnings, they often focus their energies on modernising their galleries or mounting temporary exhibitions to bring more and more audiences through the door. In other words, as museums struggle to survive in a competitive economy, their budgets often ② prioritise those parts of themselves that are consumable: infotainment in the galleries, goods and services in the cafes and the shops. The unlit, ③ unglamorous storerooms, if they are ever discussed, are at best presented as service areas that process objects for the exhibition halls. And at worst, as museums pour more and more resources into their publicly ④ intangible faces, the spaces of storage may even suffer, their modernisation being kept on hold or being given less and less space to house the ⑤ expanding collections and serve their complex conservation needs.

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

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

24번 Hyper-mobility — the notion that more travel at faster speeds covering longer distances ① generates greater economic success — seems to be a distinguishing feature of urban areas, where more than half of the world's population currently ② reside. By 2005, approximately 7.5 billion trips were made each day in cities worldwide. In 2050, there may be three to four times as many passenger-kilometres travelled as in the year 2000, infrastructure and energy prices permitting. Freight movement could also rise more than threefold during the same period. Mobility flows have become a key dynamic of urbanization, with the associated infrastructure invariably ③ constituting the backbone of urban form. Yet, despite the increasing level of urban mobility worldwide, access to places, activities and services has become increasingly ④ difficult. Not only is it less convenient — in terms of time, cost and comfort — to access locations in cities, but the very process of moving around in cities generates a number of negative externalities. Accordingly, many of the world's cities face an unprecedented accessibility crisis, and are characterized by ⑤ sustainable mobility systems.

* freight: 화물

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

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

26번 Jean Renoir (1894–1979), a French film director, was born in Paris, France. He was the son of the famous painter Pierre-Auguste Renoir. He and the rest of the Renoir family were the models of many of his father's paintings. At the ① outbreak of World War I, Jean Renoir was ② serving in the French army but was wounded in the leg. In 1937, he made La Grande Illusion, one of his better-known films. It was enormously ③ successful but was not allowed to show in Germany. During World War II, when the Nazis invaded France in 1940, he went to Hollywood in the United States and continued his career there. He was ④ deprived of numerous honors and awards throughout his career, including the Academy Honorary Award in 1975 for his lifetime achievements in the film industry. Overall, Jean Renoir's influence as a film-maker and artist ⑤ endures.

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

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

29번 Consider The Wizard of Oz as a psychological study of motivation. Dorothy and her three friends work hard to get to the Emerald City, ①overcoming barriers, persisting against all adversaries. They do so because they expect the Wizard to give them what they are ②missing. Instead, the wonderful (and wise) Wizard makes them aware that they, not he, always had the power to fulfill their wishes. For Dorothy, home is not a place but a feeling of security, of comfort with people she loves; it is wherever her heart is. The courage the Lion wants, the intelligence the Scarecrow ③longs for, and the emotions the Tin Man dreams of are attributes they already possess. They need to think about these attributes not as ④eternal conditions but as positive ways in which they are already relating to others. After all, didn't they ⑤demonstrate those qualities on the journey to Oz, a journey motivated by little more than an expectation, an idea about the future likelihood of getting something they wanted?

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

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

30번 To the extent that an agent relies on the ①prior knowledge of its designer rather than on its own percepts, we say that the agent lacks ②autonomy. A rational agent should be autonomous — it should learn what it can to compensate for partial or incorrect prior knowledge. For example, a vacuum-cleaning agent that learns to foresee where and when additional dirt will appear will do better than one that does not. As a practical matter, one seldom ③requires complete autonomy from the start: when the agent has had little or no experience, it would have to act randomly unless the designer gave some ④assistance. So, just as evolution provides animals with enough built-in reflexes to survive long enough to learn for themselves, it would be reasonable to provide an artificial intelligent agent with some initial knowledge as well as an ability to learn. After sufficient experience of its environment, the behavior of a rational agent can become effectively ⑤dependent on its prior knowledge. Hence, the incorporation of learning allows one to design a single rational agent that will succeed in a vast variety of environments.

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

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

31번 People have always needed to eat, and they always will. Rising emphasis on self-expression values does not put an end to ①material desires. But prevailing economic orientations are gradually being reshaped. People who work in the knowledge sector continue to seek high salaries, but they place equal or greater ②emphasis on doing stimulating work and being able to follow their own time schedules. Consumption is becoming progressively less determined by the need for sustenance and the practical use of the goods ③consumed. People still eat, but a growing component of food's value is determined by its ④material aspects. People pay a premium to eat exotic cuisines that provide an interesting experience or that symbolize a distinctive life-style. The publics of postindustrial societies place growing emphasis on "political consumerism," such as boycotting goods whose production violates ecological or ⑤ethical standards. Consumption is less and less a matter of sustenance and more and more a question of life-style — and choice.

* prevail: 우세하다 ** cuisine: 요리

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

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

32번 In labor-sharing groups, people ①contribute labor to other people on a regular basis (for seasonal agricultural work such as harvesting) or on an ②irregular basis (in the event of a crisis such as the need to rebuild a barn damaged by fire). Labor sharing groups are part of what has been called a "moral economy" since no one keeps formal records on how much any family puts in or takes out. Instead, accounting is ③socially regulated. The group has a sense of moral community based on years of trust and sharing. In a certain community of North America, labor sharing is a major economic factor of social ④cohesion. When a family needs a new barn or faces repair work that requires group labor, a barn-raising party is called. Many families ⑤show off to help. Adult men provide manual labor, and adult women provide food for the event. Later, when another family needs help, they call on the same people.

* cohesion: 응집성

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

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

33번 Whatever their differences, scientists and artists begin with the same question: can you and I see the same thing the same way? If so, how? The scientific thinker looks for features of the thing that can be stripped of **①objectivity** — ideally, those aspects that can be quantified and whose values will thus never change from one observer to the next. In this way, he arrives at a reality **②independent** of all observers. The artist, on the other hand, relies on the strength of her artistry to effect a marriage between her own subjectivity and that of her readers. To a scientific thinker, this must sound like **③magical** thinking: you're saying you will imagine something so hard it'll pop into someone else's head exactly the way you envision it? The artist has sought the **④opposite** of the scientist's observer-independent reality. She creates a reality dependent upon observers, indeed a reality in which human beings must **⑤participate** in order for it to exist at all.

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

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

34번 One of the common themes of the Western philosophical tradition is the **①distinction** between sensual perceptions and rational knowledge. Since Plato, the supremacy of rational reason is based on the **②assertion** that it is able to extract true knowledge from experience. As the discussion in the Republic helps to explain, perceptions are inherently **③unreliable** and misleading because the senses are subject to errors and illusions. Only the rational discourse has the tools to overcome illusions and to point towards true knowledge. For instance, perception suggests that a figure in the distance is smaller than it really is. Yet, the application of logical reasoning will **④conceal** that the figure only appears small because it obeys the laws of geometrical perspective. Nevertheless, even after the perspectival correction is applied and reason concludes that perception is misleading, the figure still appears small, and the truth of the matter is revealed not in the perception of the figure but in its **⑤rational** representation.

* discourse: 담화 ** geometrical: 기하학의

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

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

35번 Interestingly, experts do not suffer as much as beginners when performing complex tasks or combining multiple tasks. Because experts have **①extensive** practice within a **②limited** domain, the key component skills in their domain tend to be highly practiced and more **③automated**. Each of these highly practiced skills then demands relatively **④many** cognitive resources, effectively lowering the total cognitive load that experts experience. Thus, experts can perform complex tasks and combine multiple tasks relatively easily. This is not because they necessarily have **⑤more** cognitive resources than beginners; rather, because of the high level of fluency they have achieved in performing key skills, they can do more with what they have. Beginners, on the other hand, have not achieved the same degree of fluency and automaticity in each of the component skills, and thus they struggle to combine skills that experts combine with relative ease and efficiency.

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

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

36번 The growing complexity of computer software has direct implications for our global safety and security, particularly as the physical objects upon which we depend — things like cars, airplanes, bridges, tunnels, and implantable medical devices — **①transform** themselves into computer code. Physical things are increasingly becoming information technologies. Cars are “computers we ride in,” and airplanes are nothing more than “flying Solaris boxes **②detached from** bucketfuls of industrial control systems.” As all this code grows in size and complexity, so too do the number of errors and software bugs. According to a study by Carnegie Mellon University, commercial software typically has twenty to thirty bugs for every thousand lines of code — 50 million lines of code means 1 million to 1.5 million potential errors to be **③exploited**. This is the basis for all malware attacks that take advantage of these computer bugs to get the code to do something it was not originally **④intended** to do. As computer code grows more elaborate, software bugs **⑤flourish** and security suffers, with increasing consequences for society at large.

* exploit: 활용하다

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

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

37번 Darwin saw blushing as ①uniquely human, representing an involuntary physical reaction caused by embarrassment and self-consciousness in a social environment. If we feel awkward, embarrassed or ashamed when we are alone, we don't blush; it seems to be caused by our concern about what others are thinking of us. Studies have ②disproved that simply being told you are blushing brings it on. We feel as though others can see through our skin and into our mind. However, while we sometimes want to disappear when we ③involuntarily go bright red, psychologists argue that blushing actually serves a positive social purpose. When we blush, it's a signal to others that we recognize that a social norm has been ④broken; it is an apology for a faux pas. Maybe our brief loss of face benefits the long-term cohesion of the group. Interestingly, if someone blushes after making a social mistake, they are viewed in a more ⑤favourable light than those who don't blush.

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

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

38번 As particular practices are repeated over time and become more widely shared, the values that they ①embody are reinforced and reproduced and we speak of them as becoming '②institutionalized'. In some cases, this institutionalization has a formal face to it, with rules and protocols written down, and specialized roles created to ensure that procedures are followed correctly. The main institutions of state — parliament, courts, police and so on — along with certain of the professions, exhibit this formal character. Other social institutions, perhaps the majority, are not like this; science is an example. Although scientists are trained in the ③substantive content of their discipline, they are not formally instructed in 'how to be a good scientist'. Instead, much like the young child learning how to play 'nicely', the apprentice scientist gains his or her understanding of the moral values ④trivial in the role by absorption from their colleagues — socialization. We think that these values, along with the values that inform many of the professions, are under threat, just as the value of the professions themselves is ⑤under threat.

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

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

39번 When trees grow together, nutrients and water can be optimally ①divided among them all so that each tree can grow into the best tree it can be. If you "help" individual trees by getting rid of their supposed competition, the remaining trees are bereft. They send messages out to their neighbors ②unsuccessfully, because nothing remains but stumps. Every tree now grows on its own, giving rise to great ③similarities in productivity. Some individuals photosynthesize like mad until sugar positively bubbles along their trunk. As a result, they are fit and grow better, but they aren't particularly long-lived. This is because a tree can be only as strong as the forest that surrounds it. And there are now a lot of losers in the forest. Weaker members, who would once have been ④supported by the stronger ones, suddenly fall behind. Whether the reason for their ⑤decline is their location and lack of nutrients, a passing sickness, or genetic makeup, they now fall prey to insects and fungi.

* bereft: 잃은 ** stump: 그루터기 *** photosynthesize: 광합성하다

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

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

40번 The evolutionary process works on the genetic ①variation that is available. It follows that natural selection is ②unlikely to lead to the evolution of perfect, 'maximally fit' individuals. Rather, organisms come to match their environments by being 'the fittest available' or 'the fittest yet': they are not 'the best imaginable'. Part of the lack of fit arises because the present properties of an organism have not all originated in an environment ③different in every respect to the one in which it now lives. Over the course of its evolutionary history, an organism's remote ancestors may have evolved a set of characteristics — evolutionary 'baggage' — that subsequently constrain future evolution. For many millions of years, the evolution of vertebrates has been ④limited to what can be achieved by organisms with a vertebral column. Moreover, much of what we now see as precise matches between an organism and its environment may equally be seen as ⑤constraints: koala bears live successfully on Eucalyptus foliage, but, from another perspective, koala bears cannot live without Eucalyptus foliage.

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

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

41-42번 Many negotiators assume that all negotiations involve a fixed pie. Negotiators often approach ① integrative negotiation opportunities as zero-sum situations or win-lose exchanges. Those who believe in the mythical fixed pie assume that parties' interests stand in ② opposition, with no possibility for integrative settlements and mutually beneficial trade-offs, so they suppress efforts to search for them. In a hiring negotiation, a job applicant who assumes that salary is the only issue may insist on \$75,000 when the employer is offering \$70,000. Only when the two parties discuss the possibilities further do they discover that moving expenses and starting date can also be negotiated, which may accelerate resolution of the salary issue. The tendency to see negotiation in fixed-pie terms varies depending on how people view the nature of a given conflict situation. This was shown in a clever experiment by Harinck, de Dreu, and Van Vianen involving a simulated negotiation between prosecutors and defense lawyers over jail sentences. Some participants were told to view their goals in terms of personal gain (e.g., arranging a particular jail sentence will help your career), others were told to view their goals in terms of ③ effectiveness (a particular sentence is most likely to prevent recidivism), and still others were told to focus on values (a particular jail sentence is fair and just). Negotiators focusing on personal gain were most likely to come under the influence of fixed-pie beliefs and approach the situation ④ competitively. Negotiators focusing on values were least likely to see the problem in fixed-pie terms and ⑤ less inclined to approach the situation cooperatively. Stressful conditions such as time constraints contribute to this common misperception, which in turn may lead to less integrative agreements.

* prosecutor: 검사 ** recidivism: 상습적 범행

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

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

43-45번 When invited by her mother to go shopping after lunch, Ellen ① hesitantly replied, "Sorry, Mom. I have an English essay assignment I need to finish." Her mother persisted, "Come on! Your father's birthday is just around the corner, and you wanted to buy his birthday present by yourself." Ellen suddenly realized that her father's birthday was just two days away. So she ② stuck to her original plan to do the assignment in the library and decided to go to the shopping mall with her mother. Upon arrival at the shopping center, her mother inquired, "Ellen, have you decided what to buy for his birthday present?" She quickly replied, "I would like to buy him a pair of soccer shoes." Ellen knew that her father had joined the morning soccer club recently and needed some new soccer shoes. She entered a shoe store and selected a pair of red soccer shoes. After buying the present, she told her mother, "Mom, now, I'm going to do my ③ assignment in the cafe while you are shopping." Ellen wanted to get a strawberry smoothie in the cafe, but it was sold out. So she bought a yogurt smoothie instead. The cafe was not very busy for a Saturday afternoon, and Ellen settled at a large table to work on her assignment. However, after a while, a group of students came in, and there weren't any large tables left. One of them came over to Ellen's table and politely asked, "Could you possibly move to that smaller table?" Ellen replied, "It's okay. I was just leaving anyway." She hurriedly gathered her assignment leaving the shoe bag behind under the table. "It must be in the cafe," Ellen suddenly ④ exclaimed when she realized the gift for her father was missing upon returning home. She felt so disheartened, worrying it would be impossible to find it. "Why don't you call the cafe?" suggested her mother. When she phoned the cafe and asked about the shoe bag, the manager said that she would check and let her know. After a few minutes, she called back and told Ellen that she had just discovered it. Ellen was so ⑤ pleased that the birthday gift had been found.

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

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

6단계 어법 주관식으로 암기

철저한 암기를 위한 주관식으로 연습

155. 아래 글의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현들을 글의 맥락과 어법에 알맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.
(올바른 표현은 필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 155)

18번 Dear Custard Valley Park members,

Custard Valley Park's grand reopening event will (hold) on June 1st. For this (excited) occasion, we are (offered) free admission to all visitors on the reopening day. There will be a food stand (sell) ice cream and snacks. We would like to invite you, our (value) members, to celebrate this event. Please come and explore the park's new features such as tennis courts and a flower garden. Just relax and enjoy the beautiful scenery. We are confident (what) you will love the new changes, and we are looking forward to (see) you soon.

Sincerely,

Katherine Carter

Park Management Team

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

19번 While the mechanic worked on her car, Jennifer walked back and forth in the waiting room. She was deeply (concerned) about how much it was going to cost to get her car (fix). Her car's engine (start) making noises and kept (from losing) power that morning, and she had heard that replacing an engine could be very expensive. After a few minutes, the mechanic came back into the waiting room. "I've got some good news. It was just a dirty spark plug. I already (wiped it clean) and your car is as good as new." He handed her the bill and when she checked it, the overall cost of repairs came to less than ten dollars. That was (far less than) she (expect) and she (felt with ease), (known) she could easily afford it.

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

20번 Certain hindrances to multifaceted creative activity (may lay) in premature specialization, i.e., (have to) choose the direction of education or to focus on developing one ability too early in life. However, development of creative ability in one domain may enhance effectiveness in other domains (that requires) similar skills, and flexible switching between generality and specificity is helpful to productivity in many domains. Excessive specificity may result in information from outside the domain (underestimate) and unavailable, (which lead to) fixedness of thinking, whereas excessive generality causes chaos, vagueness, and shallowness. Both tendencies pose a threat to the transfer of knowledge and skills between domains. (What) should therefore be optimal for the development of cross-domain creativity is support for young people in taking up creative challenges in a specific domain and coupling it with encouragement (apply) knowledge and skills in, as well as from, other domains, disciplines, and tasks.

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

21번 Lawyers sometimes describe ownership as a bundle of sticks. This metaphor (introduce) about a century ago, and it has dramatically transformed the teaching and practice of law. The metaphor is useful because it helps us (seen) ownership as a grouping of interpersonal rights that can (separate) and put back together. When you say It's mine in reference to a resource, often (which) means you own a lot of the sticks (that makes up) the full bundle: the sell stick, the rent stick, the right to mortgage, license, give away, even destroy the thing. Often, though, we split the sticks up, as for a piece of land: there may be a landowner, a bank with a mortgage, a tenant with a lease, a plumber with a license to enter the land, an oil company with mineral rights. Each of these parties (own) a stick in the bundle.

* mortgage: 저당잡히다 ** tenant: 임차인

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

22번 When it comes to the Internet, it just pays to be a little paranoid (but not a lot). (Give) the level of anonymity with all that (residing) on the Internet, it's sensible to question the validity of any data (what) you may receive. Typically it's to our natural instinct when we meet someone coming down a sidewalk to place (you) in some manner of protective position, especially when they introduce (them) as (having known) you, much to your surprise. By design, we set up challenges (which) the individual must validate how they know us by presenting scenarios, names or acquaintances, or evidence (which) to validate (that is, photographs). Once we have received that information and it has gone through a cognitive validation, we accept (what) person as more trustworthy. All this happens in a matter of minutes but is a natural defense mechanism (what) we perform in the real world. However, in the virtual world, we have a tendency (to be less defensive), as there appears to be no physical threat to our well-being.

* paranoid: 편집성의 ** anonymity: 익명

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

23번 There are pressures within the museum (that causes) it to emphasise (what) happens in the galleries over the activities (that takes place) in its unseen zones. In an era when museums are forced to increase their earnings, they often focus their energies on (modernise) their galleries or mounting temporary exhibitions to bring more and more audiences through the door. In other words, as museums struggle to survive in a competitive economy, their budgets often (prioritise) those parts of themselves that are consumable: infotainment in the galleries, goods and services in the cafes and the shops. The unlit, unglamorous storerooms, if they are ever discussed, (being) at best presented as service areas that process objects for the exhibition halls. And at worst, as museums pour more and more resources into their publicly visible faces, the spaces of storage may even suffer, their modernisation (is kept on hold) or (is given) less and less space to house the expanding collections and serve their complex conservation needs.

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

24번 Hyper-mobility — the notion (which) more travel at faster speeds covering longer distances (generate) greater economic success — (seem) to be a distinguishing feature of urban areas, (which) more than half of the world's population currently (reside). By 2005, approximately 7.5 billion trips were made each day in cities worldwide. In 2050, there may be three to four times as many passenger-kilometres (travel) as in the year 2000, infrastructure and energy prices (permitting). Freight movement could also rise more than threefold during the same period. Mobility flows have become a key dynamic of urbanization, with the associated infrastructure invariably (constituted) the backbone of urban form. Yet, (though) the increasing level of urban mobility worldwide, access to places, activities and services has become increasingly difficult. Not only (it is less convenient) — in terms of time, cost and comfort — to access locations in cities, but the very process of moving around in cities (generate) a number of negative externalities. Accordingly, many of the world's cities (face) an unprecedented accessibility crisis, and (characterize) unsustainable mobility systems.

* freight: 화물

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

26번 Jean Renoir (1894–1979), a French film director, was born in Paris, France. He was the son of the famous painter Pierre-Auguste Renoir. He and the rest of the Renoir family (were) the models of many of his father's paintings. At the outbreak of World War I, Jean Renoir (was served) in the French army but was wounded in the leg. In 1937, he made La Grande Illusion, one of his better-known films. It was enormously successful but was not allowed to show in Germany. (While) World War II, when the Nazis invaded France in 1940, he went to Hollywood in the United States and (continue) his career there. He (award) numerous honors and awards throughout his career, including the Academy Honorary Award in 1975 for his lifetime achievements in the film industry. Overall, Jean Renoir's influence as a film-maker and artist (endure).

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

29번 Consider The Wizard of Oz as a psychological study of motivation. Dorothy and her three friends (work) hard to get to the Emerald City, (overcome) barriers, (persist) against all adversaries. They do so because they expect the Wizard to give them (that) they are missing. Instead, the wonderful (and wise) Wizard makes them aware (that) they, not he, always had the power to fulfill their wishes. For Dorothy, home is not a place but a feeling of security, of comfort with people she loves; it is (wherever) her heart is. The courage the Lion wants, the intelligence the Scarecrow longs for, and the emotions the Tin Man dreams of (being) attributes they already possess. They need to think about these attributes not as internal conditions but as positive ways (which) they are already relating to others. After all, didn't they demonstrate those qualities on the journey to Oz, a journey (motivate) little more than an expectation, an idea about the future likelihood of getting something they wanted?

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

30번 To the extent (that) an agent relies on the prior knowledge of its designer rather than on its own percepts, we say (what) the agent lacks autonomy. A rational agent should be autonomous — it should learn what it can (compensate) for partial or incorrect prior knowledge. For example, a vacuum-cleaning agent that learns to foresee where and when additional dirt will appear (will do better) than one that (is not). As a practical matter, one seldom requires complete autonomy from the start: when the agent has had little or no experience, it would have to act (randomly) unless the designer gave some assistance. So, just as evolution provides animals (for) enough built-in reflexes to survive (enough long) to learn for themselves, it would be reasonable to provide an artificial intelligent agent with some initial knowledge as well as an ability to learn. After sufficient experience of its environment, the behavior of a rational agent can become (effective) independent of its prior knowledge. Hence, the incorporation of learning allows one (design) a single rational agent that will succeed in a vast variety of environments.

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

31번 People have always needed to eat, and they always will. Rising emphasis on self-expression values (do not) put an end to material desires. But prevailing economic orientations are gradually being reshaped. People (whose) work in the knowledge sector continue to seek high salaries, but they place equal or greater emphasis on doing (stimulating) work and being able to follow their own time schedules. Consumption is becoming progressively less (determine) the need for sustenance and the practical use of the goods (consume). People still eat, but a growing component of food's value is determined by its nonmaterial aspects. People pay a premium to eat exotic cuisines that provide an (interested) experience or that symbolize a distinctive life-style. The publics of postindustrial societies (to place) growing emphasis on "political consumerism," such as boycotting goods (who) production violates ecological or ethical standards. Consumption is less and less a matter of sustenance and more and more a question of life-style — and choice.

* prevail: 우세하다 ** cuisine: 요리

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

32번 In labor-sharing groups, people contribute labor to other people on a regular basis (for seasonal agricultural work such as harvesting) or on an irregular basis (in the event of a crisis such as the need to rebuild a barn damaged by fire). Labor sharing groups are part of (which) has been called a "moral economy" since no one keeps formal records on (how much does any family put in) or takes out. Instead, accounting is socially (regulate). The group has a sense of moral community based on years of trust and sharing. In a certain community of North America, labor sharing is a major economic factor of social cohesion. When a family needs a new barn or (face) repair work (what) requires group labor, a barn-raising party is called. Many families show up to help. Adult men provide manual labor, and adult women provide food for the event. Later, when another family needs help, they call on the same people.

* cohesion: 응집성

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

33번 (Whatever) their differences, scientists and artists begin with the same question: can you and I see the same thing the same way? If so, how? The scientific thinker looks for features of the thing that (can stripe of) subjectivity — ideally, those aspects that can (quantify) and (who) values will thus never change from one observer to the next. In this way, he arrives at a reality independent of all observers. The artist, on the other hand, (relying on) the strength of her artistry to effect a marriage between her own subjectivity and that of her readers. To a scientific thinker, this must sound (alike) magical thinking: you're saying you will imagine something so hard it'll pop into someone else's head exactly the way you envision it? The artist has sought the opposite of the scientist's observer-independent reality. She creates a reality dependent upon observers, indeed a reality (which) human beings must participate in order (for it to exist) at all.

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

34번 One of the common themes of the Western philosophical tradition (is) the distinction between sensual perceptions and rational knowledge. Since Plato, the supremacy of rational reason is based on the assertion (which) it is able to extract true knowledge from experience. As the discussion in the Republic (help to explain), perceptions are inherently unreliable and misleading because the senses are subject to errors and illusions. Only the rational discourse has the tools to overcome illusions and (to point towards) true knowledge. For instance, perception suggests that a figure in the distance is smaller than (it really does). Yet, the application of logical reasoning will reveal (what) the figure only appears small because it obeys the laws of geometrical perspective. Nevertheless, even after the perspectival correction is applied and reason concludes that perception is misleading, the figure still appears small, and the truth of the matter (reveal) not in the perception of the figure but in its rational representation.

* discourse: 담화 ** geometrical: 기하학의

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

35번 Interestingly, experts do not suffer as much as beginners when (perform) complex tasks or combining multiple tasks. Because experts have extensive practice within a limited domain, the key component skills in their domain (tend to be) highly practiced and more (automate). Each of these highly practiced skills then (demands) relatively few cognitive resources, effectively (lower) the total cognitive load that experts experience. Thus, experts can perform complex tasks and combine multiple tasks relatively easily. This is not (why) they necessarily have more cognitive resources than beginners; rather, because of the high level of fluency (they have achieved) in performing key skills, they can do more with (what) they have. Beginners, on the other hand, have not achieved the same degree of fluency and automaticity in each of the component skills, and thus they struggle to combine skills that experts combine (with relative ease and efficiency).

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

36번 The (grow) complexity of computer software has direct implications for our global safety and security, particularly as the physical objects (which) we depend — things like cars, airplanes, bridges, tunnels, and implantable medical devices — (transforming) themselves into computer code. Physical things are increasingly becoming information technologies. Cars are “computers we (ride in),” and airplanes are nothing more than “flying Solaris boxes (attach) bucketfuls of industrial control systems.” As all this code grows in size and complexity, so too (is) the number of errors and software bugs. According to a study by Carnegie Mellon University, commercial software typically has twenty to thirty bugs for (every thousand line) of code — 50 million lines of code means 1 million to 1.5 million potential errors (to exploit). This is the basis for all malware attacks that take advantage of these computer bugs to get the code (do) something it was not originally intended to do. As computer code grows more elaborate, software bugs flourish and security suffers, with (increase) consequences for society at large.

* exploit: 활용하다

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

37번 Darwin saw blushing as uniquely human, (represent) an involuntary physical reaction (cause) embarrassment and self-consciousness in a social environment. If we feel awkward, (embarrassing) or ashamed when we are alone, we don't blush; it seems to be (cause) our concern about what others are thinking of us. Studies have confirmed (what) simply being told you are blushing (bring it on). We feel as though others can see through our skin and into our mind. However, while we sometimes want to disappear when we involuntarily go bright red, psychologists argue that blushing actually serves a positive social purpose. When we blush, it's a signal to others that we recognize that a social norm (has broken); it is an apology for a faux pas. Maybe our brief loss of face (benefits from) the long-term cohesion of the group. Interestingly, if someone blushes after (made) a social mistake, they (view) in a more favourable light than those who don't blush.

* faux pas: 실수

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

38번 As particular practices are repeated over time and become more (widely share), the values that they embody (reinforce and reproduce) and we speak of them as becoming 'institutionalized'. In some cases, this institutionalization has a formal face to it, with rules and protocols (write down), and specialized roles (create) to ensure (that) procedures are followed correctly. The main institutions of state — parliament, courts, police and so on — along with certain of the professions, (to exhibit) this formal character. Other social institutions, perhaps the majority, (are not alike this); science is an example. Although scientists are trained in the substantive content of their discipline, they are not formally instructed in 'how to be a good scientist'. Instead, much like the young child (learns) how to play 'nicely', the apprentice scientist gains his or her understanding of the moral values (inherently) in the role by absorption from their colleagues — socialization. We think that these values, along with the values that inform many of the professions, (being) under threat, just as the value of the professions themselves is under threat.

* apprentice: 도제, 견습 ** inherent: 내재된

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

39번 When trees grow together, nutrients and water can (optimally divide) among them all so that each tree can grow into the best tree (it can be). If you “help” individual trees by getting rid of their supposed competition, the remaining trees are bereft. They send messages out to their neighbors unsuccessfully, because nothing remains but stumps. (Every trees) now grows on its own, (give rise to) great differences in productivity. Some individuals photosynthesize like mad until sugar positively bubbles along their trunk. As a result, they are fit and grow better, but they aren’t particularly long-lived. (This is why) a tree can be only (as strongly as) the forest that surrounds it. And there are now a lot of losers in the forest. Weaker members, (they) would once have been supported by the stronger ones, suddenly (fall behind). Whether the reason for their decline is their location and lack of nutrients, a passing sickness, or genetic makeup, they now fall prey to insects and fungi.

* bereft: 잃은 ** stump: 그루터기 *** photosynthesize: 광합성하다

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

40번 The evolutionary process works on the genetic variation (what) is available. (It follows that) natural selection is unlikely to lead to the evolution of perfect, ‘maximally fit’ individuals. Rather, organisms come to match their environments by being ‘the fittest available’ or ‘the fittest yet’: they are not ‘the best imaginable’. Part of the lack of fit (arise) because the present properties of an organism have not all originated in an environment similar in (every respects) to the one (which) it now lives. Over the course of its evolutionary history, an organism’s remote ancestors (should have evolved) a set of characteristics — evolutionary ‘baggage’ — that subsequently constrain future evolution. For many millions of years, the evolution of vertebrates has been limited to (what can achieve) organisms with a vertebral column. Moreover, much of what we now see as precise matches between an organism and its environment may equally (see) as constraints: koala bears live successfully on Eucalyptus foliage, but, from another perspective, koala bears cannot live without Eucalyptus foliage.

* vertebrate: 척추동물

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

41-42번 Many negotiators assume (what) all negotiations involve a fixed pie. Negotiators often (approach at) integrative negotiation opportunities as zero-sum situations or win-lose exchanges. Those who believe in the mythical fixed pie assume that parties' interests stand in opposition, with no possibility for integrative settlements and mutually beneficial trade-offs, so they suppress efforts to search (for them). In a hiring negotiation, a job applicant who assumes that salary is the only issue may insist on \$75,000 when the employer is offering \$70,000. Only when the two parties discuss the possibilities further (they discover that) moving expenses and starting date can also (be negotiated), (that) may accelerate resolution of the salary issue. The tendency to see negotiation in fixed-pie terms (varying) depending on how people view the nature of a given conflict situation. This was shown in a clever experiment by Harinck, de Dreu, and Van Vianen involving a simulated negotiation between prosecutors and defense lawyers over jail sentences. Some participants (were said to view) their goals in terms of personal gain (e.g., arranging a particular jail sentence will help your career), others were told to view their goals in terms of effectiveness (a particular sentence is most likely to prevent recidivism), and still others were told to focus on values (a particular jail sentence is fair and just). Negotiators (focus on) personal gain were most likely to come under the influence of fixed-pie beliefs and approach the situation competitively. Negotiators focusing on values were least likely to see the problem in fixed-pie terms and more inclined to approach the situation (cooperative). Stressful conditions such as time constraints contribute to this common misperception, (where) in turn may lead to less integrative agreements.

* prosecutor: 검사 ** recidivism: 상습적 범행

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

43-45번 When (invite) her mother to go shopping after lunch, Ellen hesitantly replied, "Sorry, Mom. I have an English essay assignment I need to finish." Her mother persisted, "Come on! Your father's birthday (is just around the corner), and you wanted to buy his birthday present (by yourself)." Ellen suddenly realized (what) her father's birthday was just two days away. So she altered her original plan to do the assignment in the library and decided to go to the shopping mall with her mother. Upon arrival at the shopping center, her mother inquired, "Ellen, have you decided (what to buy) for his birthday present?" She quickly replied, "I would like to buy him a pair of soccer shoes." Ellen knew that her father (join) the morning soccer club recently and needed some new soccer shoes. She (entered into) a shoe store and selected a pair of red soccer shoes. After (buy) the present, she told her mother, "Mom, now, I'm going to do my assignment in the cafe while you are shopping." Ellen wanted to get a strawberry smoothie in the cafe, but it was sold out. So she bought a yogurt smoothie instead. The cafe was not very busy for a Saturday afternoon, and Ellen settled at a large table to work on her assignment. However, after a while, a group of students came in, and there weren't any large tables (leave). One of them came over to Ellen's table and politely asked, "Could you possibly move to that smaller table?" Ellen replied, "It's okay. I was just leaving anyway." She hurriedly gathered her assignment (leave) the shoe bag behind under the table. "It must be in the cafe," Ellen suddenly exclaimed when she realized the gift for her father was missing upon returning home. She felt so (dishearten), worrying it would be impossible to find it. "Why don't you call the cafe?" suggested her mother. When she phoned the cafe and asked about the shoe bag, the manager said that she would check and let her (to know). After a few minutes, she called back and told Ellen that she had just discovered it. Ellen was so (pleasing) that the birthday gift had been found.

7단계 본문 내용의 이해

177. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어들을 채워 넣으세요.(177)

Custard Valley 공원 회원께
6월 1일에 Custard Valley 공원의 성대한 재개장 행사가 열릴 것입니다. 이 신나는 행사를 위해 재개장 당일 모든 방문객에게 무료입장을 제공합니다. 아이스크림과 간식을 판매하는 음식 노점이 있을 것입니다. 이 행사를 축하하기 위해 우리의 소중한 회원인 여러분을 초대하고 싶습니다. 테니스 코트와 꽃 정원 등 공원의 새로운 특별 시설을 오셔서 둘러보시기를 바랍니다. 그저 긴장을 풀고 아름다운 경치를 즐기십시오. 새로운 변화를 매우 좋아하실 것으로 확신하며 곧 다시 뵙기를 고대하고 있습니다.

18번 Dear Custard Valley Park members,

Custard Valley Park's grand _____ event will be held on June 1st. For this _____ occasion, we are offering _____ to all visitors on the reopening day. There will be a food stand selling ice cream and snacks. We would like to _____ you, our _____ members, to celebrate this event. Please come and explore the park's new features such as tennis courts and a flower garden. Just relax and enjoy the beautiful scenery. We are _____ that you will love the new changes, and we are looking forward to _____ you soon.

Sincerely,

Katherine Carter

Park Management Team

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

정비공이 그녀의 차를 수리하는 동안 Jennifer는 대기실을 왔다 갔다 했다. 그녀는 차를 수리하는 데 비용이 얼마나 들지 매우 근심스러웠다. 그날 아침부터 차의 엔진에서 소음이 나기 시작하고 계속 시동이 꺼졌고, 엔진 교체는 매우 비쌀 수 있다는 말을 들었기 때문이다. 몇 분 후 정비공이 대기실로 돌아왔다. “좋은 소식이 좀 있습니다. 그냥 점화 플러그가 더러웠을 뿐입니다. 제가 이미 깨끗하게 닦았고, 손님 차는 새 차처럼 깨끗해졌습니다.” 그는 그녀에게 청구서를 건넸고, 그녀가 확인해 보니 전체 수리 비용은 10달러도 되지 않았다. 예상했던 것보다 훨씬 적은 금액이었으며, 그녀는 쉽게 감당할 수 있다는 사실을 알고 안심했다.

19번 While the _____ worked on her car, Jennifer walked back and forth in the waiting room. She was deeply _____ about how much it was going to cost to get her car _____. Her car's engine had started making noises and kept losing power that morning, and she had heard that replacing an engine could be very _____. After a few minutes, the mechanic came back into the waiting room. “I've got some good news. It was just a dirty spark plug. I already wiped it clean and your car is as good as new.” He handed her the bill and when she checked it, the overall cost of repairs came to _____ ten dollars. That was far less than she had expected and she felt at _____, knowing she could easily _____ it.

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

다면적인 창의적 활동에 대한 어떤 방해 요인은 너무 이른 전문화, 즉 인생의 너무 이른 시기에 교육 방향을 선택하거나 한 가지 능력 개발에 집중해야 하는 것에 있을 수 있다. 그러나 한 영역에서의 창의적 능력 개발은 비슷한 기술을 필요로 하는 다른 영역에서 효과를 높일 수 있으며, 일반성과 특수성 사이의 유연한 전환은 많은 영역에서 생산성에 도움이 된다. 지나친 특수성은 해당 영역 외부로부터 오는 정보가 과소평가 되고 활용할 수 없게 되는 결과를 낳을 수 있어 사고의 고정성으로 이어지는 반면, 지나친 일반성은 혼돈, 모호함, 얕음을 초래한다. 두 가지 경향 모두 영역 간 지식과 기술 이전에 대한 위협이 된다. 그러므로 영역 간 창의성 개발을 위해 옹당 최선인 것은 특정한 영역에서 창의적인 도전을 하기 시작할 때 젊은이들을 지원하고 그것을 다른 영역, 분야, 과업으로부터 나온 지식과 기술을 적용할 뿐만 아니라, 다른 영역, 분야, 과업에 지식과 기술을 적용하도록 장려하는 것과 결합하는 것이다.

20번 Certain _____ to multifaceted _____ may lie in _____, i.e., having to choose the direction of education or to focus on developing one ability _____ in life. However, development of creative ability in one domain may _____ in other domains that require similar skills, and _____ switching between _____ and _____ is helpful to _____ in many domains. Excessive _____ may result in information from outside the domain being _____ and _____, which leads to _____ of thinking, whereas excessive _____ causes chaos, vagueness, and shallowness. Both tendencies pose a threat to the _____ of _____ and skills between domains. What should therefore be _____ for the development of _____ creativity is support for young people in taking up creative challenges in a _____ domain and coupling it with encouragement to apply knowledge and skills in, as well as from, _____ domains, disciplines, and tasks.

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

변호사들은 때로는 소유권을 ‘막대 다발’로 묘사한다. 이 비유는 약 1세기 전에 도입되었고, 법학 교육과 실무를 극적으로 변화시켰다. 그 비유는 그것이 우리가 소유권을 분리될 수 있고 다시 합쳐질 수 있는 대인 관계적인 권리의 모음으로 보는 것을 도와주기 때문에 유용하다. 어떤 자원에 관해 ‘그것은 내 것이다.’라고 말할 때, 흔히 그것은 여러분이 전체 다발을 구성하는 많은 막대, 즉 판매 막대, 임대 막대, 저당잡히고, 허가하고, 증여하며, 심지어 그것을 파괴할 권리를 소유한다는 것을 의미한다. 그러나 우리는 흔히 토지 한 면에 대해서처럼 그 막대들을 분할한다. 즉 땅주인, 저당권을 가진 은행, 임대차 계약을 맺은 세입자, 토지 진입 면허를 가진 배관공, 광물에 대한 권리를 가진 석유 회사가 있을 수 있다. 이러한 각 당사자는 그 다발의 막대 하나를 소유한다.

21번 Lawyers sometimes describe _____ as a _____ of sticks. This _____ was introduced about a century ago, and it has dramatically transformed the teaching and practice of law. The metaphor is useful because it helps us see ownership as a grouping of _____ rights that can be _____ and put back together. When you say It's mine in _____ to a resource, often that means you own a lot of the sticks that _____ the full bundle: the sell stick, the rent stick, the right to mortgage, license, give away, even destroy the thing. Often, though, we _____ the sticks up, as for a piece of land: there may be a landowner, a bank with a mortgage, a tenant with a lease, a plumber with a license to enter the land, an oil company with mineral rights. Each of these parties _____ a stick in the bundle.

* mortgage: 저당잡히다 ** tenant: 임차인

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

인터넷에 관한 한, (많이는 아니고) 약간 편집적이게 되는 것이 이득이 될 따름이다. 인터넷에 있는 모든 것의 익명성 수준을 고려할 때, 여러분이 받을지도 모르는 어떤 자료든 그것의 타당성에 대해 의문을 제기하는 것이 합리적이다. 일반적으로 우리가 인도를 따라 내려오는 누군가를 만날 때, 특히 너무 놀랍게도 그들이 여러분을 알고 있었다고 자신을 소개할 때, 여러분이 스스로 어떤 방식의 방어적인 자세를 취하는 것은 우리의 자연스러운 본능이다. 일부러 우리는 시나리오나, 이름이나 지인, 혹은 그것으로 입증할 증거 (말하자면, 사진)를 제시함으로써 그 사람이 우리를 어떻게 아는지를 입증해야만 하는 과제를 설정한다. 일단 우리가 그 정보를 받고 그것이 인지적 검증을 통과하면, 우리는 그 사람을 더 신뢰할 수 있다고 받아들인다. 이 모든 것이 몇 분 안에 일어나지만, 우리가 현실 세계에서 수행하는 자연스러운 방어 기제이다. 하지만, 가상 세계에서는 우리의 행복에 물리적인 위협이 없는 것처럼 보이기 때문에 우리는 덜 방어적인 경향이 있다.

22번 When it comes to the Internet, it just pays to be a little _____ (but not a lot). Given the level of _____ with all that resides on the Internet, it's sensible to _____ the _____ of any data that you may receive. Typically it's to our natural instinct when we meet someone coming down a sidewalk to place yourself in some manner of _____ position, especially when they introduce themselves as having known you, much to your surprise. By design, we set up challenges in which the individual must _____ how they know us by presenting scenarios, names or acquaintances, or evidence by which to _____ (that is, photographs). Once we have received that information and it has gone through a _____, we _____ that person as more _____. All this happens in a matter of minutes but is a natural defense mechanism that we perform in the real world. However, in the virtual world, we have a tendency to be _____, as there appears to be no physical threat to our well-being.

* paranoid: 편집성의 ** anonymity: 익명

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

박물관의 보이지 않는 구역에서 일어나는 활동보다 갤러리에서 발생하는 것을 강조하게 만드는 박물관 '내부의' 압력이 있다. 박물관의 수입을 늘리도록 박물관이 강요당하는 시대에, 박물관은 점점 더 많은 관객을 문으로 데려오기 위해 자기 갤러리를 현대화하거나 일시적인 전시회를 시작하는 데 흔히 자기 에너지를 집중시킨다. 다시 말해서, 박물관이 경쟁 경제에서 살아남기 위해 고군분투할 때, 그것의 예산은 흔히 갤러리의 인포테인먼트, 카페와 상점의 상품과 서비스와 같은 소비할 수 있는 박물관 자체의 부분을 우선시한다. 불이 켜져 있지 않은 매력 없는 저장실은, 그것들이 논의가 된다고 해도, 기껏해야 전시 홀에 둘 물건을 처리하는 서비스 공간으로 제시된다. 그리고 최악의 경우 박물관이 공개적으로 보이는 걸면에 점점 더 많은 자원을 쏟아붓기 때문에, 저장 공간의 현대화가 보류되거나 확장되는 소장품을 보관하고 그것의 복잡한 보존상의 요구를 충족시킬 공간이 점점 줄어들게 되어 저장 공간은 더 나빠질지도 모른다.

23번 There are _____ within the museum that cause it to _____ what happens in the galleries over the activities that take place in its _____ zones. In an era when museums are forced to increase their earnings, they often focus their energies on modernising their galleries or mounting temporary exhibitions to bring more and more audiences through the door. In other words, as museums struggle to survive in a _____ economy, their budgets often _____ those parts of themselves that are _____: infotainment in the galleries, goods and services in the cafes and the shops. The unlit, unglamorous storerooms, if they are ever discussed, are at best presented as service areas that process objects for the exhibition halls. And at worst, as museums pour more and more resources into their _____ faces, the spaces of storage may even suffer, their modernisation being kept on hold or being given less and less space to house the expanding collections and serve their complex _____ needs.

183. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어들을 채워 넣으세요.183)

더 먼 거리를 더 빠른 속도로 더 많이 이동하는 것이 더 큰 경제적 성공을 만든다는 개념인 하이퍼 모빌리티는 현재 세계 인구의 절반보다 더 많은 사람이 거주하는 도시 지역의 두드러진 특징인 것으로 보인다. 2005년까지 전 세계 도시에서 매일 약 75억 건의 이동이 이루어졌다. 2050년에는 사회 기반 시설 및 에너지 가격이 하락하는 한, 2000년보다 서너 배 더 많은 인킬로미터를 이동할 지도 모른다. 화물 이동도 같은 기간 세 배보다 더 많이 증가할 수 있다. 이동성 흐름은 관련 사회 기반 시설이 변함없이 도시 형태의 중추를 구성하면서 도시화의 핵심 동력이 되었다. 그러나 전 세계적으로 증가하는 도시 이동성 수준에도 불구하고, 장소, 활동 및 서비스에 대한 접근은 점점 더 어려워졌다. 시간, 비용 및 편안함 측면에서 보면, 도시에서 장소에 접근하는 것이 덜 편리할 뿐만 아니라, 도시에서 돌아다니는 바로 그 과정이 많은 부정적인 외부 효과를 발생시킨다. 그에 따라 세계의 많은 도시는 전례 없는 접근성 위기를 직면하고 지속 불가능한 이동성 시스템을 특징으로 한다.

24번 Hyper-mobility — the notion that more travel at _____ speeds covering _____ distances _____ greater economic success — seems to be a _____ feature of urban areas, where more than half of the world's population currently reside. By 2005, approximately 7.5 billion trips were made each day in cities worldwide. In 2050, there may be three to four times as many passenger-kilometres travelled as in the year 2000, infrastructure and energy prices permitting. _____ could also rise more than threefold during the same period. Mobility flows have become a key _____ of urbanization, with the associated infrastructure invariably _____ the backbone of urban form. Yet, despite the increasing level of urban mobility worldwide, access to places, activities and services has become increasingly difficult. Not only is it less _____ — in terms of time, cost and comfort — to access locations in cities, but the very process of moving around in cities generates a number of _____ externalities. Accordingly, many of the world's cities face an _____ crisis, and are characterized by _____ mobility systems.

* freight: 화물

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

프랑스 영화감독인 Jean Renoir(1894 ~ 1979)는 프랑스 파리에서 태어났다. 그는 유명 화가 Pierre-Auguste Renoir의 아들이었다. 그와 나머지 Renoir 가족은 아버지의 그림 다수의 모델이었다. 제1차 세계대전이 발발했을 때, Jean Renoir는 프랑스 군에 복무 중이었지만, 다리에 부상을 입었다. 1937년에 그는 자신의 더 잘 알려진 영화 중 하나인 La Grande Illusion을 만들었다. 그것은 엄청나게 성공적이었지만 독일에서는 상영이 허용되지 않았다. 제2차 세계대전 중, 1940년에 나치가 프랑스를 침공했을 때 그는 미국 할리우드로 가서 그곳에서 경력을 이어갔다. 그는 영화계에서 평생의 업적을 인정받아 1975년 아카데미 공로상을 포함하여 경력을 통틀어 수많은 명예상과 상을 받았다. 전반적으로, 영화 제작자이자 예술가로서 Jean Renoir의 영향력은 지속되고 있다.

26번 Jean Renoir (1894–1979), a French film director, was born in Paris, France. He was the son of the famous painter Pierre-Auguste Renoir. He and the rest of the Renoir family were the _____ of many of his father's paintings. At the _____ of World War I, Jean Renoir was _____ in the French army but was wounded in the leg. In 1937, he made La Grande Illusion, one of his better-known films. It was enormously _____ but was not allowed to show in Germany. During World War II, when the Nazis invaded France in 1940, he went to Hollywood in the United States and continued his career there. He was _____ numerous honors and awards throughout his career, including the Academy Honorary Award in 1975 for his lifetime achievements in the film industry. Overall, Jean Renoir's influence as a film-maker and artist _____.

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

‘오즈의 마법사’를 동기 부여에 관한 심리학적 연구로 생각해 보라. Dorothy와 그녀의 세 친구는 에메랄드 시로 가기 위해 열심히 노력하면서, 장벽을 극복하고, 모든 적에게 끈질기게 맞선다. 그들은 마법사가 그들에게 없는 것을 줄 거라고 기대하기 때문에 그렇게 한다. 대신에, 그 멋진 (그리고 현명한) 마법사는 자신이 아니라 그들이 항상 자신들의 소원을 실현할 힘을 가지고 있었음을 그들이 깨닫게 한다. Dorothy에게, ‘집’은 장소가 아니라 그녀가 사랑하는 사람들과 함께하는 편안한 느낌, 안전하다는 느낌이며, 그녀의 마음이 있는 곳이면 어디든 집이다. 사자가 원하는 용기, 허수아비가 바라는 지성, 양철 인간이 꿈꾸는 감정은 그들이 이미 가지고 있는 속성이다. 그들은 이러한 속성을 내적인 조건이 아니라 이미 자신들이 다른 이들과 관계를 맺는 긍정적인 방식으로 생각할 필요가 있다. 결국, 그들은 자신들이 원하는 뭔가를 얻을 수 있을 거라는 미래의 가능성에 관한 생각, 즉 어떤 ‘기대’에 지나지 않는 것에 의해 동기가 부여된 여행인, 오즈로 가는 여정에서 그러한 자질들을 보여주지 않았는가?

29번 Consider The Wizard of Oz as a psychological study of _____. Dorothy and her three friends work hard to get to the Emerald City, _____ barriers, _____ against all _____. They do so because they expect the Wizard to give them what they are _____. Instead, the wonderful (and wise) Wizard makes them _____ that they, not he, always had the power to fulfill their wishes. For Dorothy, home is not a place but a feeling of security, of comfort with people she loves; it is wherever her heart is. The _____ the Lion wants, the _____ the Scarecrow longs for, and the _____ the Tin Man dreams of are _____ they already _____. They need to think about these attributes not as _____ but as _____ in which they are already relating to others. After all, didn't they demonstrate those qualities on the journey to Oz, a journey _____ by little more than an expectation, an idea about the future likelihood of getting something they wanted?

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

에이전트가 자신이 지각한 내용보다 설계자의 사전 지식에 의존하는 경우, 우리는 그 에이전트가 자율성이 부족하다고 말한다. 합리적 에이전트는 자율적이어야 하는데, 불완전하거나 부정확한 사전 지식을 보완할 수 있도록 학습할 수 있는 것을 학습해야 한다. 예를 들어, 또 다른 먼지가 어디에서 그리고 언제 나타날지 예측하는 방법을 학습하는 진공 청소 에이전트는 그렇게 하지 않는 것보다 더 잘할 것이다. 현실적으로는 처음부터 완전한 자율성이 거의 필요하지 않은데, 에이전트가 경험이 거의 없거나 전혀 없을 때, 설계자가 약간의 지원을 제공하지 않는다면, 그것은 임의로 작동해야 할 것이다. 따라서 진화가 동물이 스스로 학습할 수 있을 만큼 충분히 오래 생존할 수 있도록 필요한 만큼의 타고난 반사 신경을 제공하는 것처럼, 인공 지능 에이전트에게 학습할 수 있는 능력뿐만 아니라 약간의 초기 지식을 제공하는 것이 합리적일 것이다. 환경을 충분히 경험한 후, 합리적인 에이전트의 행동은 사전 지식으로부터 사실상 독립할 수 있다. 따라서 학습의 통합은 아주 다양한 환경에서 성공할 하나의 합리적 에이전트를 설계할 수 있게 한다.

30번 To the extent that an agent relies on the _____ of its designer rather than on its own percepts, we say that the agent lacks _____. A rational agent should be _____ — it should learn what it can to _____ for partial or incorrect prior knowledge. For example, a vacuum-cleaning agent that learns to foresee where and when additional dirt will appear will do better than one that does not. As a practical matter, one seldom requires _____ from the start: when the agent has had little or no _____, it would have to act _____ unless the designer gave some assistance. So, just as evolution provides animals with enough _____ reflexes to survive long enough to learn for themselves, it would be reasonable to provide an artificial intelligent agent with some _____ as well as an ability to learn. After _____ of its environment, the behavior of a rational agent can become effectively _____ its prior knowledge. Hence, the _____ of learning allows one to design a single rational agent that will succeed in a vast variety of environments.

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

사람들은 항상 먹을 것이 필요했으며, 또 항상 그럴 것이다. 자기표현 가치에 관한 늘어나는 강조가 물질적 욕구를 끝내지는 않는다. 하지만 우세한 경제적 방향성이 서서히 재형성되고 있다. 지식 부문에서 일하는 사람들은 계속 높은 급료를 추구하지만, 그들은 (아주 흥미로워) 자극이 되는 일을 하는 것과 그들 자신의 시간 계획을 따르는 것에 동등한 또는 더 큰 중점을 둔다. 소비는 점진적으로 생존에 대한 필요와 소비되는 재화의 실용적 사용에 의해 덜 결정된다. 사람들은 여전히 먹지만, 음식 가치의 증가하는 구성 요소가 그것의 비물질적인 측면에 의해 결정된다. 사람들은 흥미로운 경험을 제공하거나 독특한 생활 방식을 상징하는 이국적인 요리를 먹고자 할증금을 낸다. 탈공업화 사회의 대중은 생산이 생태적 또는 윤리적 기준을 위반하는 상품의 구매를 거부하는 것과 같은 ‘정치적 소비주의’에 점점 더 많은 중점을 둔다. 소비는 점점 덜 생존의 문제이며 점점 더 생활 방식, 그리고 선택의 문제이다.

31번 People have always needed to eat, and they always will. Rising emphasis on _____ does not put an end to _____. But _____ economic orientations are gradually being reshaped. People who work in the _____ sector continue to seek high salaries, but they place equal or greater emphasis on doing _____ work and being able to follow _____ time schedules. Consumption is becoming progressively less determined by the need for _____ and the _____ use of the goods consumed. People still eat, but a growing component of food's value is determined by its _____ aspects. People pay a _____ to eat exotic cuisines that provide an interesting _____ or that symbolize a distinctive _____. The publics of postindustrial societies place growing emphasis on “political consumerism,” such as boycotting goods whose production violates ecological or ethical standards. Consumption is less and less a matter of _____ and more and more a question of _____ — and _____.

* prevail: 우세하다 ** cuisine: 요리

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

노동력 공유 집단에서 사람들은 정기적으로(수확과 같은 계절적인 농사일을 위해) 혹은 비정기적으로(화재로 손상된 헛간을 다시 지어야 하는 것과 같은 위기 상황 발생 시) 다른 사람들에게 노동력을 제공한다. 아무도 어떤 가족이 얼마나 많이 투입하고 얼마나 많이 가져갔는지에 대해 공식적인 기록을 남기지 않으므로, 노동력 공유 집단은 ‘도덕적 경제’라고 불려 온 것의 일부다. 대신에, 정산은 사회적으로 규제된다. 그 집단은 다년간의 신뢰와 나눔을 바탕으로 하는 도덕적 공동체 의식을 가지고 있다. 북미의 특정 지역 사회에서는 노동력 공유가 사회적 응집성의 주요 경제적 요소이다. 한 가족이 새 헛간이 필요하거나 단체 노동력을 요하는 수리 작업에 직면할 때, 헛간 조성 모임이 소집된다. 여러 가족이 도우러 온다. 성인 남성은 육체노동을 제공하고, 성인 여성은 행사를 위한 음식을 제공한다. 나중에, 다른 가족이 도움이 필요할 때, 그들은 같은 사람들을 부른다.

32번 In _____ groups, people _____ labor to other people on a regular basis (for seasonal agricultural work such as harvesting) or on an irregular basis (in the event of a crisis such as the need to rebuild a barn damaged by fire). Labor sharing groups are part of what has been called a “_____” since no one keeps formal records on how much any family puts in or takes out. Instead, accounting is _____. The group has a sense of moral community based on years of _____ and _____. In a certain community of North America, labor sharing is a major economic factor of _____. When a family needs a new barn or faces repair work that requires group labor, a barn-raising party is called. Many families show up to help. Adult men _____ manual labor, and adult women provide food for the event. Later, when another family needs help, they call on the same people.

* cohesion: 응집성

189. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어들을 채워 넣으세요.189)

과학자와 예술가의 차이점이 무엇이든, 그들은 똑같은 질문, 즉 ‘당신과 내가 똑같은 것을 똑같은 방식으로 볼 수 있을까? 만약 그렇다면 어떻게?’ 라는 질문으로 시작한다. 과학적 사고를 하는 사람은 주관성이 박탈될 수 있는 사물의 특징, 즉 이상적으로는 정량화될 수 있고 그래서 그것의 가치가 관찰자마다 전혀 달라지지 않을 그런 측면을 찾는다. 이런 식으로, 그 사람은 모든 관찰자로부터 독립적인 현실에 도달한다. 다른 한편, 예술가는 자기 자신의 주관성과 자기 독자의 주관성 간의 결합을 이루기 위해 자신의 예술가적 솜씨의 힘에 의지한다. 과학적 사고를 하는 사람에게, 이것은 틀림없이 마술적인 사고처럼 들릴 것이다. 즉 ‘당신이 뭔가를 매우 열심히 상상해서 그것에 대해 당신이 마음속으로 그리는 바로 그대로 다른 누군가의 머릿속에 그것이 떠오를 것이라고 당신은 말하고 있는 것인가?’ 예술가는 과학자의, 관찰자로부터 독립적인 현실과 정반대인 것을 추구해 왔다. 예술가는 관찰자에게 의존하는 현실, 다시 말하면, 그것이 존재할 수라도 있으려면 인간들이 참여해야만 하는 현실을 만들어 낸다.

33번 Whatever their differences, scientists and artists begin with the same question: can you and I see the _____ thing the _____ way? If so, how? The scientific thinker looks for features of the thing that can be stripped of _____ – ideally, those aspects that can be _____ and whose values will thus never _____ from one observer to the next. In this way, he arrives at a reality _____ all observers. The artist, on the other hand, relies on the strength of her artistry to effect a marriage between her own _____ and that of her readers. To a scientific thinker, this must sound like magical thinking: you’re saying you will imagine something so hard it’ll pop into someone else’s head _____ the way you _____ it? The artist has sought the _____ of the scientist’s observer-_____ reality. She creates a reality _____ upon observers, indeed a reality in which human beings must _____ in order for it to exist at all.

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

서양의 철학적 전통의 공통된 주제 중 하나는 감각적 지각과 합리적 지식 사이의 구별이다. 플라톤 이래로, 합리적 이성의 우월성은 그것이 경험에서 참된 지식을 얻어낼 수 있다는 주장에 근거한다. Republic에서의 논의가 설명에 도움이 되듯이, 감각은 오류와 착각의 영향을 받기 때문에 지각은 본질적으로 신뢰할 수 없고 오해의 소지가 있다. 오직 합리적 담론만이 착각을 극복하고 참된 지식을 가리키는 도구를 가지고 있다. 예를 들어, 지각은 멀리 있는 어떤 형체가 실제보다 더 작다는 것을 보여 준다. 하지만, 논리적 추론을 적용하면 그 형체는 기하학적 원근법을 따르기 때문에 작게 보일 뿐이라는 것이 드러날 것이다. 그럼에도 불구하고, 원근 보정을 적용하여 이성이 지각이 오해의 소지가 있다는 결론을 내린 후에도, 그 형체는 여전히 작게 ‘보이고’, 문제의 진실은 형체의 지각이 아닌 그것의 합리적 재현에서 드러난다.

34번 One of the common themes of the Western philosophical tradition is the _____ between _____ perceptions and _____ knowledge. Since Plato, the _____ of rational reason is based on the assertion that it is able to _____ true knowledge from _____. As the discussion in the Republic helps to explain, _____ are inherently _____ and _____ because the senses are _____ to errors and illusions. Only the rational discourse has the tools to _____ illusions and to point towards true knowledge. For instance, _____ suggests that a figure in the distance is smaller than it really is. Yet, the application of _____ will reveal that the figure only appears small because it obeys the laws of geometrical perspective. Nevertheless, even after the _____ is applied and reason concludes that perception is misleading, the figure still appears small, and the truth of the matter is revealed not in the _____ of the figure but in its _____.

* discourse: 담화 ** geometrical: 기하학의

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

흥미롭게도, 전문가들은 복잡한 과제를 수행하거나 많은 과제를 결합할 때 초보자만큼 어려움을 겪지 않는다. 전문가는 제한된 영역 내에서 광범위한 연습을 하기 때문에, 그들의 영역에서의 핵심 구성 기술은 고도로 숙련되고 더 자동화되어 있는 경향이 있다. 그래서 고도로 숙련된 이러한 각각의 기술은 비교적 적은 인지 자원을 필요로 하여, 전문가가 경험하는 총 인지 부하를 효과적으로 낮춘다. 따라서 전문가는 비교적 쉽게 복잡한 과제를 수행하고 많은 과제를 결합할 수 있다. 이것은 그들이 반드시 초보자보다 더 많은 인지적 자원을 가지고 있기 때문인 것은 아니며, 오히려 핵심 기술을 수행하면서 달성한 높은 수준의 능숙함 때문에 그들은 자신들이 가지고 있는 것으로 더 많은 것을 할 수 있다. 반면에, 초보자는 각각의 구성 기술에서 동일한 수준의 능숙함과 자동성을 달성하지 못했으며, 따라서 그들은 전문가가 비교적 쉽고 효율적으로 결합하는 기술을 결합하려고 애쓴다.

35번 Interestingly, experts do not suffer as much as beginners when performing complex tasks or combining multiple tasks. Because experts have _____ practice within a _____ domain, the key component skills in their domain tend to be _____ and more _____. Each of these highly practiced skills then demands relatively _____, effectively _____ the total cognitive load that experts experience. Thus, experts can perform complex tasks and combine multiple tasks _____. This is not because they necessarily have more _____ resources than beginners; rather, because of the high level of _____ they have achieved in performing key skills, they can do more with what they have. Beginners, on the other hand, have not achieved the same degree of _____ and _____ in each of the component skills, and thus they struggle to combine skills that experts combine with relative ease and efficiency.

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

컴퓨터 소프트웨어 복잡성의 증가는 전 세계의 안전과 보안에 직접적인 영향을 주는데, 우리가 의존하는 물리적 대상, 즉 자동차, 비행기, 교량, 터널, 이식형 의료 기기와 같은 것들이 컴퓨터 코드로 변해감에 따라 특히 그렇다. 물리적 사물은 점점 더 정보 기술이 되어가고 있다. 자동차는 ‘우리가 타는 컴퓨터’이고, 비행기는 ‘수많은 산업 제어 시스템에 부착된 비행 솔라리스 박스’에 불과하다. 이 모든 코드가 크기와 복잡성이 증가함에 따라, 오류와 소프트웨어 버그 수 또한 증가한다. Carnegie Mellon 대학교의 연구에 따르면, 상용 소프트웨어에는 보통 코드 1,000줄당 20~30개의 버그가 있어서, 5천만 줄의 코드는 1백만~150만 개의 잠재적 오류가 악의적으로 이용될 수 있다는 것을 의미한다. 이것이 코드가 원래 하도록 의도되지 않았던 것을 하도록 이 컴퓨터 버그를 이용하는 모든 악성 소프트웨어 공격의 근간이다. 컴퓨터 코드가 더 정교해짐에 따라, 소프트웨어 버그는 창궐하고 보안은 약화되어, 사회 전반에 미치는 영향이 커진다.

36번 The _____ of computer software has direct implications for our global safety and security, particularly as the _____ upon which we depend — things like cars, airplanes, bridges, tunnels, and implantable medical devices — transform themselves into _____ code. Physical things are increasingly becoming _____. Cars are “computers we ride in,” and airplanes are nothing more than “flying Solaris boxes attached to bucketfuls of industrial control systems.” As all this code grows in size and complexity, so too do the number of _____ and _____. According to a study by Carnegie Mellon University, commercial software typically has twenty to thirty bugs for every thousand lines of code — 50 million lines of code means 1 million to 1.5 million potential errors to be exploited. This is the basis for all malware attacks that take advantage of these computer bugs to get the code to do something it was not _____ to do. As computer code grows more _____, software bugs _____ and security _____, with increasing consequences for society at large.

* exploit: 활용하다

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

다윈은 얼굴이 붉어지는 것을 특별하게 인간적인 것으로, 사회적 환경에서 당혹감과 자의식에 의한 무의식적인 신체 반응을 나타내는 것으로 여겼다. 우리가 혼자 있을 때는 어색하거나 부끄럽거나 창피하다고 느끼더라도 얼굴이 붉어지지 않는데, 얼굴이 붉어지는 것은 우리가 다른 사람들이 우리를 어떻게 생각할지에 대해 염려하기 때문인 것으로 보인다. 연구에 따르면 단지 얼굴이 붉어진다는 말을 듣는 것만으로도 얼굴이 붉어진다는 것이 확인되었다. 우리는 다른 사람들이 우리의 피부를 꿰뚫어 우리의 마음을 들여다볼 수 있는 것처럼 느낀다. 그러나 우리가 때로 자신도 모르는 사이에 얼굴이 새빨개질 때 사라지고 싶어 하지만, 심리학자들은 얼굴이 붉어지는 것이 실제로는 긍정적인 사회적 목적에 부합한다고 주장한다. 얼굴이 붉어질 때, 그것은 사회적 규범을 어겼다는 것을 우리가 인정한다는 것을 다른 사람에게 알리는 신호이자 실수에 대한 사과이다. 아마도 우리가 잠시 체면을 잃는 것이 집단의 장기적인 결속에 도움이 될 수 있을 것이다. 흥미롭게도 누군가가 사회적 실수를 저지른 후 얼굴을 붉히면, 우리는 그 사람을 얼굴을 붉히지 않는 사람보다 더 호의적인 시각으로 바라보게 된다.

37번 Darwin saw blushing as _____, representing an _____ caused by embarrassment and self-consciousness in a social environment. If we feel awkward, embarrassed or ashamed when we are alone, we don't blush; it seems to be caused by our concern about what _____ are _____ of us. Studies have _____ that simply being told you are blushing brings it on. We feel as though others can see through our skin and into our mind. However, while we sometimes want to disappear when we involuntarily go bright red, psychologists argue that blushing actually serves a positive _____. When we blush, it's a signal to others that we recognize that a social norm has been broken; it is an apology for a faux pas. Maybe our brief loss of face benefits the long-term _____ of the _____. Interestingly, if someone blushes after making a social mistake, they are viewed in a more _____ light than those who don't blush.

* faux pas: 실수

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

특정 관행이 오랜 기간 반복되고 더 널리 공유됨에 따라, 그 관행이 구현하는 가치는 강화되고 재생산되며 우리는 그것들이 '제도화' 된다고 말한다. 어떤 경우에는 이러한 제도화는 공식적인 면모를 갖추기도 하는데, 규칙과 프로토콜이 문서화되고 절차가 올바르게 지켜지도록 확실히 하고자 전문화된 역할이 만들어진다. 의회, 법원, 경찰 등 국가의 주요 기관이 일부 전문직과 더불어 이러한 공식적인 성격을 보여준다. 다른 사회 기관들, 아마도 대다수는 이와 같지 않을 것인데 과학이 그 예이다. 과학자들은 자기 학문의 실질적인 내용에 대해서는 훈련받았지만, '좋은 과학자가 되는 방법'에 대해서는 공식적으로 교육받지 않는다. 대신, 마치 '착하게' 노는 법을 배우는 어린아이처럼 도제 과학자는 동료들로부터의 흡수, 즉 사회화를 통해 그 역할에 내재한 도덕적 가치에 대한 이해를 얻는다. 우리는 이러한 가치가 그 전문직에 관한 많은 것을 알려주는 가치와 더불어, 그 전문직 자체의 가치가 위협받고 있는 것과 꼭 마찬가지로 위협받고 있다고 생각한다.

38번 As particular practices are repeated over time and become more widely shared, the values that they embody are _____ and _____ and we speak of them as becoming '_____'. In some cases, this institutionalization has a formal face to it, with rules and protocols written down, and _____ roles created to ensure that procedures are followed correctly. The main institutions of state — parliament, courts, police and so on — along with certain of the professions, exhibit this formal character. Other social institutions, perhaps the majority, are not like this; science is an example. Although scientists are trained in the substantive content of their discipline, they are not formally instructed in 'how to be a good scientist'. Instead, much like the young child learning how to play 'nicely', the apprentice scientist gains his or her understanding of the moral values _____ in the role by _____ from their _____ — _____. We think that these values, along with the values that inform many of the professions, are under threat, just as the value of the professions themselves is under threat.

* apprentice: 도제, 견습 ** inherent: 내재된

195. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 채워 넣으세요. (195)

나무가 함께 자랄 때는 각 나무가 가능한 최고의 나무로 성장할 수 있도록 영양분과 물이 그것들 모두 사이에서 최적으로 분배된다. 만약 여러분이 경쟁자로 여겨지는 나무를 제거하여 개별 나무를 ‘도와주면’ 나머지 나무를 잃게 된다. 그것들은 그루터기 외에는 무엇도 남아있지 않기 때문에 이웃 나무들에 메시지를 보내지만, 소용이 없다. 이제 모든 나무가 그것 나름대로 자라 생산성에 큰 차이가 생긴다. 어떤 개체들은 당분이 줄기를 따라 확연히 흘러넘칠 때까지 미친 듯이 광합성을 한다. 그 결과, 그것들은 건강하고 더 잘 자라지만 특별히 오래 살지는 못한다. 이는 나무는 자신을 둘러싸고 있는 숲만큼만 강할 수 있기 때문이다. 그리고 지금 숲에는 많은 패자가 있다. 한때는 강한 구성원들의 지원을 받았을 약한 구성원들이 갑자기 뒤쳐진다. 그것들의 쇠락 원인이 위치와 영양분 부족이든, 일시적인 질병이든, 혹은 유전적 구성이든, 이제 그것들은 곤충과 균류의 먹이가 된다.

39번 When trees grow together, nutrients and water can be _____ among them all so that each tree can grow into the best tree it can be. If you “help” individual trees by getting rid of their supposed _____, the remaining trees are bereft. They send messages out to their neighbors _____, because nothing remains but stumps. Every tree now grows on its own, giving rise to great _____ in productivity. Some individuals photosynthesize like mad until sugar positively bubbles along their trunk. As a result, they are fit and grow better, but they aren’t particularly long-lived. This is because a tree can be only as _____ as the forest that _____ it. And there are now a lot of losers in the forest. Weaker members, who would once have been _____ by the _____ ones, suddenly fall behind. Whether the reason for their _____ is their location and lack of nutrients, a passing sickness, or genetic makeup, they now fall _____ to insects and fungi.

* bereft: 잃은 ** stump: 그루터기 *** photosynthesize: 광합성하다

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

진화 과정은 이용 가능한 유전적 변이에 작용한다. 따라서 자연 선택이 완벽하고 ‘최대로 적합한’ 개체의 진화로 이어질 가능성은 작다. 그보다, 생물체는 ‘가능한 가장 적합한’ 또는 ‘아직은 가장 적합한’ 상태로 환경에 맞춰지게 되는데, 즉 그들이 ‘상상할 수 있는 가장 좋은 것’은 아니다. 적합성 결여의 일부는 생물체가 가진 현재의 특성 모두가 그 생물체가 현재 살고 있는 환경과 모든 면에서 유사한 환경에서 유래한 것이 아니기 때문에 발생한다. 진화 역사의 과정에서, 생물체의 먼 조상들은 후속적으로 미래의 진화를 제약하는 일련의 특성들, 즉 진화적 ‘짐’을 진화시켰을 수도 있다. 수백만 년 동안 척추동물의 진화는 척추를 가진 생물체에 의해 달성될 수 있는 것으로 제한되어 왔다. 게다가, 현재 생물체와 그 환경 간의 정확한 일치로 보이는 것의 대부분은 제약으로도 볼 수 있는데, 코알라는 유칼립투스 잎으로 성공적으로 생활하지만, 다른 관점에서는 코알라는 유칼립투스 잎 없이는 살 수 없다.

40번 The _____ process works on the genetic _____ that is available. It follows that natural selection is _____ to lead to the evolution of perfect, ‘maximally fit’ individuals. Rather, organisms come to match their environments by being ‘the fittest available’ or ‘the fittest yet’: they are not ‘the best imaginable’. Part of the lack of fit arises because the _____ of an organism have not all _____ in an environment similar in every respect to the one in which it now lives. Over the course of its evolutionary history, an organism’s remote ancestors may have evolved a set of _____ — evolutionary ‘baggage’ — that subsequently _____ future evolution. For many millions of years, the evolution of vertebrates has been _____ to what can be achieved by organisms with a vertebral column. Moreover, much of what we now see as precise _____ between an organism and its environment may equally be seen as _____: koala bears live successfully on Eucalyptus foliage, but, from another perspective, koala bears cannot live without Eucalyptus foliage.

* vertebrate: 척추동물

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

많은 협상가는 모든 협상이 고정된 파이를 수반한다고 가정한다. 협상가들은 자주 통합 협상 기회를 제로섬 상황이나 승패 교환으로 접근한다. 허구의 고정된 파이를 믿는 사람들은 당사자들의 이해관계가 통합적인 합의와 상호 이익이 되는 절충안의 가능성이 없는 반대 입장에 있다고 가정하기 때문에 이를 찾으려는 노력을 억누른다. 고용 협상에서 급여가 유일한 문제라고 생각하는 구직자는 고용주가 7만 달러를 제시할 때 7만 5천 달러를 요구할 수 있다. 두 당사자가 가능성에 대해 더 자세히 논의할 때만 이사 비용과 시작 날짜 또한 협상할 수 있다는 사실을 발견하게 되는데, 이는 급여 문제의 해결을 촉진할 수 있을 것이다. 협상을 고정된 파이 관점에서 보는 경향은 사람들이 주어진 갈등 상황의 본질을 어떻게 보느냐에 따라 달라진다. 이는 Harinck, de Dreu와 Van Vianen의, 징역형에 대한 검사와 피고측 변호인 간의 모의 협상을 포함하는 기발한 실험에서 밝혀졌다. 어떤 참가자들은 개인적 이익의 관점에서 그들의 목표를 보라는 말을 들었고(예를 들어, 특정 징역형을 정하는 것이 당신의 경력에 도움이 될 것이다), 다른 참가자들은 그들의 목표를 효과성의 관점에서 보라는 말을 들었으며(특정 형은 상습적 범행을 방지할 가능성이 가장 크다), 그리고 또 다른 참가자들은 가치에 초점을 맞추라는 말을 들었다(특정 징역형은 공정하고 정당하다). 개인적 이익에 초점을 맞춘 협상가들은 고정된 파이에 대한 믿음의 영향을 받아 상황에 경쟁적으로 접근할 가능성이 가장 컸다. 가치에 초점을 맞춘 협상가들은 문제를 고정된 파이 관점에서 볼 가능성이 가장 낮았고 상황에 협력적으로 접근하려는 경향이 더 컸다. 시간 제약과 같은 스트레스가 많은 조건은 이러한 혼란 오해의 원인이 되며, 이는 결국 덜 통합적인 합의로 이어질 수 있다.

41-42번 Many negotiators assume that all negotiations involve a _____. Negotiators often approach _____ negotiation opportunities as zero-sum situations or win-lose exchanges. Those who believe in the mythical _____ pie assume that parties' interests stand in _____, with no possibility for _____ settlements and _____, so they _____ efforts to search for them. In a hiring negotiation, a job applicant who assumes that salary is the only issue may insist on \$75,000 when the employer is offering \$70,000. Only when the two parties discuss the possibilities further do they discover that moving expenses and starting date can also be negotiated, which may accelerate resolution of the salary issue. The tendency to see negotiation in _____ terms varies depending on how people view the nature of a given conflict situation. This was shown in a clever experiment by Harinck, de Dreu, and Van Vianen involving a simulated negotiation between prosecutors and defense lawyers over jail sentences. Some participants were told to view their goals in terms of _____ (e.g., arranging a particular jail sentence will help your career), others were told to view their goals in terms of _____ (a particular sentence is most likely to prevent recidivism), and still others were told to focus on values (a particular jail sentence is fair and just). Negotiators focusing on personal gain were most likely to come under the influence of fixed-pie beliefs and approach the situation _____. Negotiators focusing on values were least likely to see the problem in fixed-pie terms and more inclined to approach the situation _____. Stressful conditions such as time constraints contribute to this common misperception, which in turn may lead to _____ agreements.

* prosecutor: 검사 ** recidivism: 상습적 범행

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

점심 식사 후 쇼핑하러 가자는 어머니의 요청에 Ellen은 주저하며 “죄송해요, 엄마. 끝내야 할 영어 에세이 과제가 있어요.” 라고 대답했다. 그녀의 어머니는 “어서 가자! 네 아빠 생일이 얼마 남지 않았는데 네가 직접 생일 선물을 사고 싶어 했잖아!” 라고 고집했다. Ellen은 갑자기 아버지의 생일이 이틀밖에 남지 않았다는 사실을 깨달았다. 그래서 그녀는 도서관에서 과제를 하려던 원래 계획을 변경하고 어머니와 함께 쇼핑몰에 가기로 마음먹었다. 쇼핑 센터에 도착하자마자 어머니가 “Ellen, 아빠의 생일 선물로 무엇을 살지 결정했니?” 라고 물었다. Ellen은 재빨리 “저는 축구화 한 켤레를 사드리고 싶어요.” 라고 대답했다. Ellen은 아버지가 최근에 아침 축구 클럽에 가입하여 새 축구화가 필요하다는 것을 알고 있었다. 그녀는 신발 가게에 들어가 빨간색 축구화 한 켤레를 골랐다. 선물을 산 후 어머니에게 “엄마, 이제 엄마가 쇼핑하는 동안 저는 카페에서 과제를 할 거예요.” 라고 말했다. Ellen은 카페에서 딸기 스무디를 마시고 싶었지만 그것은 매진된 상태였다. 그래서 대신 요거트 스무디를 샀다. 카페는 토요일 오후치고는 그다지 붐비지 않았고, Ellen은 과제를 하기 위해 큰 테이블에 자리를 잡았다. 하지만 잠시 후 한 무리의 학생들이 들어왔고, 남아있는 큰 테이블이 더는 없었다. 학생 중 한 명이 Ellen의 테이블로 와서 정중하게 “당신이 저 작은 테이블로 옮겨 주실 수 있나요?” 라고 물었다. Ellen은 “괜찮아요. 어차피 나가려던 참이었거든요.” 라고 대답했다. Ellen은 신발 가방을 테이블 밑에 두고 서둘러 과제를 챙겼다. 그녀가 집에 돌아와 아버지를 위한 선물이 없어졌다는 사실을 깨닫자 Ellen은 갑자기 “그게 분명 카페에 있을 거예요.” 라고 소리쳤다. 그녀는 너무 낙담하면서 선물을 찾는 것이 불가능할 것이라고 걱정했다. 그녀의 어머니는 “카페에 전화해 보는 건 어때니?” 라고 제안했다. 그녀가 카페에 전화를 걸어 신발 가방에 관해 묻자, 매니저는 확인해 보고 알려주겠다고 말했다. 몇 분 후 그녀는 다시 전화를 걸어 Ellen에게 자신이 방금 신발 가방을 찾았다고 말했다. Ellen은 생일 선물을 찾았다는 사실에 매우 기뻐했다.

43-45번 When _____ by her mother to go shopping after lunch, Ellen _____ replied, “Sorry, Mom. I have an English essay _____ I need to finish.” Her mother persisted, “Come on! Your father’s birthday is just _____ the _____, and you wanted to buy his birthday present by yourself.” Ellen suddenly realized that her father’s birthday was just two days away. So she altered her original plan to do the assignment in the library and decided to go to the shopping mall with her mother. Upon arrival at the shopping center, her mother _____, “Ellen, have you decided what to buy for his birthday present?” She quickly replied, “ I would like to buy him a pair of soccer shoes.” Ellen knew that her father had joined the morning soccer club recently and needed some new soccer shoes. She entered a shoe store and selected a pair of red soccer shoes. After buying the present, she told her mother, “Mom, now, I’m going to do my assignment in the cafe while you are shopping.” Ellen wanted to get a strawberry smoothie in the cafe, but it was sold out. So she bought a yogurt smoothie instead. The cafe was not very busy for a Saturday afternoon, and Ellen settled at a large table to work on her assignment. However, after a while, a group of students came in, and there weren’t any large tables left. One of them came over to Ellen’s table and politely asked, “Could you possibly move to that smaller table?” Ellen replied, “It’s okay. I was just leaving anyway.” She hurriedly gathered her assignment leaving the shoe bag behind under the table. “It must be in the cafe,” Ellen suddenly exclaimed when she realized the gift for her father was _____ upon returning home. She felt so disheartened, worrying it would be impossible to find it. “Why don’t you call the cafe?” suggested her mother. When she phoned the cafe and asked about the shoe bag, the manager said that she would check and let her know. After a few minutes, she called back and told Ellen that she had just _____ it. Ellen was so _____ that the birthday gift had been found.

8단계 글의 순서

주관식으로 암기

199. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요.¹⁹⁹⁾

(A) **18번** Dear Custard Valley Park members,
Custard Valley Park's grand reopening event will be
held on June 1st.

(B) Please come and explore the park's new features such
as tennis courts and a flower garden.

(C) For this exciting occasion, we are offering free
admission to all visitors on the reopening day.

(D) Just relax and enjoy the beautiful scenery. We are
confident that you will love the new changes, and we are
looking forward to seeing you soon.

(E) There will be a food stand selling ice cream and
snacks. We would like to invite you, our valued members,
to celebrate this event.

(A) → _____

200. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요.²⁰⁰⁾

(A) **19번** While the mechanic worked on her car,
Jennifer walked back and forth in the waiting room.

(B) Her car's engine had started making noises and kept
losing power that morning, and she had heard that
replacing an engine could be very expensive.

(C) He handed her the bill and when she checked it, the
overall cost of repairs came to less than ten dollars.

(D) She was deeply concerned about how much it was
going to cost to get her car fixed.

(E) That was far less than she had expected and she felt
at ease, knowing she could easily afford it.

(F) It was just a dirty spark plug. I already wiped it clean
and your car is as good as new."

(G) After a few minutes, the mechanic came back into the
waiting room. "I've got some good news.

(A) → _____

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

(A) **20번** Certain hindrances to multifaceted creative activity may lie in premature specialization, i.e., having to choose the direction of education or to focus on developing one ability too early in life.

(B) What should therefore be optimal for the development of cross-domain creativity is support for young people in taking up creative challenges in a specific domain and coupling it with encouragement to apply knowledge and skills in, as well as from, other domains, disciplines, and tasks.

(C) Both tendencies pose a threat to the transfer of knowledge and skills between domains.

(D) Excessive specificity may result in information from outside the domain being underestimated and unavailable, which leads to fixedness of thinking, whereas excessive generality causes chaos, vagueness, and shallowness.

(E) However, development of creative ability in one domain may enhance effectiveness in other domains that require similar skills, and flexible switching between generality and specificity is helpful to productivity in many domains.

(A) → _____

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

(A) **21번** Lawyers sometimes describe ownership as a bundle of sticks.

(B) When you say It's mine in reference to a resource, often that means you own a lot of the sticks that make up the full bundle: the sell stick, the rent stick, the right to mortgage, license, give away, even destroy the thing.

(C) Each of these parties owns a stick in the bundle.

(D) The metaphor is useful because it helps us see ownership as a grouping of interpersonal rights that can be separated and put back together.

(E) Often, though, we split the sticks up, as for a piece of land: there may be a landowner, a bank with a mortgage, a tenant with a lease, a plumber with a license to enter the land, an oil company with mineral rights.

(F) This metaphor was introduced about a century ago, and it has dramatically transformed the teaching and practice of law.

(A) → _____

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

(A) 22번 When it comes to the Internet, it just pays to be a little paranoid (but not a lot).

(B) By design, we set up challenges in which the individual must validate how they know us by presenting scenarios, names or acquaintances, or evidence by which to validate (that is, photographs).

(C) Typically it's to our natural instinct when we meet someone coming down a sidewalk to place yourself in some manner of protective position, especially when they introduce themselves as having known you, much to your surprise.

(D) However, in the virtual world, we have a tendency to be less defensive, as there appears to be no physical threat to our well-being.

(E) Once we have received that information and it has gone through a cognitive validation, we accept that person as more trustworthy.

(F) All this happens in a matter of minutes but is a natural defense mechanism that we perform in the real world.

(G) Given the level of anonymity with all that resides on the Internet, it's sensible to question the validity of any data that you may receive.

(A) → _____

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

(A) 23번 There are pressures within the museum that cause it to emphasise what happens in the galleries over the activities that take place in its unseen zones.

(B) In other words, as museums struggle to survive in a competitive economy, their budgets often prioritise those parts of themselves that are consumable: infotainment in the galleries, goods and services in the cafes and the shops.

(C) And at worst, as museums pour more and more resources into their publicly visible faces, the spaces of storage may even suffer, their modernisation being kept on hold or being given less and less space to house the expanding collections and serve their complex conservation needs.

(D) In an era when museums are forced to increase their earnings, they often focus their energies on modernising their galleries or mounting temporary exhibitions to bring more and more audiences through the door.

(E) The unlit, unglamorous storerooms, if they are ever discussed, are at best presented as service areas that process objects for the exhibition halls.

(A) → _____

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

(A) 24번 Hyper-mobility — the notion that more travel at faster speeds covering longer distances generates greater economic success — seems to be a distinguishing feature of urban areas, where more than half of the world's population currently reside.

(B) Accordingly, many of the world's cities face an unprecedented accessibility crisis, and are characterized by unsustainable mobility systems.

(C) By 2005, approximately 7.5 billion trips were made each day in cities worldwide.

(D) Freight movement could also rise more than threefold during the same period. Mobility flows have become a key dynamic of urbanization, with the associated infrastructure invariably constituting the backbone of urban form.

(E) Not only is it less convenient — in terms of time, cost and comfort — to access locations in cities, but the very process of moving around in cities generates a number of negative externalities.

(F) Yet, despite the increasing level of urban mobility worldwide, access to places, activities and services has become increasingly difficult.

(G) In 2050, there may be three to four times as many passenger-kilometres travelled as in the year 2000, infrastructure and energy prices permitting.

(A) → _____

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

(A) 26번 Jean Renoir (1894–1979), a French film director, was born in Paris, France. He was the son of the famous painter Pierre-Auguste Renoir.

(B) During World War II, when the Nazis invaded France in 1940, he went to Hollywood in the United States and continued his career there.

(C) At the outbreak of World War I, Jean Renoir was serving in the French army but was wounded in the leg.

(D) Overall, Jean Renoir's influence as a film-maker and artist endures.

(E) He and the rest of the Renoir family were the models of many of his father's paintings.

(F) In 1937, he made La Grande Illusion, one of his better-known films. It was enormously successful but was not allowed to show in Germany.

(G) He was awarded numerous honors and awards throughout his career, including the Academy Honorary Award in 1975 for his lifetime achievements in the film industry.

(A) → _____

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

(A) 29번 Consider The Wizard of Oz as a psychological study of motivation. Dorothy and her three friends work hard to get to the Emerald City, overcoming barriers, persisting against all adversaries.

(B) Instead, the wonderful (and wise) Wizard makes them aware that they, not he, always had the power to fulfill their wishes.

(C) After all, didn't they demonstrate those qualities on the journey to Oz, a journey motivated by little more than an expectation, an idea about the future likelihood of getting something they wanted?

(D) They need to think about these attributes not as internal conditions but as positive ways in which they are already relating to others.

(E) For Dorothy, home is not a place but a feeling of security, of comfort with people she loves; it is wherever her heart is. The courage the Lion wants, the intelligence the Scarecrow longs for, and the emotions the Tin Man dreams of are attributes they already possess.

(F) They do so because they expect the Wizard to give them what they are missing.

(A) → _____

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

(A) 30번 To the extent that an agent relies on the prior knowledge of its designer rather than on its own percepts, we say that the agent lacks autonomy.

(B) After sufficient experience of its environment, the behavior of a rational agent can become effectively independent of its prior knowledge.

(C) As a practical matter, one seldom requires complete autonomy from the start: when the agent has had little or no experience, it would have to act randomly unless the designer gave some assistance.

(D) For example, a vacuum-cleaning agent that learns to foresee where and when additional dirt will appear will do better than one that does not.

(E) Hence, the incorporation of learning allows one to design a single rational agent that will succeed in a vast variety of environments.

(F) So, just as evolution provides animals with enough built-in reflexes to survive long enough to learn for themselves, it would be reasonable to provide an artificial intelligent agent with some initial knowledge as well as an ability to learn.

(G) A rational agent should be autonomous — it should learn what it can to compensate for partial or incorrect prior knowledge.

(A) → _____

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

(A) 31번 People have always needed to eat, and they always will. Rising emphasis on self-expression values does not put an end to material desires.

(B) The publics of postindustrial societies place growing emphasis on “political consumerism,” such as boycotting goods whose production violates ecological or ethical standards.

(C) Consumption is becoming progressively less determined by the need for sustenance and the practical use of the goods consumed.

(D) Consumption is less and less a matter of sustenance and more and more a question of life-style — and choice.

(E) But prevailing economic orientations are gradually being reshaped. People who work in the knowledge sector continue to seek high salaries, but they place equal or greater emphasis on doing stimulating work and being able to follow their own time schedules.

(F) People still eat, but a growing component of food’s value is determined by its nonmaterial aspects. People pay a premium to eat exotic cuisines that provide an interesting experience or that symbolize a distinctive life-style.

(A) → _____

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

(A) 32번 In labor-sharing groups, people contribute labor to other people on a regular basis (for seasonal agricultural work such as harvesting) or on an irregular basis (in the event of a crisis such as the need to rebuild a barn damaged by fire).

(B) Instead, accounting is socially regulated. The group has a sense of moral community based on years of trust and sharing.

(C) Many families show up to help. Adult men provide manual labor, and adult women provide food for the event.

(D) Labor sharing groups are part of what has been called a “moral economy” since no one keeps formal records on how much any family puts in or takes out.

(E) Later, when another family needs help, they call on the same people.

(F) In a certain community of North America, labor sharing is a major economic factor of social cohesion. When a family needs a new barn or faces repair work that requires group labor, a barn-raising party is called.

(A) → _____

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

(A) 33번 Whatever their differences, scientists and artists begin with the same question: can you and I see the same thing the same way? If so, how?

(B) The artist has sought the opposite of the scientist's observer-independent reality. She creates a reality dependent upon observers, indeed a reality in which human beings must participate in order for it to exist at all.

(C) The artist, on the other hand, relies on the strength of her artistry to effect a marriage between her own subjectivity and that of her readers.

(D) In this way, he arrives at a reality independent of all observers.

(E) The scientific thinker looks for features of the thing that can be stripped of subjectivity — ideally, those aspects that can be quantified and whose values will thus never change from one observer to the next.

(F) To a scientific thinker, this must sound like magical thinking: you're saying you will imagine something so hard it'll pop into someone else's head exactly the way you envision it?

(A) → _____

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

(A) 34번 One of the common themes of the Western philosophical tradition is the distinction between sensual perceptions and rational knowledge.

(B) Only the rational discourse has the tools to overcome illusions and to point towards true knowledge.

(C) Nevertheless, even after the perspectival correction is applied and reason concludes that perception is misleading, the figure still appears small, and the truth of the matter is revealed not in the perception of the figure but in its rational representation.

(D) Since Plato, the supremacy of rational reason is based on the assertion that it is able to extract true knowledge from experience.

(E) For instance, perception suggests that a figure in the distance is smaller than it really is.

(F) Yet, the application of logical reasoning will reveal that the figure only appears small because it obeys the laws of geometrical perspective.

(G) As the discussion in the Republic helps to explain, perceptions are inherently unreliable and misleading because the senses are subject to errors and illusions.

(A) → _____

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

(A) 35번 Interestingly, experts do not suffer as much as beginners when performing complex tasks or combining multiple tasks.

(B) Each of these highly practiced skills then demands relatively few cognitive resources, effectively lowering the total cognitive load that experts experience.

(C) This is not because they necessarily have more cognitive resources than beginners; rather, because of the high level of fluency they have achieved in performing key skills, they can do more with what they have.

(D) Thus, experts can perform complex tasks and combine multiple tasks relatively easily.

(E) Beginners, on the other hand, have not achieved the same degree of fluency and automaticity in each of the component skills, and thus they struggle to combine skills that experts combine with relative ease and efficiency.

(F) Because experts have extensive practice within a limited domain, the key component skills in their domain tend to be highly practiced and more automated.

(A) → _____

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

(A) 36번 The growing complexity of computer software has direct implications for our global safety and security, particularly as the physical objects upon which we depend — things like cars, airplanes, bridges, tunnels, and implantable medical devices — transform themselves into computer code.

(B) This is the basis for all malware attacks that take advantage of these computer bugs to get the code to do something it was not originally intended to do.

(C) Physical things are increasingly becoming information technologies. Cars are “computers we ride in,” and airplanes are nothing more than “flying Solaris boxes attached to bucketfuls of industrial control systems.”

(D) According to a study by Carnegie Mellon University, commercial software typically has twenty to thirty bugs for every thousand lines of code — 50 million lines of code means 1 million to 1.5 million potential errors to be exploited.

(E) As computer code grows more elaborate, software bugs flourish and security suffers, with increasing consequences for society at large.

(F) As all this code grows in size and complexity, so too do the number of errors and software bugs.

(A) → _____

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

- (A) 37번 Darwin saw blushing as uniquely human, representing an involuntary physical reaction caused by embarrassment and self-consciousness in a social environment.
- (B) Interestingly, if someone blushes after making a social mistake, they are viewed in a more favourable light than those who don't blush.
- (C) However, while we sometimes want to disappear when we involuntarily go bright red, psychologists argue that blushing actually serves a positive social purpose.
- (D) Maybe our brief loss of face benefits the long-term cohesion of the group.
- (E) Studies have confirmed that simply being told you are blushing brings it on. We feel as though others can see through our skin and into our mind.
- (F) If we feel awkward, embarrassed or ashamed when we are alone, we don't blush; it seems to be caused by our concern about what others are thinking of us.
- (G) When we blush, it's a signal to others that we recognize that a social norm has been broken; it is an apology for a faux pas.

(A) → _____

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

- (A) 38번 As particular practices are repeated over time and become more widely shared, the values that they embody are reinforced and reproduced and we speak of them as becoming 'institutionalized'.
- (B) Other social institutions, perhaps the majority, are not like this; science is an example.
- (C) The main institutions of state — parliament, courts, police and so on — along with certain of the professions, exhibit this formal character.
- (D) We think that these values, along with the values that inform many of the professions, are under threat, just as the value of the professions themselves is under threat.
- (E) Although scientists are trained in the substantive content of their discipline, they are not formally instructed in 'how to be a good scientist'.
- (F) Instead, much like the young child learning how to play 'nicely', the apprentice scientist gains his or her understanding of the moral values inherent in the role by absorption from their colleagues — socialization.
- (G) In some cases, this institutionalization has a formal face to it, with rules and protocols written down, and specialized roles created to ensure that procedures are followed correctly.

(A) → _____

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

- (A) 39번 When trees grow together, nutrients and water can be optimally divided among them all so that each tree can grow into the best tree it can be.
- (B) As a result, they are fit and grow better, but they aren't particularly long-lived. This is because a tree can be only as strong as the forest that surrounds it.
- (C) Whether the reason for their decline is their location and lack of nutrients, a passing sickness, or genetic makeup, they now fall prey to insects and fungi.
- (D) Every tree now grows on its own, giving rise to great differences in productivity.
- (E) If you "help" individual trees by getting rid of their supposed competition, the remaining trees are bereft. They send messages out to their neighbors unsuccessfully, because nothing remains but stumps.
- (F) And there are now a lot of losers in the forest. Weaker members, who would once have been supported by the stronger ones, suddenly fall behind.
- (G) Some individuals photosynthesize like mad until sugar positively bubbles along their trunk.

(A) → _____

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

- (A) 40번 The evolutionary process works on the genetic variation that is available. It follows that natural selection is unlikely to lead to the evolution of perfect, 'maximally fit' individuals.
- (B) Part of the lack of fit arises because the present properties of an organism have not all originated in an environment similar in every respect to the one in which it now lives.
- (C) For many millions of years, the evolution of vertebrates has been limited to what can be achieved by organisms with a vertebral column.
- (D) Over the course of its evolutionary history, an organism's remote ancestors may have evolved a set of characteristics — evolutionary 'baggage' — that subsequently constrain future evolution.
- (E) Moreover, much of what we now see as precise matches between an organism and its environment may equally be seen as constraints: koala bears live successfully on Eucalyptus foliage, but, from another perspective, koala bears cannot live without Eucalyptus foliage.
- (F) Rather, organisms come to match their environments by being 'the fittest available' or 'the fittest yet': they are not 'the best imaginable'.

(A) → _____

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

(A) 41-42번 Many negotiators assume that all negotiations involve a fixed pie. Negotiators often approach integrative negotiation opportunities as zero-sum situations or win-lose exchanges.

(B) The tendency to see negotiation in fixed-pie terms varies depending on how people view the nature of a given conflict situation. This was shown in a clever experiment by Harinck, de Dreu, and Van Vianen involving a simulated negotiation between prosecutors and defense lawyers over jail sentences.

(C) Negotiators focusing on personal gain were most likely to come under the influence of fixed-pie beliefs and approach the situation competitively.

(D) Some participants were told to view their goals in terms of personal gain (e.g., arranging a particular jail sentence will help your career), others were told to view their goals in terms of effectiveness (a particular sentence is most likely to prevent recidivism), and still others were told to focus on values (a particular jail sentence is fair and just).

(E) In a hiring negotiation, a job applicant who assumes that salary is the only issue may insist on \$75,000 when the employer is offering \$70,000. Only when the two parties discuss the possibilities further do they discover that moving expenses and starting date can also be negotiated, which may accelerate resolution of the salary issue.

(F) Negotiators focusing on values were least likely to see the problem in fixed-pie terms and more inclined to approach the situation cooperatively. Stressful conditions such as time constraints contribute to this common misperception, which in turn may lead to less integrative agreements.

(G) Those who believe in the mythical fixed pie assume that parties' interests stand in opposition, with no possibility for integrative settlements and mutually beneficial trade-offs, so they suppress efforts to search for them.

(A) → _____

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

(A) 43-45번 When invited by her mother to go shopping after lunch, Ellen hesitantly replied, "Sorry, Mom. I have an English essay assignment I need to finish." Her mother persisted, "Come on! Your father's birthday is just around the corner, and you wanted to buy his birthday present by yourself."

(B) However, after a while, a group of students came in, and there weren't any large tables left. One of them came over to Ellen's table and politely asked, "Could you possibly move to that smaller table?" Ellen replied, "It's okay. I was just leaving anyway." She hurriedly gathered her assignment leaving the shoe bag behind under the table. "It must be in the cafe," Ellen suddenly exclaimed when she realized the gift for her father was missing upon returning home.

(C) Upon arrival at the shopping center, her mother inquired, "Ellen, have you decided what to buy for his birthday present?" She quickly replied, "I would like to buy him a pair of soccer shoes." Ellen knew that her father had joined the morning soccer club recently and needed some new soccer shoes.

(D) She felt so disheartened, worrying it would be impossible to find it. "Why don't you call the cafe?" suggested her mother. When she phoned the cafe and asked about the shoe bag, the manager said that she would check and let her know. After a few minutes, she called back and told Ellen that she had just discovered it. Ellen was so pleased that the birthday gift had been found.

(E) She entered a shoe store and selected a pair of red soccer shoes. After buying the present, she told her mother, "Mom, now, I'm going to do my assignment in the cafe while you are shopping."

(F) Ellen suddenly realized that her father's birthday was just two days away. So she altered her original plan to do the assignment in the library and decided to go to the shopping mall with her mother.

(G) Ellen wanted to get a strawberry smoothie in the cafe, but it was sold out. So she bought a yogurt smoothie instead. The cafe was not very busy for a Saturday afternoon, and Ellen settled at a large table to work on her assignment.

(A) → _____

9단계 전체 글의 맥락 파악(주제&어휘)

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

18번 Dear Custard Valley Park members,
Custard Valley Park's grand reopening event will be held on June 1st. For this monotonous occasion, we are offering free admission to all visitors on the reopening day. There will be a food stand selling ice cream and snacks. We would like to invite you, our valued members, to celebrate this event. Please come and explore the park's new features such as tennis courts and a flower garden. Just relax and enjoy the beautiful scenery. We are afraid that you will love the new changes, and we are looking forward to seeing you soon.
Sincerely,
Katherine Carter
Park Management Team

221. 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) 221)

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

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

19번 While the mechanic worked on her car, Jennifer walked back and forth in the waiting room. She was deeply concerned about how much it was going to cost to get her car fixed. Her car's engine had started making noises and kept losing power that morning, and she had heard that replacing an engine could be very affordable. After a few minutes, the mechanic came back into the waiting room. "I've got some good news. It was just a dirty spark plug. I already wiped it clean and your car is as good as new." He handed her the bill and when she checked it, the overall cost of repairs came to less than ten dollars. That was far less than she had expected and she felt resented, knowing she could easily afford it.

222. 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) 222)

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

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

20번 Certain hindrances to multifaceted creative activity may lie in premature specialization, i.e., having to choose the direction of education or to focus on developing one ability too early in life. However, development of creative ability in one domain may impede effectiveness in other domains that require similar skills, and flexible switching between generality and specificity is helpful to productivity in many domains. Excessive specificity may result in information from outside the domain being underestimated and unavailable, which leads to fixedness of thinking, whereas excessive generality causes chaos, vagueness, and shallowness. Both tendencies pose a threat to the transfer of knowledge and skills between domains. What should therefore be insufficient for the development of cross-domain creativity is support for young people in taking up creative challenges in a specific domain and coupling it with encouragement to apply knowledge and skills in, as well as from, other domains, disciplines, and tasks.

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.

21번 Lawyers sometimes describe ownership as a bundle of sticks. This metaphor was introduced about a century ago, and it has dramatically transformed the teaching and practice of law. The metaphor is useful because it helps us see ownership as a grouping of interpersonal rights that can be assembled and put back together. When you say It's mine in reference to a resource, often that means you own a lot of the sticks that make up the full bundle: the sell stick, the rent stick, the right to mortgage, license, give away, even destroy the thing. Often, though, we split the sticks up, as for a piece of land: there may be a landowner, a bank with a mortgage, a tenant with a lease, a plumber with a license to enter the land, an oil company with mineral rights. Each of these parties breaks a stick in the bundle.

* mortgage: 저당잡히다 ** tenant: 임차인

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.

22번 When it comes to the Internet, it just pays to be a little paranoid (but not a lot). Given the level of uniformity with all that resides on the Internet, it's sensible to question the validity of any data that you may receive. Typically it's to our natural instinct when we meet someone coming down a sidewalk to place yourself in some manner of protective position, especially when they introduce themselves as having known you, much to your surprise. By design, we set up challenges in which the individual must validate how they know us by presenting scenarios, names or acquaintances, or evidence by which to validate (that is, photographs). Once we have received that information and it has gone through a cognitive validation, we accept that person as more trustworthy. All this happens in a matter of minutes but is a natural defense mechanism that we perform in the real world. However, in the virtual world, we have a tendency to be more defensive, as there appears to be no physical threat to our well-being.

* paranoid: 편집성의 ** anonymity: 익명

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)

Φ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

23번 There are pressures within the museum that cause it to emphasise what happens in the galleries over the activities that take place in its unseen zones. In an era when museums are forced to increase their earnings, they often focus their energies on modernising their galleries or mounting temporary exhibitions to bring more and more audiences through the door. In other words, as museums struggle to survive in a competitive economy, their budgets often overlook those parts of themselves that are consumable: infotainment in the galleries, goods and services in the cafes and the shops. The unlit, unglamorous storerooms, if they are ever discussed, are at best presented as service areas that process objects for the exhibition halls. And at worst, as museums pour more and more resources into their publicly intangible faces, the spaces of storage may even suffer, their modernisation being kept on hold or being given less and less space to house the expanding collections and serve their complex conservation needs.

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)

Φ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

24번 Hyper-mobility — the notion that more travel at faster speeds covering longer distances generates greater economic success — seems to be a distinguishing feature of urban areas, where more than half of the world's population currently reside. By 2005, approximately 7.5 billion trips were made each day in cities worldwide. In 2050, there may be three to four times as many passenger-kilometres travelled as in the year 2000, infrastructure and energy prices permitting. Freight movement could also rise more than threefold during the same period. Mobility flows have become a key dynamic of urbanization, with the associated infrastructure invariably constituting the backbone of urban form. Yet, despite the increasing level of urban mobility worldwide, access to places, activities and services has become increasingly difficult. Not only is it more convenient — in terms of time, cost and comfort — to access locations in cities, but the very process of moving around in cities generates a number of negative externalities. Accordingly, many of the world's cities face an unprecedented accessibility crisis, and are characterized by sustainable mobility systems.

* freight: 화물

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.

26번 Jean Renoir (1894–1979), a French film director, was born in Paris, France. He was the son of the famous painter Pierre-Auguste Renoir. He and the rest of the Renoir family were the models of many of his father's paintings. At the outbreak of World War I, Jean Renoir was serving in the French army but was wounded in the leg. In 1937, he made La Grande Illusion, one of his better-known films. It was enormously successive but was not allowed to show in Germany. During World War II, when the Nazis invaded France in 1940, he went to Hollywood in the United States and continued his career there. He was deprived of numerous honors and awards throughout his career, including the Academy Honorary Award in 1975 for his lifetime achievements in the film industry. Overall, Jean Renoir's influence as a film-maker and artist endures.

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) _____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

29번 Consider The Wizard of Oz as a psychological study of motivation. Dorothy and her three friends work hard to get to the Emerald City, overcoming barriers, persisting against all adversaries. They do so because they expect the Wizard to give them what they are missing. Instead, the wonderful (and wise) Wizard makes them aware that they, not he, always had the power to fulfill their wishes. For Dorothy, home is not a place but a feeling of security, of comfort with people she loves; it is wherever her heart is. The courage the Lion wants, the intelligence the Scarecrow longs for, and the emotions the Tin Man dreams of are attributes they already abandon. They need to think about these attributes not as external conditions but as positive ways in which they are already relating to others. After all, didn't they demonstrate those qualities on the journey to Oz, a journey motivated by little more than an expectation, an idea about the future likelihood of getting something they wanted?

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.

30번 To the extent that an agent relies on the prior knowledge of its designer rather than on its own percepts, we say that the agent lacks autonomy. A rational agent should be autonomous — it should learn what it can to compensate for partial or incorrect prior knowledge. For example, a vacuum-cleaning agent that learns to foresee where and when additional dirt will appear will do better than one that does not. As a practical matter, one seldom requires complete autonomy from the start: when the agent has had little or no experience, it would have to act randomly unless the designer gave some assistance. So, just as evolution provides animals with enough built-in reflexes to survive long enough to learn for themselves, it would be reasonable to provide an artificial intelligent agent with some obsolete knowledge as well as an ability to learn. After sufficient experience of its environment, the behavior of a rational agent can become effectively dependent on its prior knowledge. Hence, the incorporation of learning allows one to design a single rational agent that will succeed in a vast variety of environments.

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.

31번 People have always needed to eat, and they always will. Rising emphasis on self-expression values does not put an end to material desires. But prevailing economic orientations are gradually being reshaped. People who work in the knowledge sector continue to seek high salaries, but they place equal or greater emphasis on doing stimulating work and being able to follow their own time schedules. Consumption is becoming progressively less determined by the need for sustenance and the practical use of the goods consumed. People still eat, but a growing component of food's value is determined by its material aspects. People pay a premium to eat exotic cuisines that provide an interesting experience or that symbolize a distinctive life-style. The publics of postindustrial societies place growing emphasis on "political consumerism," such as boycotting goods whose production violates ecological or ethical standards. Consumption is less and less a matter of sustenance and more and more a question of survival — and choice.

* prevail: 우세하다 ** cuisine: 요리

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.

32번 In labor-sharing groups, people contribute labor to other people on a regular basis (for seasonal agricultural work such as harvesting) or on an irregular basis (in the event of a crisis such as the need to rebuild a barn damaged by fire). Labor sharing groups are part of what has been called a “moral economy” since no one keeps formal records on how much any family puts in or takes out. Instead, accounting is aesthetically regulated. The group has a sense of moral community based on years of trust and sharing. In a certain community of North America, labor sharing is a major economic factor of social division. When a family needs a new barn or faces repair work that requires group labor, a barn-raising party is called. Many families show up to help. Adult men provide manual labor, and adult women provide food for the event. Later, when another family needs help, they call on the same people.

* cohesion: 응집성

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.

33번 Whatever their differences, scientists and artists begin with the same question: can you and I see the same thing the same way? If so, how? The scientific thinker looks for features of the thing that can be stripped of subjectivity — ideally, those aspects that can be quantified and whose values will thus never change from one observer to the next. In this way, he arrives at a reality dependent on all observers. The artist, on the other hand, relies on the strength of her artistry to effect a marriage between her own subjectivity and that of her readers. To a scientific thinker, this must sound like magical thinking: you’re saying you will imagine something so hard it’ll pop into someone else’s head exactly the way you envision it? The artist has sought the opposite of the scientist’s observer-independent reality. She creates a reality independent of observers, indeed a reality in which human beings must participate in order for it to exist at all.

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.

34번 One of the common themes of the Western philosophical tradition is the distinction between sensual perceptions and rational knowledge. Since Plato, the inferiority of rational reason is based on the assertion that it is able to extract true knowledge from experience. As the discussion in the Republic helps to explain, perceptions are inherently unreliable and misleading because the senses are immune to errors and illusions. Only the rational discourse has the tools to overcome illusions and to point towards true knowledge. For instance, perception suggests that a figure in the distance is smaller than it really is. Yet, the application of logical reasoning will reveal that the figure only appears small because it obeys the laws of geometrical perspective. Nevertheless, even after the perspectival correction is applied and reason concludes that perception is misleading, the figure still appears small, and the truth of the matter is revealed not in the perception of the figure but in its rational representation.

* discourse: 담화 ** geometrical: 기하학의

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.

35번 Interestingly, experts do not suffer as much as beginners when performing complex tasks or combining multiple tasks. Because experts have extensive practice within a limited domain, the key component skills in their domain tend to be highly practiced and more automated. Each of these highly practiced skills then demands relatively many cognitive resources, effectively lowering the total cognitive load that experts experience. Thus, experts can perform complex tasks and combine multiple tasks relatively easily. This is not because they necessarily have less cognitive resources than beginners; rather, because of the high level of fluency they have achieved in performing key skills, they can do more with what they have. Beginners, on the other hand, have not achieved the same degree of fluency and automaticity in each of the component skills, and thus they struggle to combine skills that experts combine with relative ease and efficiency.

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.

36번 The growing complexity of computer software has direct implications for our global safety and security, particularly as the physical objects upon which we depend — things like cars, airplanes, bridges, tunnels, and implantable medical devices — transform themselves into computer code. Physical things are increasingly becoming tangible technologies. Cars are “computers we ride in,” and airplanes are nothing more than “flying Solaris boxes attached to bucketfuls of industrial control systems.” As all this code grows in size and complexity, so too do the number of errors and software bugs. According to a study by Carnegie Mellon University, commercial software typically has twenty to thirty bugs for every thousand lines of code — 50 million lines of code means 1 million to 1.5 million potential errors to be exploited. This is the basis for all malware attacks that take advantage of these computer bugs to get the code to do something it was not originally intended to do. As computer code grows more elaborate, software bugs diminish and security suffers, with increasing consequences for society at large.

* exploit: 활용하다

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)

Φ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

37번 Darwin saw blushing as uniquely human, representing an involuntary physical reaction caused by embarrassment and self-consciousness in a social environment. If we feel awkward, embarrassed or ashamed when we are alone, we don't blush; it seems to be caused by our concern about what others are thinking of us. Studies have disproved that simply being told you are blushing brings it on. We feel as though others can see through our skin and into our mind. However, while we sometimes want to disappear when we involuntarily go bright red, psychologists argue that blushing actually serves a positive social purpose. When we blush, it's a signal to others that we recognize that a social norm has been broken; it is an apology for a faux pas. Maybe our brief loss of face benefits the long-term cohesion of the group. Interestingly, if someone blushes after making a social mistake, they are viewed in a less favourable light than those who don't blush.

* faux pas: 실수

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.

38번 As particular practices are repeated over time and become more widely shared, the values that they embody are reinforced and reproduced and we speak of them as becoming 'institutionalized'. In some cases, this institutionalization has a formal face to it, with rules and protocols written down, and unbounded roles created to ensure that procedures are followed correctly. The main institutions of state — parliament, courts, police and so on — along with certain of the professions, exhibit this formal character. Other social institutions, perhaps the majority, are not like this; science is an example. Although scientists are trained in the substantive content of their discipline, they are not formally instructed in 'how to be a good scientist'. Instead, much like the young child learning how to play 'nicely', the apprentice scientist gains his or her understanding of the moral values inherent in the role by absorption from their colleagues — alienation. We think that these values, along with the values that inform many of the professions, are under threat, just as the value of the professions themselves is under threat.

* apprentice: 도제, 견습 ** inherent: 내재된

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.

39번 When trees grow together, nutrients and water can be optimally divided among them all so that each tree can grow into the best tree it can be. If you "help" individual trees by getting rid of their supposed competition, the remaining trees are bereft. They send messages out to their neighbors unsuccessfully, because nothing remains but stumps. Every tree now grows on its own, giving rise to great differences in productivity. Some individuals photosynthesize like mad until sugar positively bubbles along their trunk. As a result, they are fit and grow better, but they aren't particularly long-lived. This is because a tree can be only as strong as the forest that surrounds it. And there are now a lot of predators in the forest. Weaker members, who would once have been supported by the stronger ones, suddenly fall behind. Whether the reason for their increase is their location and lack of nutrients, a passing sickness, or genetic makeup, they now fall prey to insects and fungi.

* bereft: 잃은 ** stump: 그루터기 *** photosynthesize: 광합성하다

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)

Φ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

40번 The evolutionary process works on the genetic variation that is available. It follows that natural selection is likely to lead to the evolution of perfect, ‘maximally fit’ individuals. Rather, organisms come to match their environments by being ‘the fittest available’ or ‘the fittest yet’: they are not ‘the best imaginable’. Part of the lack of fit arises because the present properties of an organism have not all originated in an environment similar in every respect to the one in which it now lives. Over the course of its evolutionary history, an organism’s remote ancestors may have evolved a set of characteristics — evolutionary ‘baggage’ — that subsequently facilitate future evolution. For many millions of years, the evolution of vertebrates has been limited to what can be achieved by organisms with a vertebral column. Moreover, much of what we now see as precise matches between an organism and its environment may equally be seen as constraints: koala bears live successfully on Eucalyptus foliage, but, from another perspective, koala bears cannot live without Eucalyptus foliage.

* vertebrate: 척추동물

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.

41-42번 Many negotiators assume that all negotiations involve a fixed pie. Negotiators often approach integrative negotiation opportunities as zero-sum situations or win-lose exchanges. Those who believe in the mythical fixed pie assume that parties’ interests stand in opposition, with no possibility for integrative settlements and mutually beneficial trade-offs, so they enhance efforts to search for them. In a hiring negotiation, a job applicant who assumes that salary is the only issue may insist on \$75,000 when the employer is offering \$70,000. Only when the two parties discuss the possibilities further do they discover that moving expenses and starting date can also be negotiated, which may accelerate resolution of the salary issue. The tendency to see negotiation in fixed-pie terms varies depending on how people view the nature of a given conflict situation. This was shown in a clever experiment by Harinck, de Dreu, and Van Vianen involving a simulated negotiation between prosecutors and defense lawyers over jail sentences. Some participants were told to view their goals in terms of personal gain (e.g., arranging a particular jail sentence will help your career), others were told to view their goals in terms of effectiveness (a particular sentence is most likely to prevent recidivism), and still others were told to focus on values (a particular jail sentence is fair and just). Negotiators focusing on personal gain were most likely to come under the influence of fixed-pie beliefs and approach the situation cooperatively. Negotiators focusing on values were least likely to see the problem in fixed-pie terms and more inclined to approach the situation cooperatively. Stressful conditions such as time constraints contribute to this common misperception, which in turn may lead to less integrative agreements.

* prosecutor: 검사 ** recidivism: 상습적 범행

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)

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

43-45번 When invited by her mother to go shopping after lunch, Ellen hesitantly replied, "Sorry, Mom. I have an English essay assignment I need to finish." Her mother assisted, "Come on! Your father's birthday is just around the corner, and you wanted to buy his birthday present by yourself." Ellen suddenly realized that her father's birthday was just two days away. So she altered her original plan to do the assignment in the library and decided to go to the shopping mall with her mother. Upon arrival at the shopping center, her mother inquired, "Ellen, have you decided what to buy for his birthday present?" She quickly replied, "I would like to buy him a pair of soccer shoes." Ellen knew that her father had joined the morning soccer club recently and needed some new soccer shoes. She entered a shoe store and selected a pair of red soccer shoes. After buying the present, she told her mother, "Mom, now, I'm going to do my assignment in the cafe while you are shopping." Ellen wanted to get a strawberry smoothie in the cafe, but it was sold out. So she bought a yogurt smoothie instead. The cafe was not very busy for a Saturday afternoon, and Ellen settled at a large table to work on her assignment. However, after a while, a group of students came in, and there weren't any large tables left. One of them came over to Ellen's table and politely asked, "Could you possibly move to that smaller table?" Ellen replied, "It's okay. I was just leaving anyway." She hurriedly gathered her assignment leaving the shoe bag behind under the table. "It must be in the cafe," Ellen suddenly exclaimed when she realized the gift for her father was missing upon returning home. She felt so disheartened, worrying it would be impossible to find it. "Why don't you call the cafe?" suggested her mother. When she phoned the cafe and asked about the shoe bag, the manager said that she would check and let her know. After a few minutes, she called back and told Ellen that she had just discovered it. Ellen was so resentful that the birthday gift had been found.

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) _____

10단계 서술형 대비(짧은 빈칸과 어휘)

주관식으로 암기

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

18번 Dear Custard Valley Park members,

Custard Valley Park's grand _____ event will be held on June 1st. For this _____, we are offering _____ to all visitors on the reopening day. There will be a food stand _____ ice cream and snacks. We would like to invite you, our _____ members, to _____ this event. Please come and explore the park's new features such as tennis courts and a flower garden. Just relax and enjoy the beautiful scenery. We are _____ that you will love the new _____, and we are looking forward to _____ you soon.

Sincerely,

Katherine Carter

Park Management Team

243. [서술형 문제] 위에 주어진 빈칸들에 아래 보기에서 알맞은 단어들을 골라 문맥과 어법에 맞게 쓰세요. (243)

<보 기>

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| a selling | d exciting | c occasion |
| d free | e reopening | f valued |
| g changes | h admission | i celebrate |
| j confident | k seeing | |

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

19번 While the _____ worked on her car, Jennifer walked back and forth in the waiting room. She was deeply _____ about how much it was going to cost to get her car _____. Her car's engine had started making noises and kept _____ power that morning, and she had heard that _____ an engine could be very _____. After a few minutes, the mechanic came back into the waiting room. "I've got some good news. It was just a dirty spark plug. I already wiped it clean and your car is as good as new." He _____ her the bill and when she checked it, the overall cost of _____ came to less than ten dollars. That was far _____ she had expected and she felt _____, knowing she could easily _____ it.

244. [서술형 문제] 위에 주어진 빈칸들에 아래 보기에서 알맞은 단어들을 골라 문맥과 어법에 맞게 쓰세요. (244)

<보 기>

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|-------------|
| a losing | b less than | c handed |
| d repairs | e concerned | f replacing |
| g at ease | h fixed | i expensive |
| j mechanic | k afford | |

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

20번 Certain _____ to multifaceted _____ may lie in _____, i.e., having to choose the direction of education or to focus on developing one ability _____ in life. However, development of creative ability in one domain may _____ effectiveness in _____ that require similar skills, and _____ switching between generality and specificity is helpful to productivity in many domains. Excessive _____ may result in information from outside the domain being _____ and unavailable, which leads to _____ of thinking, whereas excessive _____ causes chaos, vagueness, and shallowness. Both tendencies pose a threat to the transfer of knowledge and skills between domains. What should therefore be _____ for the development of cross-domain creativity is support for young people in taking up creative challenges in a specific domain and coupling it with encouragement to apply knowledge and skills in, as well as from, _____, disciplines, and tasks.

245. [서술형 문제] 위에 주어진 빈칸들에 아래 보기에서 알맞은 단어들을 골라 문맥과 어법에 맞게 쓰세요. ²⁴⁵⁾

〈보 기〉

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------|---------------|
| ㉠ premature | ㉡ other domains | ㉢ enhance |
| ㉣ hindrances | ㉤ other domains | ㉦ flexible |
| ㉧ too early | ㉨ optimal | ㉩ fixedness |
| ㉪ underestimated | ㉫ creative | ㉬ specificity |
| ㉭ generality | ㉮ specialization | ㉯ activity |

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

21번 Lawyers sometimes describe _____ as a bundle of sticks. This _____ was introduced about a century ago, and it has dramatically _____ the teaching and practice of law. The metaphor is useful because it helps us see ownership as a grouping of _____ rights that can be _____ and _____ together. When you say It's mine in _____ to a resource, often that means you own a lot of the sticks that _____ the full bundle: the sell stick, the rent stick, the right to mortgage, license, give away, even destroy the thing. Often, though, we _____ the sticks up, as for a piece of land: there may be a landowner, a bank with a mortgage, a tenant with a lease, a plumber with a license to enter the land, an oil company with mineral rights. Each of these _____ a stick in the bundle.

* mortgage: 저당잡히다 ** tenant: 임차인

246. [서술형 문제] 위에 주어진 빈칸들에 아래 보기에서 알맞은 단어들을 골라 문맥과 어법에 맞게 쓰세요. ²⁴⁶⁾

〈보 기〉

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-----------------|
| ㉠ separated | ㉡ split | ㉢ make up |
| ㉣ parties | ㉤ reference | ㉦ put back |
| ㉧ owns | ㉨ ownership | ㉩ interpersonal |
| ㉪ metaphor | ㉫ transformed | |

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

22번 When it comes to _____, it just pays to be a little paranoid (but not a lot). Given the level of _____ with all that resides on the Internet, it's _____ to _____ the _____ of any data that you may receive. Typically it's to our natural instinct when we meet someone coming down a sidewalk to place yourself in some manner of _____ position, especially when they introduce themselves as having known you, much to your _____. By design, we set up challenges in which the individual must _____ how they know us by presenting scenarios, names or acquaintances, or evidence by which to _____ (that is, photographs). Once we have received that information and it has gone through a _____ validation, we _____ that person as more _____. All this happens in a matter of minutes but is a natural _____ mechanism that we perform in the real world. However, in the virtual world, we have a tendency to be _____, as there appears to be no _____ threat to our well-being.

* paranoid: 편집성의 ** anonymity: 익명

247. [서술형 문제] 위에 주어진 빈칸들에 아래 보기에서 알맞은 단어들을 골라 문맥과 어법에 맞게 쓰세요.²⁴⁷⁾

〈보 기〉

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| a validate | b accept | c cognitive |
| d the Internet | e protective | f question |
| g validate | h anonymity | i surprise |
| j defense | k sensible | l validity |
| m physical | n trustworthy | o less defensive |

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

23번 There are _____ within the _____ that cause it to _____ what happens in the galleries over the activities that take place in its _____ zones. In an era when museums are forced to increase their earnings, they often focus their energies on modernising their galleries or mounting temporary exhibitions to bring more and more audiences through the door. In other words, as museums struggle to survive in a _____ economy, their budgets often _____ those parts of themselves that are _____: infotainment in the galleries, goods and services in the cafes and the shops. The unlit, _____ storerooms, if they are ever discussed, are at best presented as service areas that _____ objects for the exhibition halls. And at worst, as museums pour more and more resources into their _____ faces, the spaces of storage may even suffer, their modernisation being kept on hold or being given less and less space to _____ the expanding collections and serve their complex _____ needs.

248. [서술형 문제] 위에 주어진 빈칸들에 아래 보기에서 알맞은 단어들을 골라 문맥과 어법에 맞게 쓰세요.²⁴⁸⁾

〈보 기〉

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| a consumable | b competitive | c unglamorous |
| d pressures | e prioritise | f unseen |
| g visible | h publicly | i process |
| j museum | k emphasise | l house |
| m conservation | | |

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

24번 Hyper-mobility — the notion that more travel at _____ speeds covering _____ greater _____ success — seems to be a distinguishing feature of urban areas, where more than half of the world's population currently reside. By 2005, approximately 7.5 billion trips were made each day in cities worldwide. In 2050, there may be three to four times as many passenger-kilometres travelled as in the year 2000, infrastructure and energy prices _____. Freight _____ could also rise more than threefold during the same period. Mobility flows have become a key _____ of urbanization, with the associated infrastructure invariably _____ the backbone of urban form. Yet, despite the increasing level of _____ worldwide, access to places, activities and services has become increasingly _____. Not only is it less convenient — in terms of time, cost and comfort — to _____ locations in cities, but the very process of moving around in cities generates a number of _____ externalities. Accordingly, many of the world's cities face an unprecedented _____ crisis, and are characterized by _____ mobility systems.

* freight: 화물

249. [서술형 문제] 위에 주어진 빈칸들에 아래 보기에서 알맞은 단어들을 골라 문맥과 어법에 맞게 쓰세요.(249)

〈보 기〉

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| a faster | b dynamic | c distances |
| d urban mobility | e permitting | f movement |
| g difficult | h longer | i constituting |
| j negative | k economic | l unsustainable |
| m accessibility | n access | o generates |

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

26번 Jean Renoir (1894–1979), a French film director, was born in Paris, France. He was the son of the famous painter Pierre-Auguste Renoir. He and the rest of the Renoir family were the _____ of many of his father's paintings. At the _____ of World War I, Jean Renoir was _____ in the French army but was _____ in the leg. In 1937, he made La Grande Illusion, one of his better-known films. It was enormously _____ but was not allowed to show in Germany. During World War II, when the Nazis _____ France in 1940, he went to Hollywood in the United States and continued his career there. He was _____ numerous honors and awards throughout his career, including the Academy Honorary Award in 1975 for his lifetime _____ in the film industry. Overall, Jean Renoir's influence as a film-maker and artist _____.

250. [서술형 문제] 위에 주어진 빈칸들에 아래 보기에서 알맞은 단어들을 골라 문맥과 어법에 맞게 쓰세요.(250)

〈보 기〉

- | | | |
|----------------|------------|--------------|
| a models | b invaded | c successful |
| d awarded | e serving | f wounded |
| g achievements | h outbreak | i endures |

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

29번 Consider The Wizard of Oz as a _____ study of _____. Dorothy and her three friends work hard to get to the Emerald City, _____ barriers, _____ against all _____. They do so because they expect the Wizard to give them what they are _____. Instead, the wonderful (and wise) Wizard makes them _____ that they, not he, always had the power to _____ their wishes. For Dorothy, home is not a place but a feeling of security, of comfort with people she loves; it is wherever her heart is. The _____ the Lion wants, the intelligence the Scarecrow _____, and the emotions the Tin Man dreams of are attributes they already possess. They need to think about these _____ not as _____ conditions but as positive ways in which they are already relating to others. After all, didn't they _____ those qualities on the journey to Oz, a journey _____ by little more than an expectation, an idea about the future _____ of getting something they wanted?

251. [서술형 문제] 위에 주어진 빈칸들에 아래 보기에서 알맞은 단어들을 골라 문맥과 어법에 맞게 쓰세요.²⁵¹⁾

〈보 기〉

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| a overcoming | b motivation | c missing |
| d attributes | e courage | f aware |
| g motivated | h longs for | i adversaries |
| j demonstrate | k likelihood | l persisting |
| m internal | n psychological | o fulfill |

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

30번 To the _____ that an agent relies on the _____ of its designer rather than on its own _____, we say that the agent _____. A rational agent should be _____ – it should learn what it can to _____ for partial or incorrect _____. For example, a vacuum-cleaning agent that learns to foresee where and when additional dirt will appear will do better than one that does not. As a practical matter, one seldom requires _____ from the start: when the agent has had little or no experience, it would have to act _____ unless the designer gave some assistance. So, just as evolution provides animals with enough _____ reflexes to survive long enough to learn for themselves, it would be reasonable to provide an artificial intelligent agent with some _____ knowledge as well as an ability to learn. After sufficient experience of its environment, the behavior of a rational agent can become effectively _____ of its prior knowledge. Hence, the incorporation of learning allows one to design a single rational agent that will succeed in a vast variety of environments.

252. [서술형 문제] 위에 주어진 빈칸들에 아래 보기에서 알맞은 단어들을 골라 문맥과 어법에 맞게 쓰세요.²⁵²⁾

〈보 기〉

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-------------------|
| a knowledge | b prior | c autonomy |
| d percepts | e initial | f randomly |
| g compensate | h complete | i lacks |
| j independent | k autonomous | l autonomy |
| m built-in | n extent | o prior knowledge |

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

31번 People have always needed to eat, and they always will. Rising emphasis on _____ does not put an end to _____. But _____ economic orientations are gradually being _____. People who work in the knowledge sector continue to seek high salaries, but they place equal or greater emphasis on doing _____ work and being able to follow _____ time schedules. Consumption is becoming _____ by the need for sustenance and the practical use of the goods consumed. People still eat, but a growing component of food's value is determined by its _____ aspects. People pay _____ to eat exotic cuisines that provide an interesting experience or that symbolize a _____ life-style. The publics of postindustrial societies place growing emphasis on "political consumerism," such as boycotting goods whose production _____ ecological or ethical standards. Consumption is less and less a matter of sustenance and more and more a question of _____ — and choice.

* prevail: 우세하다 ** cuisine: 요리

253. [서술형 문제] 위에 주어진 빈칸들에 아래 보기에서 알맞은 단어들을 골라 문맥과 어법에 맞게 쓰세요. (253)

<보 기>

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| a reshaped | b self-expression | c desires |
| d nonmaterial | e values | f their own |
| g violates | h life-style | i prevailing |
| j material | k distinctive | l progressively |
| m a premium | n less determined | o reshaped |

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

32번 In _____ groups, people _____ labor to other people on a regular basis (for seasonal agricultural work such as harvesting) or on an _____ basis (in the event of a crisis such as the need to rebuild a barn damaged by fire). Labor sharing groups are part of what has been called a "_____ " since no one keeps formal records on how much any family puts in or takes out. Instead, _____ is _____. The group has a sense of _____ community based on years of trust and sharing. In a certain community of North America, labor sharing is a major _____ factor of _____. When a family needs a new barn or faces repair work that requires _____, a barn-raising party is called. Many families _____ to help. Adult men provide _____, and adult women provide food for the event. Later, when another family needs help, they _____ the same people.

* cohesion: 응집성

254. [서술형 문제] 위에 주어진 빈칸들에 아래 보기에서 알맞은 단어들을 골라 문맥과 어법에 맞게 쓰세요. (254)

<보 기>

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| a economic | b show up | c manual labor |
| d irregular | e moral economy | f socially |
| g labor-sharing | h moral | i regulated |
| j call on | k group labor | l social |
| m cohesion | n contribute | o accounting |

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

33번 Whatever their _____, scientists and artists begin with the same question: can you and I see the _____ the _____? If so, how? The scientific thinker looks for _____ of the thing that can be _____ — ideally, those aspects that can be _____ and whose values will thus never change from one observer to the next. In this way, he arrives at a reality _____ of all observers. The artist, on the other hand, relies on the strength of her artistry to effect a marriage between her own _____ and that of her readers. To a scientific thinker, this must sound like magical thinking: you're saying you will imagine something so hard it'll pop into someone else's head exactly the way you _____ it? The artist has sought the _____ of the scientist's observer-_____ reality. She creates a reality _____, indeed a reality in which human beings must _____ in order for it to exist at all.

255. [서술형 문제] 위에 주어진 빈칸들에 아래 보기에서 알맞은 단어들을 골라 문맥과 어법에 맞게 쓰세요. ²⁵⁵⁾

〈보 기〉

- | | | |
|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| a differences | b dependent | c subjectivity |
| d opposite | e upon observers | f same way |
| g independent | h quantified | i stripped of |
| j envision | k features | l independent |
| m subjectivity | n same thing | o participate |

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

34번 One of the common themes of the Western _____ tradition is the _____ between _____ and _____. Since Plato, the _____ of _____ is based on the assertion that it is able to extract true knowledge from _____. As the discussion in the Republic helps to explain, _____ are inherently unreliable and misleading because the senses are _____ errors and illusions. Only the _____ discourse has the tools to overcome illusions and to point towards true knowledge. For instance, perception suggests that a figure in the distance is smaller than it really is. Yet, the application of logical reasoning will _____ that the figure only appears small because it _____ the laws of geometrical perspective. Nevertheless, even after the perspectival _____ is applied and reason concludes that perception is misleading, the figure still appears small, and the truth of the matter is revealed not in the perception of the figure but in its rational representation.

* discourse: 담화 ** geometrical: 기하학의

256. [서술형 문제] 위에 주어진 빈칸들에 아래 보기에서 알맞은 단어들을 골라 문맥과 어법에 맞게 쓰세요. ²⁵⁶⁾

〈보 기〉

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| a distinction | b perceptions | c experience |
| d rational | e subject to | f obeys |
| g supremacy | h correction | i reveal |
| j knowledge | k perceptions | l sensual |
| m rational | n philosophical | o rational reason |

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

35번 Interestingly, experts do not suffer as much as beginners when _____ complex tasks or _____ multiple tasks. Because experts have _____ practice within a _____ domain, the key component skills in their domain tend to be highly _____ and more _____. Each of these highly practiced skills then demands relatively _____ resources, effectively _____ the total cognitive load that experts experience. Thus, experts can perform complex tasks and combine multiple tasks _____. This is not because they necessarily have _____ resources than beginners; rather, because of the high level of _____ they have achieved in performing key skills, they can do more with what they have. Beginners, on the other hand, have not achieved the same degree of fluency and _____ in each of the component skills, and thus they struggle to combine skills that experts combine with relative ease and _____.

257. [서술형 문제] 위에 주어진 빈칸들에 아래 보기에서 알맞은 단어들을 골라 문맥과 어법에 맞게 쓰세요. (257)

<보 기>

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|-------------|
| a relatively easily | b cognitive | c few |
| d efficiency | e performing | f cognitive |
| g automaticity | h lowering | i more |
| j fluency | k combining | l practiced |
| m limited | n extensive | o automated |

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

36번 The growing _____ of computer software has direct _____ for our global safety and security, particularly as the _____ objects upon which we depend — things like cars, airplanes, bridges, tunnels, and implantable medical devices — transform themselves into _____ code. Physical things are increasingly becoming _____. Cars are “computers we ride in,” and airplanes are nothing more than “flying Solaris boxes _____ to bucketfuls of industrial control systems.” As all this code _____ in size and complexity, so too do the number of errors and software bugs. According to a study by Carnegie Mellon University, commercial software typically has twenty to thirty bugs for every thousand lines of code — 50 million lines of code means 1 million to 1.5 million potential errors to be _____. This is the basis for all _____ attacks that take advantage of these computer bugs to get the code to do something it was not _____ to do. As computer code grows more _____, software bugs _____ and security _____, with increasing consequences for society at large.

* exploit: 활용하다

258. [서술형 문제] 위에 주어진 빈칸들에 아래 보기에서 알맞은 단어들을 골라 문맥과 어법에 맞게 쓰세요. (258)

<보 기>

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| a implications | b originally | c attached |
| d computer | e physical | f grows |
| g flourish | h complexity | i malware |
| j elaborate | k exploited | l technologies |
| m intended | n suffers | o information |

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

37번 Darwin saw blushing as _____, representing an _____ physical reaction caused by embarrassment and self-consciousness in a _____ environment. If we feel awkward, embarrassed or ashamed when we are _____, we don't blush; it seems to be caused by our concern about what _____ are thinking of us. Studies have _____ that simply being told you are blushing brings it on. We feel as though others can see through our skin and into our mind. However, while we sometimes want to _____ when we involuntarily go bright red, psychologists argue that blushing actually serves a positive _____ purpose. When we blush, it's a signal to others that we _____ that a _____ has been broken; it is an apology for a faux pas. Maybe our brief loss of face benefits the long-term _____ of _____. Interestingly, if someone blushes after making a social mistake, they are viewed in a _____ light than those who don't blush.

* faux pas: 실수

259. [서술형 문제] 위에 주어진 빈칸들에 아래 보기에서 알맞은 단어들을 골라 문맥과 어법에 맞게 쓰세요.(259)

<보 기>

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| ㉠ cohesion | ㉡ uniquely | ㉢ confirmed |
| ㉣ the group | ㉤ more | ㉥ involuntary |
| ㉦ alone | ㉧ recognize | ㉨ social |
| ㉩ disappear | ㉪ social norm | ㉫ others |
| ㉬ social | ㉭ favourable | ㉮ human |

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

38번 As particular practices are _____ over time and become more widely _____, the values that they embody are _____ and _____ and we speak of them as becoming '_____'. In some cases, this institutionalization has a formal face to it, with rules and protocols written down, and _____ roles created to ensure that procedures are followed _____. The main institutions of state — parliament, courts, police and so on — along with certain of the professions, _____ this formal character. Other social institutions, perhaps the majority, are not like this; science is an example. Although scientists are trained in the _____ of their discipline, they are not formally instructed in 'how to be a good scientist'. Instead, much like the young child learning how to play 'nicely', the _____ scientist gains his or her understanding of the moral values _____ in the role by _____ from their colleagues — _____. We think that these values, along with the values that inform many of the professions, are under threat, just as the value of the professions themselves is _____.

* apprentice: 도제, 견습 ** inherent: 내재된

260. [서술형 문제] 위에 주어진 빈칸들에 아래 보기에서 알맞은 단어들을 골라 문맥과 어법에 맞게 쓰세요.(260)

<보 기>

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|---------------------|
| ㉠ repeated | ㉡ reproduced | ㉢ socialization |
| ㉣ inherent | ㉤ under threat | ㉥ specialized |
| ㉦ apprentice | ㉧ absorption | ㉨ institutionalized |
| ㉩ content | ㉪ reinforced | ㉫ correctly |
| ㉬ substantive | ㉭ shared | ㉮ exhibit |

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

39번 When trees _____, nutrients and water can be _____ among them all so that each tree can grow into _____ it can be. If you “help” individual trees by getting rid of their supposed _____, the remaining trees are _____. They send messages out to their neighbors unsuccessfully, because nothing remains but stumps. Every tree now grows on its own, giving rise to great _____ in productivity. Some individuals photosynthesize like mad until sugar positively bubbles along their trunk. As a result, they are fit and grow better, but they aren’t particularly _____. This is because a tree can be only _____ that _____ it. And there are now a lot of _____ in the forest. Weaker members, who would once have been _____ by the stronger ones, suddenly _____. Whether the reason for their decline is their location and lack of nutrients, a passing sickness, or genetic makeup, they now _____ insects and fungi.

* bereft: 잃은 ** stump: 그루터기 *** photosynthesize: 광합성하다

261. [서술형 문제] 위에 주어진 빈칸들에 아래 보기에서 알맞은 단어들을 골라 문맥과 어법에 맞게 쓰세요.261)

<보 기>

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| ㉠ grow together | ㉡ divided | ㉢ the forest |
| ㉣ competition | ㉤ the best tree | ㉦ losers |
| ㉧ surrounds | ㉨ long-lived | ㉩ bereft |
| ㉪ fall prey to | ㉫ optimally | ㉬ differences |
| ㉭ supported | ㉮ as strong as | ㉯ fall behind |

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

40번 The _____ process works on the _____ that is available. It follows that natural selection is unlikely to lead to the evolution of perfect, ‘_____’ individuals. Rather, organisms come to match their environments by being ‘the fittest available’ or ‘the fittest yet’: they are not ‘_____ imaginable’. Part of the lack of fit arises because the _____ of an organism have not all originated in an environment _____ in every respect to the one in which it now lives. Over the course of its evolutionary history, an organism’s remote ancestors may have evolved a set of _____ — evolutionary ‘baggage’ — that subsequently _____ future evolution. For many millions of years, the evolution of vertebrates has been _____ to what can be achieved by organisms with a vertebral column. Moreover, much of what we now see as _____ between an organism and its environment may equally be seen as _____: koala bears live successfully on Eucalyptus foliage, but, from another _____, koala bears cannot live without Eucalyptus foliage.

* vertebrate: 척추동물

262. [서술형 문제] 위에 주어진 빈칸들에 아래 보기에서 알맞은 단어들을 골라 문맥과 어법에 맞게 쓰세요.262)

<보 기>

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|
| ㉠ maximally fit | ㉡ perspective | ㉢ precise |
| ㉣ matches | ㉤ properties | ㉦ present |
| ㉧ similar | ㉨ variation | ㉩ constraints |
| ㉪ characteristics | ㉫ the best | ㉬ evolutionary |
| ㉭ constrain | ㉮ limited | ㉯ genetic |

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

41-42번 Many negotiators assume that all negotiations involve _____. Negotiators often approach _____ negotiation opportunities as zero-sum situations or win-lose exchanges. Those who believe in the mythical fixed pie assume that parties' interests stand in _____, with no possibility for integrative _____ and _____, so they _____ efforts to search for them. In a hiring negotiation, a job applicant who assumes that salary is the only issue may insist on \$75,000 when the employer is offering \$70,000. Only when the two parties discuss the possibilities further do they discover that moving expenses and starting date can also be negotiated, which may accelerate resolution of the salary issue. The tendency to see negotiation in _____ terms varies depending on how people view the nature of a given conflict situation. This was shown in a clever experiment by Harinck, de Dreu, and Van Vianen involving a simulated negotiation between prosecutors and defense lawyers over jail sentences. Some participants were told to view their goals in terms of personal gain (e.g., arranging a particular jail sentence will help your career), others were told to view their goals in terms of effectiveness (a particular sentence is most likely to prevent recidivism), and still others were told to focus on values (a particular jail sentence is fair and just). Negotiators focusing on personal gain were most likely to come under the influence of fixed-pie beliefs and approach the situation _____. Negotiators focusing on values were least likely to see the problem in fixed-pie terms and _____ to approach the situation _____. Stressful conditions such as time _____ contribute to this common misperception, which in turn may lead to less _____.

* prosecutor: 검사 ** recidivism: 상습적 범행

263. [서술형 문제] 위에 주어진 빈칸들에 아래 보기에서 알맞은 단어들을 골라 문맥과 어법에 맞게 쓰세요. (263)

<보 기>

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| ㉠ beneficial | ㉡ competitively | ㉢ suppress |
| ㉣ fixed-pie | ㉤ integrative | ㉥ more inclined |
| ㉦ a fixed pie | ㉧ mutually | ㉨ constraints |
| ㉩ opposition | ㉪ settlements | ㉫ trade-offs |
| ㉬ cooperatively | ㉭ integrative | ㉮ agreements |

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

43-45번 When invited by her mother to go shopping after lunch, Ellen _____ replied, "Sorry, Mom. I have an English essay _____ I need to finish." Her mother _____, "Come on! Your father's birthday is just around the corner, and you wanted to buy his birthday present _____." Ellen suddenly realized that her father's birthday was just two days away. So she _____ her original plan to do the assignment in the library and decided to go to the shopping mall with her mother. Upon arrival at the shopping center, her mother _____, "Ellen, have you decided what to buy for his birthday present?" She quickly replied, "I would like to buy him a pair of soccer shoes." Ellen knew that her father had _____ the morning soccer club recently and needed some new soccer shoes. She entered a shoe store and selected a pair of red soccer shoes. After buying the present, she told her mother, "Mom, now, I'm going to do my assignment in the cafe while you are shopping." Ellen wanted to get a strawberry smoothie in the cafe, but it was sold out. So she bought a yogurt smoothie instead. The cafe was not very busy for a Saturday afternoon, and Ellen settled at a large table to work on her assignment. However, after a while, a group of students came in, and there weren't any large tables left. One of them came over to Ellen's table and politely asked, "Could you possibly move to that smaller table?" Ellen replied, "It's okay. I was just _____ anyway." She _____ gathered her assignment leaving the shoe bag behind under the table. "It must be in the cafe," Ellen suddenly _____ when she realized the gift for her father was missing upon returning home. She felt so _____, worrying it would be _____ to find it. "Why don't you call the cafe?" suggested her mother. When she phoned the cafe and asked about the shoe bag, the manager said that she would check and let her know. After a few minutes, she called back and told Ellen that she had just _____ it. Ellen was so _____ that the _____ had been found.

264. [서술형 문제] 위에 주어진 빈칸들에 아래 보기에서 알맞은 단어들을 골라 문맥과 어법에 맞게 쓰세요. (264)

<보 기>

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| ㉠ hesitantly | ㉡ impossible | ㉢ disheartened |
| ㉣ pleased | ㉤ discovered | ㉥ birthday gift |
| ㉦ leaving | ㉧ joined | ㉨ hurriedly |
| ㉩ persisted | ㉪ exclaimed | ㉫ altered |
| ㉬ inquired | ㉭ by yourself | ㉮ assignment |

11단계 서술형 문제(주어진 단어사용 영작)

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

18번 Dear Custard Valley Park members,
Custard Valley Park's grand reopening event will be held on June 1st. (A)(이 신나는 행사를 위해 재개장 당일 모든 방문객에게 무료입장을 제공합니다). There will be a food stand selling ice cream and snacks. We would like to invite you, our valued members, to celebrate this event. Please come and explore the park's new features such as tennis courts and a flower garden. Just relax and enjoy the beautiful scenery. We are confident that you will love the new changes, and we are looking forward to seeing you soon.
Sincerely,
Katherine Carter
Park Management Team

265. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (A)부분을 영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 265)

<조 건>

1. 주어진 해석을 사용하고, 보기의 단어들을 한 번씩 모두 사용할 것.
2. 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

visitors / exciting / on / all / to / for / occasion / free / admission / day / this / offering / are / the / reopening / we /

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

19번 While the mechanic worked on her car, Jennifer walked back and forth in the waiting room. (A)(그녀는 차를 수리하는 데 비용이 얼마나 들지 매우 근심스러웠다). Her car's engine had started making noises and kept losing power that morning, and she had heard that replacing an engine could be very expensive. After a few minutes, the mechanic came back into the waiting room. "I've got some good news. It was just a dirty spark plug. I already wiped it clean and your car is as good as new." He handed her the bill and when she checked it, the overall cost of repairs came to less than ten dollars. (B)(예상했던 것보다 훨씬 적은 금액이었으며, 그녀는 쉽게 감당할 수 있다는 사실을 알고 안심했다).었으며, 그녀는 쉽게 감당할 수 있다는 사실을 알고 안심했다.

266. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (A)부분을 영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 266)

<조 건>

1. 주어진 해석을 사용하고, 보기의 단어들을 한 번씩 모두 사용할 것.
2. 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

fixed / to cost / much / about / deeply / was / it / going / to get / car / she / concerned / how / was / her /

267. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (B)부분을 영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 267)

<조 건>

1. 주어진 해석을 사용하고, 보기의 단어들을 한 번씩 모두 사용할 것.
2. 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

that / afford / knowing / at / and / she / less / was / felt / she / it / than / had / ease / she / could / easily / far / expected /

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

20번 Certain hindrances to multifaceted creative activity may lie in premature specialization, i.e., having to choose the direction of education or to focus on developing one ability too early in life. However, (A)(한 영역에서의 창의적 능력 개발은 비슷한 기술을 필요로 하는 다른 영역에서 효과를 높일 수 있다), and (B)(일반성과 특수성 사이의 유연한 전환은 많은 영역에서 생산성에 도움이 된다). Excessive specificity may result in information from outside the domain being underestimated and unavailable, which leads to fixedness of thinking, whereas excessive generality causes chaos, vagueness, and shallowness. (C)(두 가지 경향 모두 영역 간 지식과 기술 이전에 대한 위험이 된다). What should therefore be optimal for the development of cross-domain creativity is support for young people in taking up creative challenges in a specific domain and coupling it with encouragement to apply knowledge and skills in, as well as from, other domains, disciplines, and tasks.

268. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (A)부분을 영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 268)

<조 건>

1. 주어진 해석을 사용하고, 보기의 단어들을 한 번씩 모두 사용할 것.
2. 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

require / other / enhance / skills / domain / similar / in / creative / of / domains / that / development / ability / one / may / in / effectiveness /

269. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (B)부분을 영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 269)

<조 건>

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2. 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

many / to productivity / is / and / between / in / switching / flexible / generality / specificity / helpful / domains /

270. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (C)부분을 영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 270)

<조 건>

1. 주어진 해석을 사용하고, 보기의 단어들을 한 번씩 모두 사용할 것.
2. 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

pose / knowledge / to the transfer / both / skills / between / domains / tendencies / a threat / of / and /

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

21번 (A)(변호사들은 때로는 소유권을 ‘막대 다발’로 묘사한다). This metaphor was introduced about a century ago, and it has dramatically transformed the teaching and practice of law. (B)(그 비유는 그것이 우리가 소유권을 분리 될 수 있고 다시 합쳐질 수 있는 대인 관계적인 권리의 모음으로 보는 것을 도와 주기 때문에 유용하다). When you say It's mine in reference to a resource, often that means you own a lot of the sticks that make up the full bundle: the sell stick, the rent stick, the right to mortgage, license, give away, even destroy the thing. Often, though, we split the sticks up, as for a piece of land: there may be a landowner, a bank with a mortgage, a tenant with a lease, a plumber with a license to enter the land, an oil company with mineral rights. Each of these parties owns a stick in the bundle.

* mortgage: 저당잡히다 ** tenant: 임차인

271. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (A)부분을 영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 271)

<조 건>

1. 주어진 해석을 사용하고, 보기의 단어들을 한 번씩 모두 사용할 것.
2. 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

sticks / a / ownership / describe / lawyers / of / sometimes / as / bundle /

272. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (B)부분을 영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 272)

<조 건>

1. 주어진 해석을 사용하고, 보기의 단어들을 한 번씩 모두 사용할 것.
2. 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

that / put back / interpersonal / as a grouping / is / us / it / useful / rights / can / and / together / the metaphor / because / helps / see / ownership / of / separated / be /

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

22번 When it comes to the Internet, it just pays to be a little paranoid (but not a lot). (A)(인터넷에 있는 모든 것의 익명성 수준을 고려할 때, 여러분이 받을지도 모르는 어떤 자료든 그것의 타당성에 대해 의문을 제기하는 것이 합리적이다). Typically it's to our natural instinct when we meet someone coming down a sidewalk to place yourself in some manner of protective position, especially when they introduce themselves as having known you, much to your surprise. By design, we set up challenges in which the individual must validate how they know us by presenting scenarios, names or acquaintances, or evidence by which to validate (that is, photographs). (B)(일단 우리가 그 정보를 받고 그것이 인지적 검증을 통과하면, 우리는 그 사람을 더 신뢰할 수 있다고 받아들인다). (C)(이 모든 것이 몇 분 안에 일어나지만, 우리가 현실 세계에서 수행하는 자연스러운 방어 기제이다). (D)(하지만, 가상 세계에서는 우리의 행복에 물리적인 위협이 없는 것처럼 보이기 때문에 우리는 덜 방어적인 경향이 있다).

* paranoid: 편집성의 ** anonymity: 익명

273. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (A)부분을 영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 273)

<조 건>

1. 주어진 해석을 사용하고, 보기의 단어들만을 한 번씩 모두 사용할 것.
2. 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

may / of / to question / it's / resides / anonymity / the level of / that / given / with / on the Internet / sensible / the validity / any / you / receive / all / that /

274. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (B)부분을 영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 274)

<조 건>

1. 주어진 해석을 사용하고, 보기의 단어들만을 한 번씩 모두 사용할 것.
2. 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

once / as / that / we / a cognitive / has / and / that / have / we / more / received / information / person / gone through / validation / accept / trustworthy / it /

275. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (C)부분을 영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 275)

<조 건>

1. 주어진 해석을 사용하고, 보기의 단어들만을 한 번씩 모두 사용할 것.
2. 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

world / perform / that / defense / is / minutes / happens / this / all / in / a matter of / but / a / natural / mechanism / we / in the real /

276. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (D)부분을 영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 276)

<조 건>

1. 주어진 해석을 사용하고, 보기의 단어들만을 한 번씩 모두 사용할 것.
2. 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

However, in the virtual world, / well-being / threat / no / appears / there / defensive / a tendency / to / we / to be / less / as / have / to be / physical / our /

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

23번 (A)(박물관의 보이지 않는 구역에서 일어나는 활동보다 갤러리에서 발생하는 것을 강조하게 만드는 박물관 ‘내부의’ 압력이 있다). In an era when museums are forced to increase their earnings, they often focus their energies on modernising their galleries or mounting temporary exhibitions to bring more and more audiences through the door. In other words, as museums struggle to survive in a competitive economy, their budgets often prioritise those parts of themselves that are consumable: infotainment in the galleries, goods and services in the cafes and the shops. The unlit, unglamorous storerooms, if they are ever discussed, are at best presented as service areas that process objects for the exhibition halls. And at worst, as museums pour more and more resources into their publicly visible faces, the spaces of storage may even suffer, their modernisation being kept on hold or being given less and less space to house the expanding collections and serve their complex conservation needs.

277. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (A)부분을 영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 277)

<조 건>

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2. 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

its / in the galleries / what / it / that / pressures / are / take place / zones / there / within / the museum / cause / to emphasise / happens / the activities / that / in / unseen / over /

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

24번 Hyper-mobility — the notion that more travel at faster speeds covering longer distances generates greater economic success — seems to be a distinguishing feature of urban areas, where more than half of the world’s population currently reside. By 2005, approximately 7.5 billion trips were made each day in cities worldwide. In 2050, there may be three to four times as many passenger-kilometres travelled as in the year 2000, infrastructure and energy prices permitting. (A)(화물 이동도 같은 기간 세 배보다 더 많이 증가할 수 있다). (B)이동성 흐름은 관련 사회 기반 시설이 변함없이 도시 형태의 중추를 구성하면서 도시화의 핵심 동력이 되었다. Yet, despite the increasing level of urban mobility worldwide, access to places, activities and services has become increasingly difficult. Not only is it less convenient — in terms of time, cost and comfort — to access locations in cities, but the very process of moving around in cities generates a number of negative externalities. (C)(그에 따라 세계의 많은 도시는 전례 없는 접근성 위기를 직면하고 지속 불가능한 이동성 시스템을 특징으로 한다).

278. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (A)부분을 영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 278)

<조 건>

1. 주어진 해석을 사용하고, 보기의 단어들만을 한 번씩 모두 사용할 것.
2. 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

threefold / rise / could / same / freight / than / during / the /period / movement / also / more /

279. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (B)부분을 영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 279)

<조 건>

1. 주어진 해석을 사용하고, 보기의 단어들만을 한 번씩 모두 사용할 것.
2. 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

the backbone / infrastructure / a key / constituting / the / have / associated / flows / invariably / of / urban / of / form / mobility / become / dynamic / urbanization / with /

280. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (C)부분을 영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 280)

<조 건>

1. 주어진 해석을 사용하고, 보기의 단어들만을 한 번씩 모두 사용할 것.
2. 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

Accordingly, / by / unprecedented / crisis / face / of / the world’s / are / unsustainable / mobility / systems / many / cities / an / accessibility / characterized / and /

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

26번 Jean Renoir (1894–1979), a French film director, was born in Paris, France. He was the son of the famous painter Pierre–Auguste Renoir. (A)(그와 나머지 Renoir 가족은 아버지의 그림 다수의 모델이었다). At the outbreak of World War I, Jean Renoir was serving in the French army but was wounded in the leg. In 1937, he made La Grande Illusion, one of his better-known films. (B)(그것은 엄청나게 성공적이었지만 독일에서는 상영이 허용되지 않았다). During World War II, when the Nazis invaded France in 1940, he went to Hollywood in the United States and continued his career there. He was awarded numerous honors and awards throughout his career, including the Academy Honorary Award in 1975 for his lifetime achievements in the film industry. Overall, Jean Renoir’s influence as a film-maker and artist endures.

281. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (A)부분을 영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 281)

<조 건>

1. 주어진 해석을 사용하고, 보기의 단어들만을 한 번씩 모두 사용할 것.
2. 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

father’s / of / models / were / the Renoir family / the / and / of / his / of / he / rest / the / many / paintings /

282. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (B)부분을 영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 282)

<조 건>

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2. 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

allowed / was / successful / it / enormously / in / to show / Germany / was / but / not /

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

29번 Consider The Wizard of Oz as a psychological study of motivation. Dorothy and her three friends work hard to get to the Emerald City, overcoming barriers, persisting against all adversaries. (A)(그들은 마법사가 그들에게 없는 것을 줄 거라고 기대하기 때문에 그렇게 한다). Instead, the wonderful (and wise) Wizard makes them aware that they, not he, always had the power to fulfill their wishes. For Dorothy, home is not a place but a feeling of security, of comfort with people she loves; it is wherever her heart is. The courage the Lion wants, the intelligence the Scarecrow longs for, and the emotions the Tin Man dreams of are attributes they already possess. (B)(그들은 이러한 속성을 내적인 조건이 아니라 이미 자신들이 다른 이들과 관계를 맺는 긍정적인 방식으로 생각할 필요가 있다). After all, didn’t they demonstrate those qualities on the journey to Oz, a journey motivated by little more than an expectation, an idea about the future likelihood of getting something they wanted?

283. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (A)부분을 영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 283)

<조 건>

1. 주어진 해석을 사용하고, 보기의 단어들만을 한 번씩 모두 사용할 것.
2. 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

are / they / so / missing / do / to give / the Wizard / what / they / because / expect / them / they /

284. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (B)부분을 영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 284)

<조 건>

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2. 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

to others / in which / internal / not / these / to think / conditions / need / as / ways / they / are / relating / they / about / attributes / as / but / positive / already /

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

30번 (A)(에이전트가 자신이 지각한 내용보다 설계자의 사전 지식에 의존하는 경우, 우리는 그 에이전트가 자율성이 부족하다고 말한다). (B)(합리적 에이전트는 자율적이어야 하는데, 불완전하거나 부정확한 사전 지식을 보완할 수 있도록 학습할 수 있는 것을 학습해야 한다). (C)(예를 들어, 또 다른 먼지가 어디에서 그리고 언제 나타날지 예측하는 방법을 학습하는 진공 청소 에이전트는 그렇게 하지 않는 것보다 더 잘할 것이다). As a practical matter, one seldom requires complete autonomy from the start: when the agent has had little or no experience, it would have to act randomly unless the designer gave some assistance. So, just as evolution provides animals with enough built-in reflexes to survive long enough to learn for themselves, it would be reasonable to provide an artificial intelligent agent with some initial knowledge as well as an ability to learn. (D)(환경을 충분히 경험한 후, 합리적인 에이전트의 행동은 사전 지식으로부터 사실상 독립할 수 있다). (E)(따라서 학습의 통합은 아주 다양한 환경에서 성공할 하나의 합리적 에이전트를 설계할 수 있게 한다).

285. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (A)부분을 영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 285)

<조 건>

- 주어진 해석을 사용하고, 보기의 단어들만을 한 번씩 모두 사용할 것.
- 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

lacks / its / of / the prior knowledge / an agent / its / rather / than / on / percepts / designer / that / own / the agent / autonomy / to the extent / relies on / that / say /

286. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (B)부분을 영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 286)

<조 건>

- 주어진 해석을 사용하고, 보기의 단어들만을 한 번씩 모두 사용할 것.
- 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

for / partial / incorrect / should / agent / should / what / — it / learn / or / prior knowledge / a / rational / be / autonomous / it / can / to compensate /

287. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (C)부분을 영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 287)

<조 건>

- 주어진 해석을 사용하고, 보기의 단어들만을 한 번씩 모두 사용할 것.
- 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

that / where / agent / learns / a vacuum-cleaning / additional / appear / will / when / do / does / not / for example / that / to foresee / and / than / better / one / will / dirt /

288. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (D)부분을 영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 288)

<조 건>

- 주어진 해석을 사용하고, 보기의 단어들만을 한 번씩 모두 사용할 것.
- 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

can / of / its / experience / knowledge / after / agent / the behavior / environment / a / rational / become / of / independent / of / prior / sufficient / effectively / its /

289. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (E)부분을 영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 289)

<조 건>

- 주어진 해석을 사용하고, 보기의 단어들만을 한 번씩 모두 사용할 것.
- 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

a / vast / will / rational / to design / allows / of / one / the incorporation / agent / succeed / environments / hence / learning / a / single / that / in / variety / of /

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

31번 People have always needed to eat, and they always will. (A)(자기표현 가치에 관한 늘어나는 강조가 물질적 욕구를 끝내지는 않는다). But prevailing economic orientations are gradually being reshaped. People who work in the knowledge sector continue to seek high salaries, but they place equal or greater emphasis on doing stimulating work and being able to follow their own time schedules. (B)(소비는 점진적으로 생존에 대한 필요와 소비되는 재화의 실용적 사용에 의해 덜 결정된다). People still eat, but a growing component of food's value is determined by its nonmaterial aspects. (C)(사람들은 흥미로운 경험을 제공하거나 독특한 생활 방식을 상징하는 이국적인 요리를 먹고자 할증금을 낸다). The publics of postindustrial societies place growing emphasis on "political consumerism," such as boycotting goods whose production violates ecological or ethical standards. (D)(소비는 점점 덜 생존의 문제이며 점점 더 생활 방식, 그리고 선택의 문제이다).

* prevail: 우세하다 ** cuisine: 요리

290. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (A)부분을 영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 290)

<조 건>

1. 주어진 해석을 사용하고, 보기의 단어들만을 한 번씩 모두 사용할 것.
2. 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

end / not / values / self-expression / emphasis / put / to / desires / rising / on / does / an / material /

291. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (B)부분을 영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 291)

<조 건>

1. 주어진 해석을 사용하고, 보기의 단어들만을 한 번씩 모두 사용할 것.
2. 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

use / sustenance / by / progressively / consumed / is / consumption / less / for / the / practical / the / and / goods / becoming / determined / the need / of /

292. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (C)부분을 영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 292)

<조 건>

1. 주어진 해석을 사용하고, 보기의 단어들만을 한 번씩 모두 사용할 것.
2. 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

life-style / that / interesting / that / exotic / people / to eat / experience / a / premium / pay / cuisines / provide / an / or / symbolize / distinctive / a /

293. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (D)부분을 영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 293)

<조 건>

1. 주어진 해석을 사용하고, 보기의 단어들만을 한 번씩 모두 사용할 것.
2. 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

more / matter / and / sustenance / is / less / of / question / and / and / a / of / choice / consumption / less / a / life-style / more / — and /

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

32번 In labor-sharing groups, people contribute labor to other people on a regular basis (for seasonal agricultural work such as harvesting) or on an irregular basis (in the event of a crisis such as the need to rebuild a barn damaged by fire). (A) (아무도 어떤 가족이 얼마나 많이 투입하고 얼마나 많이 가져갔는지에 대해 공식적인 기록을 남기지 않으므로, 노동력 공유 집단은 ‘도덕적 경제’라고 불려 온 것의 일부다). Instead, accounting is socially regulated. (B) (그 집단은 다년간의 신뢰와 나눔을 바탕으로 하는 도덕적 공동체 의식을 가지고 있다). In a certain community of North America, (C) (노동력 공유가 사회적 응집성의 주요 경제적 요소이다). When a family needs a new barn or faces repair work that requires group labor, a barn-raising party is called. Many families show up to help. Adult men provide manual labor, and adult women provide food for the event. Later, when another family needs help, they call on the same people.

294. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (A)부분을 영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 294)

<조 건>

1. 주어진 해석을 사용하고, 보기의 단어들을 한 번씩 모두 사용할 것.
2. 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

takes out / keeps / a / no one / what / part of / are / sharing / “moral economy” / any family / or / labor / groups / has been called / formal / records / since / how much / puts in / on /

295. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (B)부분을 영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 295)

<조 건>

1. 주어진 해석을 사용하고, 보기의 단어들을 한 번씩 모두 사용할 것.
2. 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

sharing / on / of / has / community / group / sense / years / of / and / the / a / based / moral / trust /

296. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (C)부분을 영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 296)

<조 건>

1. 주어진 해석을 사용하고, 보기의 단어들을 한 번씩 모두 사용할 것.
2. 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

major / sharing / economic / of / social / labor / a / factor / cohesion / is /

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

33번 Whatever their differences, scientists and artists begin with the same question: can you and I see the same thing the same way? If so, how? (A) (과학적 사고를 하는 사람은 주관성이 박탈될 수 있는 사물의 특징을 찾는다). — ideally, those aspects that can be quantified and whose values will thus never change from one observer to the next. (B) (이런 식으로, 그 사람은 모든 관찰자로부터 독립적인 현실에 도달한다). The artist, on the other hand, relies on the strength of her artistry to effect a marriage between her own subjectivity and that of her readers. To a scientific thinker, this must sound like magical thinking: you’re saying you will imagine something so hard it’ll pop into someone else’s head exactly the way you envision it? The artist has sought the opposite of the scientist’s observer-independent reality. (C) (예술가는 관찰자에게 의존하는 현실, 다시 말하면, 그것이 존재할 수라도 있으려면 인간들이 참여해야만 하는 현실을 만들어 낸다).

297. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (A)부분을 영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 297)

<조 건>

1. 주어진 해석을 사용하고, 보기의 단어들을 한 번씩 모두 사용할 것.
2. 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

the / can / of / looks / scientific / the / for / be / of / subjectivity / thinker / features / thing / that / stripped /

298. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (B)부분을 영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 298)

<조 건>

1. 주어진 해석을 사용하고, 보기의 단어들을 한 번씩 모두 사용할 것.
2. 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

In this way, / at / observers / arrives / of / all / he / reality / a / independent /

299. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (C)부분을 영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 299)

<조 건>

1. 주어진 해석을 사용하고, 보기의 단어들을 한 번씩 모두 사용할 것.
2. 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

participate / at all / it / must / a reality / observers / a reality / creates / upon / human / in / for / to exist / she / dependent / indeed / in which / beings / order /

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

34번 (A)(서양의 철학적 전통의 공통된 주제 중 하나는 감각적 지각과 합리적 지식 사이의 구별이다). (B)(플라톤 이래로, 합리적 이성의 우월성은 그것이 경험에서 참된 지식을 얻어낼 수 있다는 주장에 근거한다). (C)(Republic에서의 논의가 설명에 도움이 되듯이, 감각은 오류와 착각의 영향을 받기 때문에 지각은 본질적으로 신뢰할 수 없고 오해의 소지가 있다). (D)(오직 합리적 답론만이 착각을 극복하고 참된 지식을 가리키는 도구를 가지고 있다). (E)(예를 들어, 지각은 멀리 있는 어떤 형체가 실제보다 더 작다는 것을 보여 준다). (F)(하지만, 논리적 추론을 적용하면 그 형체는 기하학적 원근법을 따르기 때문에 작게 보일 뿐이라는 것이 드러날 것이다). Nevertheless, even after the perspectival correction is applied and reason concludes that perception is misleading, the figure still appears small, and the truth of the matter is revealed not in the perception of the figure but in its rational representation.

300. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (A)부분을 영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 300)

<조 건>

1. 주어진 해석을 사용하고, 보기의 단어들만을 한 번씩 모두 사용할 것.
2. 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

tradition / between / the Western / knowledge / of / is / common / sensual / perceptions / and / rational / one / of / philosophical / the distinction / themes /

301. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (B)부분을 영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 301)

<조 건>

1. 주어진 해석을 사용하고, 보기의 단어들만을 한 번씩 모두 사용할 것.
2. 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

Since Plato, / reason / based / the assertion / true / supremacy / of / on / is / to extract / the / rational / is / it / knowledge / able / from / experience / that /

302. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (C)부분을 영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 302)

<조 건>

1. 주어진 해석을 사용하고, 보기의 단어들만을 한 번씩 모두 사용할 것.
2. 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

As the discussion in the Republic helps to explain, / to / inherently / and / and / subject / errors / illusions / perceptions / because / are / unreliable / the / senses / misleading / are /

303. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (D)부분을 영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 303)

<조 건>

1. 주어진 해석을 사용하고, 보기의 단어들만을 한 번씩 모두 사용할 것.
2. 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

illusions / the / rational / knowledge / the / has / to / and / towards / true / discourse / tools / overcome / point / only / to /

304. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (E)부분을 영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 304)

<조 건>

1. 주어진 해석을 사용하고, 보기의 단어들만을 한 번씩 모두 사용할 것.
2. 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

distance / it / smaller / perception / really / that / in / is / is / for instance / suggests / than / figure / the / a/

305. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (F)부분을 영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 305)

<조 건>

1. 주어진 해석을 사용하고, 보기의 단어들만을 한 번씩 모두 사용할 것.
2. 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

of / it / small / reveal / logical / perspective / of / yet / only / appears / obeys / the / the application / will / that / the figure / because / laws / geometrical / reasoning /

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

35번 (A)(흥미롭게도, 전문가들은 복잡한 과제를 수행하거나 많은 과제를 결합할 때 초보자만큼 어려움을 겪지 않는다). (B)(전문가가는 제한된 영역 내에서 광범위한 연습을 하기 때문에, 그들의 영역에서의 핵심 구성 기술은 고도로 숙련되고 더 자동화되어 있는 경향이 있다). (C)(그래서 고도로 숙련된 이러한 각각의 기술은 비교적 적은 인지 자원을 필요로 하여, 전문가가 경험하는 총 인지 부하를 효과적으로 낮춘다). Thus, experts can perform complex tasks and combine multiple tasks relatively easily. This is not because they necessarily have more cognitive resources than beginners; rather, because of the high level of fluency they have achieved in performing key skills, they can do more with what they have. Beginners, on the other hand, have not achieved the same degree of fluency and automaticity in each of the component skills, and (D)(따라서 그들은 전문가가 비교적 쉽고 효율적으로 결합하는 기술을 결합하려고 애쓴다).

306. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (A)부분을 영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 306)

<조 건>

1. 주어진 해석을 사용하고, 보기의 단어들만을 한 번씩 모두 사용할 것.
2. 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

Interestingly, / combining / tasks / as / do / suffer / much / performing / or / tasks / experts / not / as / beginners / complex / when / multiple /

307. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (B)부분을 영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 307)

<조 건>

1. 주어진 해석을 사용하고, 보기의 단어들만을 한 번씩 모두 사용할 것.
2. 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

more / to be / skills / the key / a limited / extensive / experts / within / in their / tend / highly / automated / because / have / practice / domain / component / domain / practiced / and /

308. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (C)부분을 영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 308)

<조 건>

1. 주어진 해석을 사용하고, 보기의 단어들만을 한 번씩 모두 사용할 것.
2. 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

experts / load / cognitive / relatively / skills / highly / these / demands / resources / lowering / cognitive / experience / each of / practiced / then / few / that / effectively / the / total /

309. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (D)부분을 영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 309)

<조 건>

1. 주어진 해석을 사용하고, 보기의 단어들만을 한 번씩 모두 사용할 것.
2. 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

thus / combine / struggle / efficiency / that / experts / relative / and / they / skills / with / to combine / ease /

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

36번 The growing complexity of computer software has direct implications for our global safety and security, particularly as the physical objects upon which we depend — things like cars, airplanes, bridges, tunnels, and implantable medical devices — transform themselves into computer code. Physical things are increasingly becoming information technologies. Cars are “computers we ride in,” and airplanes are nothing more than “flying Solaris boxes attached to bucketfuls of industrial control systems.” (A)(이 모든 코드가 크기와 복잡성이 증가함에 따라, 오류와 소프트웨어 버그 수 또한 증가한다). According to a study by Carnegie Mellon University, commercial software typically has twenty to thirty bugs for every thousand lines of code — 50 million lines of code means 1 million to 1.5 million potential errors to be exploited. (B)(이것이 코드가 원래 하도록 의도되지 않았던 것을 하도록 이 컴퓨터 버그를 이용하는 모든 악성 소프트웨어 공격의 근간이다). As computer code grows more elaborate, software bugs flourish and security suffers, with increasing consequences for society at large. * exploit: 활용하다

310. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (A)부분을 영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 310)

<조 건>

1. 주어진 해석을 사용하고, 보기의 단어들만을 한 번씩 모두 사용할 것.
2. 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

code / too / and / grows / this / all / size / number / so / errors / as / in / and / complexity / software / of / does / bugs / the /

311. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (B)부분을 영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 311)

<조 건>

1. 주어진 해석을 사용하고, 보기의 단어들만을 한 번씩 모두 사용할 것.
2. 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

that / was not / something / to get / computer / for / all malware / is / take advantage of / bugs / the code / intended / to do / this / attacks / these / the basis / to do / it / originally /

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

37번 Darwin saw blushing as uniquely human, representing an involuntary physical reaction caused by embarrassment and self-consciousness in a social environment. If we feel awkward, embarrassed or ashamed when we are alone, we don't blush; (A)(얼굴이 붉어지는 것은 우리가 다른 사람들이 우리를 어떻게 생각할지에 대해 염려하기 때문인 것으로 보인다). (B)(연구에 따르면 단지 얼굴이 붉어진다는 말을 듣는 것만으로도 얼굴이 붉어진다는 것이 확인되었다). We feel as though others can see through our skin and into our mind. (C)(그러나 우리가 때로 자신도 모르는 사이에 얼굴이 새빨개질 때 사라지고 싶어 하지만, 심리학자들은 얼굴이 붉어지는 것이 실제로는 긍정적인 사회적 목적에 부합한다고 주장한다). (D)(얼굴이 붉어질 때, 그것은 사회적 규범을 어겼다는 것을 우리가 인정한다는 것을 다른 사람에게 알리는 신호이다); it is an apology for a faux pas. (E)(아마도 우리가 잠시 체면을 잃는 것이 집단의 장기적인 결속에 도움이 될 수 있을 것이다). (F)(흥미롭게도 누군가가 사회적 실수를 저지른 후 얼굴을 붉히면, 우리는 그 사람을 얼굴을 붉히지 않는 사람보다 더 호의적인 시각으로 바라보게 된다). * faux pas: 실수

312. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (A)부분을 영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 312)

<조 건>

1. 주어진 해석을 사용하고, 보기의 단어들만을 한 번씩 모두 사용할 것.
2. 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

us / others / concern / to be / seems / our / about / of / by / caused / what / are / thinking / it /

313. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (B)부분을 영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 313)

<조 건>

1. 주어진 해석을 사용하고, 보기의 단어들만을 한 번씩 모두 사용할 것.
2. 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

are / brings / you / that / have / simply / blushing / studies / being / told / it / confirmed / on /

314. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (C)부분을
영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 314)

<조 건>

1. 주어진 해석을 사용하고, 보기의 단어들만을 한 번씩 모두 사용할 것.
2. 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

However, / actually / social / purpose / blushing / a /
while / to disappear / involuntarily / when / serves /
sometimes / psychologists / we / bright red / argue /
positive / that / want / we / go /

315. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (D)부분을
영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 315)

<조 건>

1. 주어진 해석을 사용하고, 보기의 단어들만을 한 번씩 모두 사용할 것.
2. 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

signal / it's / that / a / we / been / broken / social /
when / a / that / others / we / recognize / norm / to /
blush / has /

316. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (E)부분을
영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 316)

<조 건>

1. 주어진 해석을 사용하고, 보기의 단어들만을 한 번씩 모두 사용할 것.
2. 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

cohesion / loss / of / the / benefits / face / of /
group / maybe / brief / our / long-term / the /

317. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (F)부분을
영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 317)

<조 건>

1. 주어진 해석을 사용하고, 보기의 단어들만을 한 번씩 모두 사용할 것.
2. 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

Interestingly, / if / viewed / favourable / light / don't /
blushes / after / mistake / making / in / who / more /
than / are / those / a / social / blush / someone / a /
they /

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

38번 (A)(특정 관행이 오랜 기간 반복되고 더 널리 공유됨에 따라, 그 관행이 구현하는 가치는 강화되고 재생산되며 우리는 그것들이 '제도화'된다고 말한다). In some cases, this institutionalization has a formal face to it, with rules and protocols written down, and specialized roles created to ensure that procedures are followed correctly. The main institutions of state — parliament, courts, police and so on — along with certain of the professions, exhibit this formal character. Other social institutions, perhaps the majority, are not like this; science is an example. Although scientists are trained in the substantive content of their discipline, they are not formally instructed in 'how to be a good scientist'. Instead, much like the young child learning how to play 'nicely', the apprentice scientist gains his or her understanding of the moral values inherent in the role by absorption from their colleagues — socialization. We think that these values, along with the values that inform many of the professions, are under threat, just as the value of the professions themselves is under threat.

* apprentice: 도제, 견습 ** inherent: 내재된

318. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (A)부분을
영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 318)

<조 건>

1. 주어진 해석을 사용하고, 보기의 단어들만을 한 번씩 모두 사용할 것.
2. 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

are repeated / they / the values / as / speak of / and /
particular practices / embody / more widely shared /
'institutionalized' / that / reinforced and reproduced /
we / are / and / becoming / over time / become /
as / them /

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

39번 (A)(나무가 함께 자랄 때는 각 나무가 가능한 최고의 나무로 성장할 수 있도록 영양분과 물이 그것들 모두 사이에서 최적으로 분배된다). (B)(만약 여러분이 경쟁자로 여겨지는 나무를 제거하여 개별 나무를 ‘도와주면’ 나머지 나무를 잃게 된다). They send messages out to their neighbors unsuccessfully, because nothing remains but stumps. (C)(이제 모든 나무가 그것 나름대로 자라 생산성에 큰 차이가 생긴다). (D)(어떤 개체들은 당분이 줄기를 따라 확연히 흘러넘칠 때까지 미친 듯이 광합성을 한다). As a result, they are fit and grow better, but they aren’t particularly long-lived. (E)(이는 나무는 자신을 둘러싸고 있는 숲만큼만 강할 수 있기 때문이다). And there are now a lot of losers in the forest. Weaker members, who would once have been supported by the stronger ones, suddenly fall behind. Whether the reason for their decline is their location and lack of nutrients, a passing sickness, or genetic makeup, they now fall prey to insects and fungi.

* bereft: 잃은 ** stump: 그루터기 *** photosynthesize: 광합성하다

319. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (A)부분을 영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 319)

<조 건>

1. 주어진 해석을 사용하고, 보기의 단어들만을 한 번씩 모두 사용할 것.
2. 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

grow together / can be / all / them / and / grow into / divided / can be / water / tree / among / nutrients / can / the best / optimally / each-tree / trees / when / so that / it /

320. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (B)부분을 영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 320)

<조 건>

1. 주어진 해석을 사용하고, 보기의 단어들만을 한 번씩 모두 사용할 것.
2. 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

getting /competition / trees / you / remaining / are / trees / of / supposed / individual / bereft / if / by / their / “help” / the / rid /

321. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (C)부분을 영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 321)

<조 건>

1. 주어진 해석을 사용하고, 보기의 단어들만을 한 번씩 모두 사용할 것.
2. 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

productivity / giving / great / to / differences / tree / own / nowv on / rise / in / its / every / grows /

322. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (D)부분을 영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 322)

<조 건>

1. 주어진 해석을 사용하고, 보기의 단어들만을 한 번씩 모두 사용할 것.
2. 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

bubbles / photosynthesize / trunk / positively / like / some / mad / sugar / individuals / their / until / along /

323. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (E)부분을 영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 323)

<조 건>

1. 주어진 해석을 사용하고, 보기의 단어들만을 한 번씩 모두 사용할 것.
2. 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

can / as / tree / strong / only / as / forest / a / because / is / that / the / it / this / be / surrounds /

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

40번 (A)(진화 과정은 이용 가능한 유전적 변이에 작용한다.)
(B)(따라서 자연 선택이 완벽하고 ‘최대로 적합한’ 개체의 진화
로 이어질 가능성은 작다). Rather, organisms come to
match their environments by being ‘the fittest available’ or
‘the fittest yet’: they are not ‘the best imaginable’. (C)(
적합성 결여의 일부는 생물체가 가진 현재의 특성 모두가 그 생
물체가 현재 살고 있는 환경과 모든 면에서 유사한 환경에서 유
래한 것이 아니기 때문에 발생한다). Over the course of its
evolutionary history, an organism’s remote ancestors may
have evolved a set of characteristics — evolutionary
‘baggage’ — that subsequently constrain future evolution.
For many millions of years, the evolution of vertebrates
has been limited to what can be achieved by organisms
with a vertebral column. (D)(게다가, 현재 생물체와 그 환경
간의 정확한 일치로 보이는 것의 대부분은 제약으로도 볼 수 있
다.): koala bears live successfully on Eucalyptus foliage,
but, from another perspective, koala bears cannot live
without Eucalyptus foliage.

* vertebrate: 척추동물

324. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (A)부분을
영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 324)

<조 건>

1. 주어진 해석을 사용하고, 보기의 단어들만을 한 번씩 모두 사용할 것.
2. 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

the / process / on / is / genetic / variation / the /
evolutionary / available / works / that /

325. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (B)부분을
영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 325)

<조 건>

1. 주어진 해석을 사용하고, 보기의 단어들만을 한 번씩 모두 사용할 것.
2. 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

natural / ‘maximally unlikely fit’ / individuals / it / lead /
that / is / perfect / the / of / to / selection / follows /
evolution / to /

326. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (C)부분을
영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 326)

<조 건>

1. 주어진 해석을 사용하고, 보기의 단어들만을 한 번씩 모두 사용할 것.
2. 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

it / part of / now / the present / to the one / all /
the lack of / similar / an environment / originated /
an organism / lives / fit / in every respect / arises /
in properties / in which / of / because / have not /

327. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (D)부분을
영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 327)

<조 건>

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<보 기>

Moreover, / seen / what / between / now / matches /
see / as / of / much / as / we / equally / may /
its environment / precise / constraints / be / and /
an organism /

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

41-42번 Many negotiators assume that all negotiations involve a fixed pie. Negotiators often approach integrative negotiation opportunities as zero-sum situations or win-lose exchanges. Those who believe in the mythical fixed pie assume that parties' interests stand in opposition, with no possibility for integrative settlements and mutually beneficial trade-offs, so they suppress efforts to search for them. In a hiring negotiation, a job applicant who assumes that salary is the only issue may insist on \$75,000 when the employer is offering \$70,000. Only when the two parties discuss the possibilities further do they discover that moving expenses and starting date can also be negotiated, which may accelerate resolution of the salary issue. (A)(협상을 고정된 파이 관점에서 보는 경향은 사람들이 주어진 갈등 상황의 본질을 어떻게 보느냐에 따라 달라진다). This was shown in a clever experiment by Harinck, de Dreu, and Van Vianen involving a simulated negotiation between prosecutors and defense lawyers over jail sentences. Some participants were told to view their goals in terms of personal gain (e.g., arranging a particular jail sentence will help your career), others were told to view their goals in terms of effectiveness (a particular sentence is most likely to prevent recidivism), and still others were told to focus on values (a particular jail sentence is fair and just). (B)(개인적 이득에 초점을 맞춘 협상가들은 고정된 파이에 대한 믿음의 영향을 받아 상황에 경쟁적으로 접근할 가능성이 가장 컸다). (C)(가치에 초점을 맞춘 협상가들은 문제를 고정된 파이 관점에서 볼 가능성이 가장 낮았고 상황에 협력적으로 접근하려는 경향이 더 컸다). (D)(시간 제약과 같은 스트레스가 많은 조건은 이러한 혼란 오해의 원인이 되며, 이는 결국 덜 통합적인 합의로 이어질 수 있다).

* prosecutor: 검사 ** recidivism: 상습적 범행

328. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (A)부분을 영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 328)

<조 건>

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2. 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

terms / depending / tendency / people / the nature / a / varies / the / situation / on / how / of / to see / view / fixed-pie / given / in / conflict / negotiation /

329. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (B)부분을 영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 329)

<조 건>

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<보 기>

of / likely / personal / approach / most / on / and / focusing / beliefs / gain / influence / under / the / competitively / negotiators / the situation / were / fixed-pie / to come /

330. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (C)부분을 영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 330)

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<보 기>

to approach / the situation / were / terms / to see / inclined / the problem / least / negotiators / more / focusing / cooperatively / in / values / fixed-pie / likely / on / and /

331. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (D)부분을 영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 331)

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<보 기>

contribute / common / which / misperception / may / integrative / this / as / constraints / less / time / conditions / such / in / to / turn / lead / agreements / to / stressful /

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

43-45번 When invited by her mother to go shopping after lunch, Ellen hesitantly replied, "Sorry, Mom. I have an English essay assignment I need to finish." Her mother persisted, "Come on! Your father's birthday is just around the corner, and you wanted to buy his birthday present by yourself." Ellen suddenly realized that her father's birthday was just two days away. (A) (그래서 그녀는 도서관에서 과제를 하려던 원래 계획을 변경하고 어머니와 함께 쇼핑몰에 가기로 마음먹었다).

Upon arrival at the shopping center, her mother inquired, "Ellen, have you decided what to buy for his birthday present?" She quickly replied, "I would like to buy him a pair of soccer shoes." Ellen knew that her father had joined the morning soccer club recently and needed some new soccer shoes. She entered a shoe store and selected a pair of red soccer shoes. After buying the present, she told her mother, "Mom, now, I'm going to do my assignment in the cafe while you are shopping." Ellen wanted to get a strawberry smoothie in the cafe, but it was sold out. So she bought a yogurt smoothie instead. The cafe was not very busy for a Saturday afternoon, and Ellen settled at a large table to work on her assignment. However, after a while, a group of students came in, and there weren't any large tables left. One of them came over to Ellen's table and politely asked, "Could you possibly move to that smaller table?" Ellen replied, "It's okay. I was just leaving anyway." (B) (Ellen은 신발 가방을 테이블 밑에 두고 서둘러 과제를 챙겼다). "It must be in the cafe," Ellen suddenly exclaimed when she realized the gift for her father was missing upon returning home. She felt so disheartened, worrying it would be impossible to find it. "Why don't you call the cafe?" suggested her mother. When she phoned the cafe and asked about the shoe bag, the manager said that she would check and let her know. After a few minutes, she called back and told Ellen that she had just discovered it. (C) (Ellen은 생일 선물을 찾았다는 사실에 매우 기뻐했다).

332. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (A)부분을 영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 332)

<조 건>

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2. 필요하면 동사의 어형을 변화할 것.

<보 기>

original / her / in the library / to / decided / plan / and / assignment / her / to do / so / the / altered / the / mother / she / shopping mall / with / to go /

333. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (B)부분을 영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 333)

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<보 기>

the / she / under / behind / leaving / her / gathered / table / shoe / hurriedly / bag / assignment / the /

334. [서술형 문제] 주어진 조건에 맞게 <보기>의 단어들은 사용하여 위 밑줄친 (C)부분을 영작하시오. (부분점수 있음, 철자 틀리면 감점) [5점] 334)

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<보 기>

Ellen / that / found / was / the / been / birthday / so / had / gift / pleased /



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SINCE 1998

GOTHAM
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정답

- 1) ②
- 2) ③
- 3) ④
- 4) ④
- 5) ③
- 6) ⑤
- 7) ①
- 8) ③
- 9) ④
- 10) ⑤
- 11) ②
- 12) ③
- 13) ⑤
- 14) ④
- 15) ②
- 16) ③
- 17) ①
- 18) ④
- 19) ⑤
- 20) ③
- 21) ②
- 22) ④

정답

23) Custard Valley Park's grand reopening event will [be held] on June 1st. For this [exciting] occasion, we are [offering] free admission to all visitors on the reopening day. There will be a food stand [selling] ice cream and snacks. We would like to invite you, our valued members, to [celebrate] this event. Please come and explore the park's new features such as tennis courts and a flower garden. Just relax and enjoy the beautiful scenery. We are [confident] that you will love the new changes, and we are looking forward [to seeing] you soon.

24) While the mechanic worked on her car, Jennifer walked back and forth in the waiting room. She was deeply [concerned] about how much it was going to cost to get her car [fixed]. Her car's engine had started making noises and kept [losing] power that morning, and she had heard [that] replacing an engine could be very expensive. After a few minutes, the mechanic came back into the waiting room. "I've got some good news. It was just a dirty spark plug. I already wiped it clean and your car is as good as new." He handed her the bill and when she checked it, the overall cost of repairs came to [less than] ten dollars. That was [far less] than she had expected and she felt [at ease], [knowing] she could easily afford it.

25) Certain [hindrances] to multifaceted creative activity may [lie] in [premature] specialization, i.e., having to choose the direction of education or to focus on developing one ability [too early] in life. However, development of creative ability in one domain may [enhance] effectiveness in other domains that [require] similar skills, and [flexible] switching between generality and specificity is helpful to productivity in many domains. Excessive [specificity] may result in information from outside the domain [being] underestimated and unavailable, [which] leads to [fixedness] of thinking, whereas excessive [generality] causes chaos, vagueness, and shallowness. Both tendencies pose a threat to the transfer of knowledge and skills between domains. [What] should therefore be optimal for the development of cross-domain creativity is support for young people in taking up creative challenges in a specific domain and coupling it with [encouragement] to apply knowledge and skills in, as well as from, other domains, disciplines, and tasks.

26) Lawyers sometimes [describe] ownership as a bundle of sticks. This metaphor [was introduced] about a century ago, and it has dramatically transformed the teaching and practice of law. The metaphor is useful because it helps us [see] ownership as a grouping of interpersonal rights that can [be separated] and put back together. When you say It's mine in reference to a resource, often [that] means you own a lot of the sticks [that make up] the full bundle: the sell stick, the rent stick, the right to mortgage, license, give away, even destroy the thing. Often, though, we split the sticks up, as for a piece of land: there may be a landowner, a bank with a mortgage, a tenant with a lease, a plumber with a license to enter the land, an oil company with mineral rights. Each of these parties [owns] a stick in the bundle.

27) When it comes to the Internet, it just pays to be a little paranoid (but not a lot). [Given] the level of [anonymity] with all that [resides] on the Internet, it's sensible to [question] the validity of any data that you may receive. Typically it's to our natural instinct when we meet someone coming down a sidewalk to place [yourself] in some manner of [protective] position, especially when they introduce themselves as [having known] you, much to your surprise. By design, we set up challenges [in which] the individual must validate how they know us by presenting scenarios, names or acquaintances, or evidence [by which] to validate (that is, photographs). Once we have received that information and it has gone through a [cognitive] validation, we [accept] that person as more trustworthy. All this happens in a matter of minutes but is a natural [defense] mechanism that we perform in the real world. However, in the virtual world, we have a tendency to be [less defensive], as there appears to be no [physical] threat to our well-being.

28) There are pressures within the museum [that cause] it to emphasise what happens in the galleries over the activities [that take place] in its unseen zones. In an era when museums are forced to increase their earnings, they often focus their energies on modernising their galleries or mounting temporary exhibitions to bring more and more audiences through the door. In other words, as museums struggle to survive in a competitive economy, [their] budgets often [prioritise] those parts of themselves that are consumable: infotainment in the galleries, goods and services in the cafes and the shops.

The unlit, [unglamorous] storerooms, if they are ever discussed, are at best presented as service areas [that] process objects for the exhibition halls. And at worst, as museums pour more and more resources into their publicly visible faces, the spaces of storage may even suffer, their modernisation [being kept on hold or being given] less and less space to house the expanding collections and serve their complex conservation needs.

29) Hyper-mobility — the notion [that] more travel at faster speeds covering longer distances [generates] greater economic success — [seems] to be a distinguishing feature of urban areas, [where] more than half of the world's population currently [reside]. resides = 미국식 영어에서는 population은 단수 populations는 복수 따라서 resides가 올바른 표현으로 보입니다. 시험전에 꼭 학교 선생님에게 질문해서 올바른 표현을 확인해 주세요. By 2005, approximately 7.5 billion trips [were made] each day in cities worldwide. In 2050, there may be three to four times as many passenger-kilometres [travelled] as in the year 2000, infrastructure and energy prices [permitting]. Freight movement could also rise more than threefold during the same period. Mobility flows have become a key dynamic of urbanization, with the associated infrastructure invariably [constituting] the backbone of urban form. Yet, [despite] the increasing level of urban mobility worldwide, access to places, activities and services has become increasingly difficult. Not only [is it less convenient] — in terms of time, cost and comfort — to access locations in cities, but the very process of moving around in cities [generates] a number of negative externalities. Accordingly, many of the world's cities face an unprecedented accessibility crisis, and are characterized by unsustainable mobility systems.

30) Jean Renoir (1894–1979), a French film director, was born in Paris, France. He was the son of the famous painter Pierre-Auguste Renoir. He and the rest of the Renoir family [were] the models of many of his father's paintings. At the outbreak of World War I, Jean Renoir was [serving] in the French army but was wounded in the leg. In 1937, he made La Grande Illusion, one of his better-known films. It was enormously [successful] but was not allowed to show in Germany. [During] World War II, when the Nazis invaded France in 1940, he went to Hollywood in the United States and continued his career there.

He [was awarded] numerous honors and awards throughout his career, including the Academy Honorary Award in 1975 for his lifetime achievements in the film industry. Overall, Jean Renoir's influence as a film-maker and artist [endures].

31) Consider The Wizard of Oz as a [psychological] study of motivation. Dorothy and her three friends work hard to get to the Emerald City, [overcoming] barriers, persisting against all adversaries. They do so because they expect the Wizard to give them [what] they are missing. Instead, the wonderful (and wise) Wizard makes them aware [that] they, not he, always had the power to fulfill their wishes. For Dorothy, home is not a place but a feeling of security, of comfort with people she loves; it is wherever her heart is. The courage the Lion wants, the intelligence the Scarecrow [longs for], and the emotions the Tin Man dreams of [are] attributes they already possess. They need to think about these attributes not as [internal] conditions but as positive ways [in which] they are already relating to others. After all, didn't they demonstrate those qualities on the journey to Oz, a journey [motivated by] little more than an expectation, an idea about the future [likelihood] of getting something they wanted?

32) To the extent [that] an agent relies on the [prior] knowledge of its designer rather than on its own percepts, we say that the agent lacks [autonomy]. A rational agent should be [autonomous] — it should learn what it can [to compensate] for partial or incorrect prior knowledge. For example, a vacuum-cleaning agent that learns to foresee where and when additional dirt will appear will do better than one [that does not]. As a practical matter, one seldom [requires] complete autonomy from the start: when the agent has had little or no experience, it would have to act randomly unless the designer gave some assistance. So, just as evolution provides animals with enough [built-in] reflexes to survive long enough to learn for themselves, it would be reasonable to provide an artificial intelligent agent with some [initial] knowledge as well as an ability to learn. After [sufficient] experience of its environment, the behavior of a rational agent can become effectively [independent of] its prior knowledge. Hence, the [incorporation] of learning allows one to design a single rational agent that will succeed in a vast variety of environments.

33) People have always needed to eat, and they always will. Rising emphasis on self-expression values [does not put an end] to material desires. But [prevailing] economic orientations are gradually being reshaped. People [who] work in the knowledge sector continue to seek high salaries, but they place equal or greater emphasis on doing [stimulating] work and being able to follow their own time schedules. Consumption is becoming progressively [less] determined by the need for sustenance and the practical use of the goods [consumed]. People still eat, but a growing component of food's value is determined by its nonmaterial aspects. People pay a premium to eat exotic cuisines [that] provide an [interesting] experience or that symbolize a distinctive life-style. The publics of postindustrial societies [place] growing emphasis on "political consumerism," such as boycotting goods [whose] production violates ecological or ethical standards. Consumption is less and less a matter of sustenance and more and more a question of life-style — and [choice].

34) In labor-sharing groups, people [contribute] labor to other people on a regular basis (for seasonal agricultural work such as harvesting) or on an irregular basis (in the event of a crisis such as the need to rebuild a barn damaged by fire). Labor sharing groups are part of [what has been called] a "[moral] economy" since no one keeps formal records on how much any family puts in or takes out. Instead, accounting is [socially] regulated. The group has a sense of [moral] community based on years of trust and sharing. In a certain community of North America, labor sharing is a major economic factor of [social cohesion]. When a family needs a new barn or faces repair work that requires group labor, a barn-raising party is called. Many families [show up] to help. Adult men provide manual labor, and adult women provide food for the event. Later, when another family needs help, they [call on] the same people.

35) [Whatever] their differences, scientists and artists begin with the same question: can you and I see the same thing the same way? If so, how? The scientific thinker looks for features of the thing that can [be stripped of] subjectivity — ideally, those aspects that can [be quantified] and [whose] values will thus never change from one observer to the next. In this way, he arrives at a reality [independent of] all observers.

The artist, on the other hand, relies on the strength of her artistry to effect a marriage between her own subjectivity and [that] of her readers. To a scientific thinker, this must [sound like] magical thinking: you're saying you will imagine something so hard it'll pop into someone else's head exactly the way you [envision] it? The artist has sought the [opposite] of the scientist's observer-independent reality. She creates a reality [dependent upon] observers, indeed a reality [in which] human beings must participate in order for it to exist at all.

36) One of the common themes of the Western philosophical tradition [is] the [distinction] between sensual perceptions and rational knowledge. Since Plato, the [supremacy] of rational reason is based on the assertion [that] it is able to extract true knowledge from experience. As the discussion in the Republic helps to explain, perceptions are inherently [unreliable] and misleading because the senses [are subject to] errors and illusions. Only the rational discourse has the tools to overcome illusions and to point towards true knowledge. For instance, perception suggests [that] a figure in the distance is smaller than [it really is]. Yet, the application of logical reasoning will [reveal] that the figure only appears small because it [obeys] the laws of geometrical perspective. Nevertheless, even after the perspectival [correction] is applied and reason concludes that perception is misleading, the figure still appears small, and the truth of the matter is [revealed] not in the perception of the figure but in its [rational] representation.

37) Interestingly, experts do not suffer as much as beginners when [performing] complex tasks or combining multiple tasks. Because experts have [extensive] practice within a [limited] domain, the key component skills in their domain tend to be highly practiced and more [automated]. Each of these highly practiced skills then [demands] relatively [few] cognitive resources, effectively [lowering] the total cognitive load that experts experience. Thus, experts can perform complex tasks and combine multiple tasks relatively [easily]. This is not because they necessarily have [more] cognitive resources than beginners; rather, because of the high level of [fluency] they have achieved in performing key skills, they can do more with [what] they have.

Beginners, on the other hand, have not achieved the same degree of fluency and [automaticity] in each of the component skills, and thus they struggle to combine skills [that] experts combine with relative ease and [efficiency].

38) The growing complexity of computer software has direct implications for our global safety and security, particularly as the physical objects [upon which] we depend — things like cars, airplanes, bridges, tunnels, and implantable medical devices — transform [themselves] into computer code. Physical things are increasingly becoming [information] technologies. Cars are “computers we ride in,” and airplanes are [nothing more than] “flying Solaris boxes [attached to] bucketfuls of industrial control systems.” As all this code grows in size and complexity, so too [do] the number of errors and software bugs.

the number of ~ 가 주어라서 단수 does 가 맞는 표현인 것 같은데 원문을 존중해서 do 로 우선 답을 해 놓도록 하겠습니다. 시험전에 반드시 학교에 가서 선생님들에게 확인부탁드려요. According to a study by Carnegie Mellon University, commercial software typically has twenty to thirty bugs for [every thousand lines] of code — 50 million lines of code means 1 million to 1.5 million potential errors [to be exploited]. This is the basis for all malware attacks that take advantage of these computer bugs to get the code [to do] something it was not originally intended to do. As computer code grows more [elaborate], software bugs [flourish] and security suffers, with increasing consequences for society at large.

39) Darwin saw blushing as [uniquely] human, representing an [involuntary] physical reaction caused by embarrassment and self-consciousness in a social environment. If we feel awkward, [embarrassed] or ashamed when we are alone, we don't blush; it seems to be caused by our concern about what [others] are thinking of us. Studies have [confirmed] that simply being told you are blushing [brings it on]. We feel as though others can see through our skin and into our mind. However, while we sometimes want to disappear when we [involuntarily] go bright red, psychologists argue that blushing actually serves a positive [social] purpose. When we blush, it's a signal to others that we recognize [that] a social norm [has been broken]; it is an apology for a faux pas. Maybe our brief [loss] of face benefits the long-term [cohesion] of the group.

Interestingly, if someone blushes after [making] a social mistake, they are viewed in a [more] favourable light than those who don't blush.

40) As particular practices are repeated over time and become more widely [shared], the values that they embody are [reinforced] and [reproduced] and we speak of them as becoming 'institutionalized'. In some cases, this institutionalization has a formal face to it, with rules and protocols [written down], and specialized roles [created] to ensure that procedures are followed correctly. The main institutions of state — parliament, courts, police and so on — along with certain of the professions, [exhibit] this formal character. Other social institutions, perhaps the majority, are not like this; science is an example. [Although] scientists are trained in the substantive content of their discipline, they are not formally instructed in 'how to be a good scientist'. Instead, much like the young child [learning] how to play 'nicely', the apprentice scientist gains his or her understanding of the moral values [inherent in] the role by absorption from their colleagues — [socialization]. We think that these values, along with the values that inform many of the professions, [are] under threat, just as the value of the professions themselves [is] under threat.

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156) While the mechanic worked on her car, Jennifer walked back and forth in the waiting room. She was deeply (concerned) about how much it was going to cost to get her car (fixed).

Her car's engine (had started) making noises and kept (losing) power that morning, and she had heard that replacing an engine could be very expensive. After a few minutes, the mechanic came back into the waiting room. "I've got some good news. It was just a dirty spark plug. I already (wiped it clean) and your car is as good as new." He handed her the bill and when she checked it, the overall cost of repairs came to less than ten dollars. That was (far less than) she (had expected) and she (felt at ease), (knowing) she could easily afford it.

157) Certain hindrances to multifaceted creative activity (may lie) in premature specialization, i.e., (having to) choose the direction of education or to focus on developing one ability too early in life. However, development of creative ability in one domain may enhance effectiveness in other domains (that require) similar skills, and flexible switching between generality and specificity is helpful to productivity in many domains. Excessive specificity may result in information from outside the domain (being underestimated) and unavailable, (which leads to) fixedness of thinking, whereas excessive generality causes chaos, vagueness, and shallowness. Both tendencies pose a threat to the transfer of knowledge and skills between domains. (What) should therefore be optimal for the development of cross-domain creativity is support for young people in taking up creative challenges in a specific domain and coupling it with encouragement (to apply) knowledge and skills in, as well as from, other domains, disciplines, and tasks.

158) Lawyers sometimes describe ownership as a bundle of sticks. This metaphor (was introduced) about a century ago, and it has dramatically transformed the teaching and practice of law. The metaphor is useful because it helps us (see) ownership as a grouping of interpersonal rights that can (be separated) and put back together. When you say It's mine in reference to a resource, often (that) means you own a lot of the sticks (that make up) the full bundle: the sell stick, the rent stick, the right to mortgage, license, give away, even destroy the thing. Often, though, we split the sticks up, as for a piece of land: there may be a landowner, a bank with a mortgage, a tenant with a lease, a plumber with a license to enter the land, an oil company with mineral rights. Each of these parties (owns) a stick in the bundle.

159) When it comes to the Internet, it just pays to be a little paranoid (but not a lot). (Given) the level of anonymity with all that (resides) on the Internet, it's sensible to question the validity of any data (that) you may receive. Typically it's to our natural instinct when we meet someone coming down a sidewalk to place (yourself) in some manner of protective position, especially when they introduce (themselves) as (having known) you, much to your surprise. By design, we set up challenges (in which) the individual must validate how they know us by presenting scenarios, names or acquaintances, or evidence (by which) to validate (that is, photographs). Once we have received that information and it has gone through a cognitive validation, we accept (that) person as more trustworthy. All this happens in a matter of minutes but is a natural defense mechanism (that) we perform in the real world. However, in the virtual world, we have a tendency (to be less defensive), as there appears to be no physical threat to our well-being.

160) There are pressures within the museum (that cause) it to emphasise (what) happens in the galleries over the activities (that take place) in its unseen zones. In an era when museums are forced to increase their earnings, they often focus their energies on (modernising) their galleries or mounting temporary exhibitions to bring more and more audiences through the door. In other words, as museums struggle to survive in a competitive economy, their budgets often (prioritise) those parts of themselves that are consumable: infotainment in the galleries, goods and services in the cafes and the shops. The unlit, unglamorous storerooms, if they are ever discussed, (are) at best presented as service areas that process objects for the exhibition halls. And at worst, as museums pour more and more resources into their publicly visible faces, the spaces of storage may even suffer, their modernisation (being kept on hold) or (being given) less and less space to house the expanding collections and serve their complex conservation needs.

161) Hyper-mobility — the notion (that) more travel at faster speeds covering longer distances (generates) greater economic success — (seems) to be a distinguishing feature of urban areas, (where) more than half of the world's population currently (reside). population은 단수 취급을 하기 때문에 half of the world's population도 단수 취급을 해야 해서 (resides)가 옳은 표현으로 보이지만 원문은 reside 로 되어있습니다. 이부분도 학교 선생님들에게 시험전에 질문해서 착오가 없게 해주세요.

By 2005, approximately 7.5 billion trips were made each day in cities worldwide. In 2050, there may be three to four times as many passenger-kilometres (travelled) as in the year 2000, infrastructure and energy prices (permitting). Freight movement could also rise more than threefold during the same period. Mobility flows have become a key dynamic of urbanization, with the associated infrastructure invariably (constituting) the backbone of urban form. Yet, (despite) the increasing level of urban mobility worldwide, access to places, activities and services has become increasingly difficult. Not only (is it less convenient) — in terms of time, cost and comfort — to access locations in cities, but the very process of moving around in cities (generates) a number of negative externalities. Accordingly, many of the world's cities (face) an unprecedented accessibility crisis, and (are characterized by) unsustainable mobility systems.

162) Jean Renoir (1894–1979), a French film director, was born in Paris, France. He was the son of the famous painter Pierre-Auguste Renoir. He and the rest of the Renoir family (were) the models of many of his father's paintings. At the outbreak of World War I, Jean Renoir (was serving) in the French army but was wounded in the leg. In 1937, he made La Grande Illusion, one of his better-known films. It was enormously successful but was not allowed to show in Germany. (During) World War II, when the Nazis invaded France in 1940, he went to Hollywood in the United States and (continued) his career there. He (was awarded) numerous honors and awards throughout his career, including the Academy Honorary Award in 1975 for his lifetime achievements in the film industry. Overall, Jean Renoir's influence as a film-maker and artist (endures).

163) Consider The Wizard of Oz as a psychological study of motivation. Dorothy and her three friends (work) hard to get to the Emerald City, (overcoming) barriers, (persisting) against all adversaries. They do so because they expect the Wizard to give them (what) they are missing. Instead, the wonderful (and wise) Wizard makes them aware (that) they, not he, always had the power to fulfill their wishes. For Dorothy, home is not a place but a feeling of security, of comfort with people she loves; it is (wherever) her heart is. The courage the Lion wants, the intelligence the Scarecrow longs for, and the emotions the Tin Man dreams of (are) attributes they already possess.

They need to think about these attributes not as internal conditions but as positive ways (in which) they are already relating to others. After all, didn't they demonstrate those qualities on the journey to Oz, a journey (motivated by) little more than an expectation, an idea about the future likelihood of getting something they wanted?

164) To the extent (that) an agent relies on the prior knowledge of its designer rather than on its own percepts, we say (that) the agent lacks autonomy. A rational agent should be autonomous — it should learn what it can (to compensate) for partial or incorrect prior knowledge. For example, a vacuum-cleaning agent that learns to foresee where and when additional dirt will appear (will do better) than one that (does not). As a practical matter, one seldom requires complete autonomy from the start: when the agent has had little or no experience, it would have to act (randomly) unless the designer gave some assistance. So, just as evolution provides animals (with) enough built-in reflexes to survive (long enough) to learn for themselves, it would be reasonable to provide an artificial intelligent agent with some initial knowledge as well as an ability to learn. After sufficient experience of its environment, the behavior of a rational agent can become (effectively) independent of its prior knowledge. Hence, the incorporation of learning allows one (to design) a single rational agent that will succeed in a vast variety of environments.

165) People have always needed to eat, and they always will. Rising emphasis on self-expression values (does not) put an end to material desires. But prevailing economic orientations are gradually being reshaped. People (who) work in the knowledge sector continue to seek high salaries, but they place equal or greater emphasis on doing (stimulating) work and being able to follow their own time schedules. Consumption is becoming progressively less (determined by) the need for sustenance and the practical use of the goods (consumed). People still eat, but a growing component of food's value is determined by its nonmaterial aspects. People pay a premium to eat exotic cuisines that provide an (interesting) experience or that symbolize a distinctive life-style. The publics of postindustrial societies (place) growing emphasis on "political consumerism," such as boycotting goods (whose) production violates ecological or ethical standards. Consumption is less and less a matter of sustenance and more and more a question of life-style — and choice.

166) In labor-sharing groups, people contribute labor to other people on a regular basis (for seasonal agricultural work such as harvesting) or on an irregular basis (in the event of a crisis such as the need to rebuild a barn damaged by fire). Labor sharing groups are part of (what) has been called a "moral economy" since no one keeps formal records on (how much any family puts in) or takes out. Instead, accounting is socially (regulated). The group has a sense of moral community based on years of trust and sharing. In a certain community of North America, labor sharing is a major economic factor of social cohesion. When a family needs a new barn or (faces) repair work (that) requires group labor, a barn-raising party is called. Many families show up to help. Adult men provide manual labor, and adult women provide food for the event. Later, when another family needs help, they call on the same people.

167) (Whatever) their differences, scientists and artists begin with the same question: can you and I see the same thing the same way? If so, how? The scientific thinker looks for features of the thing that (can be stripped of) subjectivity — ideally, those aspects that can (be quantified) and (whose) values will thus never change from one observer to the next. In this way, he arrives at a reality independent of all observers. The artist, on the other hand, (relies on) the strength of her artistry to effect a marriage between her own subjectivity and that of her readers. To a scientific thinker, this must sound (like) magical thinking: you're saying you will imagine something so hard it'll pop into someone else's head exactly the way you envision it? The artist has sought the opposite of the scientist's observer-independent reality. She creates a reality dependent upon observers, indeed a reality (in which) human beings must participate in order (for it to exist) at all.

168) One of the common themes of the Western philosophical tradition (is) the distinction between sensual perceptions and rational knowledge. Since Plato, the supremacy of rational reason is based on the assertion (that) it is able to extract true knowledge from experience. As the discussion in the Republic (helps to explain), perceptions are inherently unreliable and misleading because the senses are subject to errors and illusions. Only the rational discourse has the tools to overcome illusions and (to point towards) true knowledge. For instance, perception suggests that a figure in the distance is smaller than (it really is).

Yet, the application of logical reasoning will reveal (that) the figure only appears small because it obeys the laws of geometrical perspective. Nevertheless, even after the perspectival correction is applied and reason concludes that perception is misleading, the figure still appears small, and the truth of the matter (is revealed) not in the perception of the figure but in its rational representation.

169) Interestingly, experts do not suffer as much as beginners when (performing) complex tasks or combining multiple tasks. Because experts have extensive practice within a limited domain, the key component skills in their domain (tend to be) highly practiced and more (automated). Each of these highly practiced skills then (demands) relatively few cognitive resources, effectively (lowering) the total cognitive load that experts experience. Thus, experts can perform complex tasks and combine multiple tasks relatively easily. This is not (because) they necessarily have more cognitive resources than beginners; rather, because of the high level of fluency (they have achieved) in performing key skills, they can do more with (what) they have. Beginners, on the other hand, have not achieved the same degree of fluency and automaticity in each of the component skills, and thus they struggle to combine skills that experts combine (with relative ease and efficiency).

170) The (growing) complexity of computer software has direct implications for our global safety and security, particularly as the physical objects (upon which) we depend — things like cars, airplanes, bridges, tunnels, and implantable medical devices — (transform) themselves into computer code. Physical things are increasingly becoming information technologies. Cars are “computers we (ride in),” and airplanes are nothing more than “flying Solaris boxes (attached to) bucketfuls of industrial control systems.” As all this code grows in size and complexity, so too (do) the number of errors and software bugs.

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As computer code grows more elaborate, software bugs flourish and security suffers, with (increasing) consequences for society at large.

171) Darwin saw blushing as uniquely human, (representing) an involuntary physical reaction (caused by) embarrassment and self-consciousness in a social environment. If we feel awkward, (embarrassed) or ashamed when we are alone, we don't blush; it seems to be (caused by) our concern about what others are thinking of us. Studies have confirmed (that) simply being told you are blushing (brings it on). We feel as though others can see through our skin and into our mind. However, while we sometimes want to disappear when we involuntarily go bright red, psychologists argue that blushing actually serves a positive social purpose. When we blush, it's a signal to others that we recognize that a social norm (has been broken); it is an apology for a faux pas. Maybe our brief loss of face (benefits) the long-term cohesion of the group. Interestingly, if someone blushes after (making) a social mistake, they (are viewed) in a more favourable light than those who don't blush.

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178) While the mechanic worked on her car, Jennifer walked back and forth in the waiting room. She was deeply concerned about how much it was going to cost to get her car fixed. Her car's engine had started making noises and kept losing power that morning, and she had heard that replacing an engine could be very expensive. After a few minutes, the mechanic came back into the waiting room. "I've got some good news. It was just a dirty spark plug. I already wiped it clean and your car is as good as new." He handed her the bill and when she checked it, the overall cost of repairs came to less than ten dollars. That was far less than she had expected and she felt at ease, knowing she could easily afford it.

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185) Consider The Wizard of Oz as a psychological study of motivation. Dorothy and her three friends work hard to get to the Emerald City, overcoming barriers, persisting against all adversaries. They do so because they expect the Wizard to give them what they are missing. Instead, the wonderful (and wise) Wizard makes them aware that they, not he, always had the power to fulfill their wishes. For Dorothy, home is not a place but a feeling of security, of comfort with people she loves; it is wherever her heart is. The courage the Lion wants, the intelligence the Scarecrow longs for, and the emotions the Tin Man dreams of are attributes they already possess. They need to think about these attributes not as internal conditions but as positive ways in which they are already relating to others. After all, didn't they demonstrate those qualities on the journey to Oz, a journey motivated by little more than an expectation, an idea about the future likelihood of getting something they wanted?

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So, just as evolution provides animals with enough built-in reflexes to survive long enough to learn for themselves, it would be reasonable to provide an artificial intelligent agent with some initial knowledge as well as an ability to learn. After sufficient experience of its environment, the behavior of a rational agent can become effectively independent of its prior knowledge. Hence, the incorporation of learning allows one to design a single rational agent that will succeed in a vast variety of environments.

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189) Whatever their differences, scientists and artists begin with the same question: can you and I see the same thing the same way? If so, how? The scientific thinker looks for features of the thing that can be stripped of subjectivity — ideally, those aspects that can be quantified and whose values will thus never change from one observer to the next. In this way, he arrives at a reality independent of all observers. The artist, on the other hand, relies on the strength of her artistry to effect a marriage between her own subjectivity and that of her readers. To a scientific thinker, this must sound like magical thinking: you're saying you will imagine something so hard it'll pop into someone else's head exactly the way you envision it? The artist has sought the opposite of the scientist's observer-independent reality. She creates a reality dependent upon observers, indeed a reality in which human beings must participate in order for it to exist at all.

190) One of the common themes of the Western philosophical tradition is the distinction between sensual perceptions and rational knowledge. Since Plato, the supremacy of rational reason is based on the assertion that it is able to extract true knowledge from experience. As the discussion in the Republic helps to explain, perceptions are inherently unreliable and misleading because the senses are subject to errors and illusions. Only the rational discourse has the tools to overcome illusions and to point towards true knowledge. For instance, perception suggests that a figure in the distance is smaller than it really is. Yet, the application of logical reasoning will reveal that the figure only appears small because it obeys the laws of geometrical perspective. Nevertheless, even after the perspectival correction is applied and reason concludes that perception is misleading, the figure still appears small, and the truth of the matter is revealed not in the perception of the figure but in its rational representation.

191) Interestingly, experts do not suffer as much as beginners when performing complex tasks or combining multiple tasks. Because experts have extensive practice within a limited domain, the key component skills in their domain tend to be highly practiced and more automated. Each of these highly practiced skills then demands relatively few cognitive resources, effectively lowering the total cognitive load that experts experience. Thus, experts can perform complex tasks and combine multiple tasks relatively easily.

This is not because they necessarily have more cognitive resources than beginners; rather, because of the high level of fluency they have achieved in performing key skills, they can do more with what they have. Beginners, on the other hand, have not achieved the same degree of fluency and automaticity in each of the component skills, and thus they struggle to combine skills that experts combine with relative ease and efficiency.

192) The growing complexity of computer software has direct implications for our global safety and security, particularly as the physical objects upon which we depend — things like cars, airplanes, bridges, tunnels, and implantable medical devices — transform themselves into computer code. Physical things are increasingly becoming information technologies. Cars are “computers we ride in,” and airplanes are nothing more than “flying Solaris boxes attached to bucketfuls of industrial control systems.” As all this code grows in size and complexity, so too do the number of errors and software bugs. According to a study by Carnegie Mellon University, commercial software typically has twenty to thirty bugs for every thousand lines of code — 50 million lines of code means 1 million to 1.5 million potential errors to be exploited. This is the basis for all malware attacks that take advantage of these computer bugs to get the code to do something it was not originally intended to do. As computer code grows more elaborate, software bugs flourish and security suffers, with increasing consequences for society at large.

193) Darwin saw blushing as uniquely human, representing an involuntary physical reaction caused by embarrassment and self-consciousness in a social environment. If we feel awkward, embarrassed or ashamed when we are alone, we don't blush; it seems to be caused by our concern about what others are thinking of us. Studies have confirmed that simply being told you are blushing brings it on. We feel as though others can see through our skin and into our mind. However, while we sometimes want to disappear when we involuntarily go bright red, psychologists argue that blushing actually serves a positive social purpose. When we blush, it's a signal to others that we recognize that a social norm has been broken; it is an apology for a faux pas. Maybe our brief loss of face benefits the long-term cohesion of the group. Interestingly, if someone blushes after making a social mistake, they are viewed in a more favourable light than those who don't blush.

194) As particular practices are repeated over time and become more widely shared, the values that they embody are reinforced and reproduced and we speak of them as becoming 'institutionalized'. In some cases, this institutionalization has a formal face to it, with rules and protocols written down, and specialized roles created to ensure that procedures are followed correctly. The main institutions of state — parliament, courts, police and so on — along with certain of the professions, exhibit this formal character. Other social institutions, perhaps the majority, are not like this; science is an example. Although scientists are trained in the substantive content of their discipline, they are not formally instructed in 'how to be a good scientist'. Instead, much like the young child learning how to play 'nicely', the apprentice scientist gains his or her understanding of the moral values inherent in the role by absorption from their colleagues — socialization. We think that these values, along with the values that inform many of the professions, are under threat, just as the value of the professions themselves is under threat.

195) When trees grow together, nutrients and water can be optimally divided among them all so that each tree can grow into the best tree it can be. If you “help” individual trees by getting rid of their supposed competition, the remaining trees are bereft. They send messages out to their neighbors unsuccessfully, because nothing remains but stumps. Every tree now grows on its own, giving rise to great differences in productivity. Some individuals photosynthesize like mad until sugar positively bubbles along their trunk. As a result, they are fit and grow better, but they aren't particularly long-lived. This is because a tree can be only as strong as the forest that surrounds it. And there are now a lot of losers in the forest. Weaker members, who would once have been supported by the stronger ones, suddenly fall behind. Whether the reason for their decline is their location and lack of nutrients, a passing sickness, or genetic makeup, they now fall prey to insects and fungi.

196) The evolutionary process works on the genetic variation that is available. It follows that natural selection is unlikely to lead to the evolution of perfect, 'maximally fit' individuals. Rather, organisms come to match their environments by being 'the fittest available' or 'the fittest yet': they are not 'the best imaginable'. Part of the lack of fit arises because the present properties of an organism have not all originated in an environment similar in every respect to the one in which it now lives.

Over the course of its evolutionary history, an organism's remote ancestors may have evolved a set of characteristics — evolutionary 'baggage' — that subsequently constrain future evolution. For many millions of years, the evolution of vertebrates has been limited to what can be achieved by organisms with a vertebral column. Moreover, much of what we now see as precise matches between an organism and its environment may equally be seen as constraints: koala bears live successfully on Eucalyptus foliage, but, from another perspective, koala bears cannot live without Eucalyptus foliage.

197) Many negotiators assume that all negotiations involve a fixed pie. Negotiators often approach integrative negotiation opportunities as zero-sum situations or win-lose exchanges. Those who believe in the mythical fixed pie assume that parties' interests stand in opposition, with no possibility for integrative settlements and mutually beneficial trade-offs, so they suppress efforts to search for them. In a hiring negotiation, a job applicant who assumes that salary is the only issue may insist on \$75,000 when the employer is offering \$70,000. Only when the two parties discuss the possibilities further do they discover that moving expenses and starting date can also be negotiated, which may accelerate resolution of the salary issue. The tendency to see negotiation in fixed-pie terms varies depending on how people view the nature of a given conflict situation. This was shown in a clever experiment by Harinck, de Dreu, and Van Vianen involving a simulated negotiation between prosecutors and defense lawyers over jail sentences. Some participants were told to view their goals in terms of personal gain (e.g., arranging a particular jail sentence will help your career), others were told to view their goals in terms of effectiveness (a particular sentence is most likely to prevent recidivism), and still others were told to focus on values (a particular jail sentence is fair and just). Negotiators focusing on personal gain were most likely to come under the influence of fixed-pie beliefs and approach the situation competitively. Negotiators focusing on values were least likely to see the problem in fixed-pie terms and more inclined to approach the situation cooperatively. Stressful conditions such as time constraints contribute to this common misperception, which in turn may lead to less integrative agreements.

198) When invited by her mother to go shopping after lunch, Ellen hesitantly replied, "Sorry, Mom. I have an English essay assignment I need to finish." Her mother persisted, "Come on! Your father's birthday is just around the corner, and you wanted to buy his birthday present by yourself." Ellen suddenly realized that her father's birthday was just two days away. So she altered her original plan to do the assignment in the library and decided to go to the shopping mall with her mother. Upon arrival at the shopping center, her mother inquired, "Ellen, have you decided what to buy for his birthday present?" She quickly replied, "I would like to buy him a pair of soccer shoes." Ellen knew that her father had joined the morning soccer club recently and needed some new soccer shoes. She entered a shoe store and selected a pair of red soccer shoes. After buying the present, she told her mother, "Mom, now, I'm going to do my assignment in the cafe while you are shopping." Ellen wanted to get a strawberry smoothie in the cafe, but it was sold out. So she bought a yogurt smoothie instead. The cafe was not very busy for a Saturday afternoon, and Ellen settled at a large table to work on her assignment. However, after a while, a group of students came in, and there weren't any large tables left. One of them came over to Ellen's table and politely asked, "Could you possibly move to that smaller table?" Ellen replied, "It's okay. I was just leaving anyway." She hurriedly gathered her assignment leaving the shoe bag behind under the table. "It must be in the cafe," Ellen suddenly exclaimed when she realized the gift for her father was missing upon returning home. She felt so disheartened, worrying it would be impossible to find it. "Why don't you call the cafe?" suggested her mother. When she phoned the cafe and asked about the shoe bag, the manager said that she would check and let her know. After a few minutes, she called back and told Ellen that she had just discovered it. Ellen was so pleased that the birthday gift had been found.

정답

- 199) C-E-B-D
- 200) D-B-G-F-C-E
- 201) E-D-C-B
- 202) F-D-B-E-C
- 203) G-C-B-E-F-D

- 204) D-B-E-C
- 205) C-G-D-F-E-B
- 206) E-C-F-B-G-D
- 207) F-B-E-D-C
- 208) G-D-C-F-B-E

- 209) E-C-F-B-D
- 210) D-B-F-C-E
- 211) E-D-C-F-B

212) D-G-B-E-F-C
213) F-B-D-C-E
214) C-F-D-B-E
215) F-E-C-G-D-B
216) G-C-B-E-F-D

217) E-D-G-B-F-C
218) F-B-D-C-E
219) G-E-B-D-C-F
220) F-C-E-G-B-D

221)

정답 (A) monotonous (C) exciting
(B) afraid (D) confident

222)

정답 (A) affordable (C) expensive
(B) resented (D) at ease

223)

정답 (A) may impede (C) may enhance
(B) be insufficient (D) be optimal

224)

정답 (A) assembled (C) separated
(B) breaks (D) owns

225)

정답 (A) uniformity (C) anonymity
(B) more defensive (D) less defensive

226)

정답 (A) overlook (C) prioritise
(B) publicly intangible (D) publicly visible

227)

정답 (A) more convenient (C) less convenient
(B) sustainable (D) unsustainable

228)

정답 (A) successive (C) successful
(B) deprived of (D) awarded

229)

정답 (A) abandon (C) possess
(B) external (D) internal

230)

정답 (A) obsolete knowledge (C) initial knowledge
(B) dependent on (D) independent of

231)

정답 (A) material aspects (C) nonmaterial aspects
(B) survival (D) life-style

232)

정답 (A) aesthetically (C) socially
(B) social division (D) social cohesion

233)

정답 (A) dependent on (C) independent of
(B) independent of (D) dependent upon

234)

정답 (A) inferiority (C) supremacy
(B) are immune to (D) are subject to

235)

정답 (A) relatively many (C) relatively few
(B) have less (D) have more

236)

정답 (A) tangible (C) information
(B) diminish (D) flourish

237)

정답 (A) disproved (C) confirmed
(B) less favourable (D) more favourable

238)

정답 (A) unbounded (C) specialized
(B) alienation (D) socialization

239)

정답 (A) predators (C) losers
(B) their increase (D) their decline

240)

(A) is likely to	→	(C) is unlikely to
(B) facilitate		(D) constrain

241)

(A) enhance	→	(C) suppress
(B) cooperatively		(D) competitively

242)

(A) assisted	→	(C) persisted
(B) so resentful		(D) so pleased

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253) People have always needed to eat, and they always will. Rising emphasis on self-expression values does not put an end to material desires. But prevailing economic orientations are gradually being reshaped. People who work in the knowledge sector continue to seek high salaries, but they place equal or greater emphasis on doing stimulating work and being able to follow their own time schedules. Consumption is becoming progressively less determined by the need for sustenance and the practical use of the goods consumed. People still eat, but a growing component of food's value is determined by its nonmaterial aspects. People pay a premium to eat exotic cuisines that provide an interesting experience or that symbolize a distinctive life-style. The publics of postindustrial societies place growing emphasis on "political consumerism," such as boycotting goods whose production violates ecological or ethical standards. Consumption is less and less a matter of sustenance and more and more a question of life-style — and choice.

254) In labor-sharing groups, people contribute labor to other people on a regular basis (for seasonal agricultural work such as harvesting) or on an irregular basis (in the event of a crisis such as the need to rebuild a barn damaged by fire). Labor sharing groups are part of what has been called a "moral economy" since no one keeps formal records on how much any family puts in or takes out. Instead, accounting is socially regulated. The group has a sense of moral community based on years of trust and sharing. In a certain community of North America, labor sharing is a major economic factor of social cohesion. When a family needs a new barn or faces repair work that requires group labor, a barn-raising party is called. Many families show up to help. Adult men provide manual labor, and adult women provide food for the event. Later, when another family needs help, they call on the same people.

255) Whatever their differences, scientists and artists begin with the same question: can you and I see the same thing the same way? If so, how? The scientific thinker looks for features of the thing that can be stripped of subjectivity — ideally, those aspects that can be quantified and whose values will thus never change from one observer to the next. In this way, he arrives at a reality independent of all observers. The artist, on the other hand, relies on the strength of her artistry to effect a marriage between her own subjectivity and that of her readers.

To a scientific thinker, this must sound like magical thinking: you're saying you will imagine something so hard it'll pop into someone else's head exactly the way you envision it? The artist has sought the opposite of the scientist's observer-independent reality. She creates a reality dependent upon observers, indeed a reality in which human beings must participate in order for it to exist at all.

256) One of the common themes of the Western philosophical tradition is the distinction between sensual perceptions and rational knowledge. Since Plato, the supremacy of rational reason is based on the assertion that it is able to extract true knowledge from experience. As the discussion in the Republic helps to explain, perceptions are inherently unreliable and misleading because the senses are subject to errors and illusions. Only the rational discourse has the tools to overcome illusions and to point towards true knowledge. For instance, perception suggests that a figure in the distance is smaller than it really is. Yet, the application of logical reasoning will reveal that the figure only appears small because it obeys the laws of geometrical perspective. Nevertheless, even after the perspectival correction is applied and reason concludes that perception is misleading, the figure still appears small, and the truth of the matter is revealed not in the perception of the figure but in its rational representation.

257) Interestingly, experts do not suffer as much as beginners when performing complex tasks or combining multiple tasks. Because experts have extensive practice within a limited domain, the key component skills in their domain tend to be highly practiced and more automated. Each of these highly practiced skills then demands relatively few cognitive resources, effectively lowering the total cognitive load that experts experience. Thus, experts can perform complex tasks and combine multiple tasks relatively easily. This is not because they necessarily have more cognitive resources than beginners; rather, because of the high level of fluency they have achieved in performing key skills, they can do more with what they have. Beginners, on the other hand, have not achieved the same degree of fluency and automaticity in each of the component skills, and thus they struggle to combine skills that experts combine with relative ease and efficiency.

258) The growing complexity of computer software has direct implications for our global safety and security, particularly as the physical objects upon which we depend — things like cars, airplanes, bridges, tunnels, and implantable medical devices — transform themselves into computer code. Physical things are increasingly becoming information technologies. Cars are “computers we ride in,” and airplanes are nothing more than “flying Solaris boxes attached to bucketfuls of industrial control systems.” As all this code grows in size and complexity, so too do the number of errors and software bugs. According to a study by Carnegie Mellon University, commercial software typically has twenty to thirty bugs for every thousand lines of code — 50 million lines of code means 1 million to 1.5 million potential errors to be exploited. This is the basis for all malware attacks that take advantage of these computer bugs to get the code to do something it was not originally intended to do. As computer code grows more elaborate, software bugs flourish and security suffers, with increasing consequences for society at large.

259) Darwin saw blushing as uniquely human, representing an involuntary physical reaction caused by embarrassment and self-consciousness in a social environment. If we feel awkward, embarrassed or ashamed when we are alone, we don't blush; it seems to be caused by our concern about what others are thinking of us. Studies have confirmed that simply being told you are blushing brings it on. We feel as though others can see through our skin and into our mind. However, while we sometimes want to disappear when we involuntarily go bright red, psychologists argue that blushing actually serves a positive social purpose. When we blush, it's a signal to others that we recognize that a social norm has been broken; it is an apology for a faux pas. Maybe our brief loss of face benefits the long-term cohesion of the group. Interestingly, if someone blushes after making a social mistake, they are viewed in a more favourable light than those who don't blush.

260) As particular practices are repeated over time and become more widely shared, the values that they embody are reinforced and reproduced and we speak of them as becoming 'institutionalized'. In some cases, this institutionalization has a formal face to it, with rules and protocols written down, and specialized roles created to ensure that procedures are followed correctly. The main institutions of state — parliament, courts, police and so on — along with certain of the professions, exhibit this formal character.

Other social institutions, perhaps the majority, are not like this; science is an example. Although scientists are trained in the substantive content of their discipline, they are not formally instructed in 'how to be a good scientist'. Instead, much like the young child learning how to play 'nicely', the apprentice scientist gains his or her understanding of the moral values inherent in the role by absorption from their colleagues — socialization. We think that these values, along with the values that inform many of the professions, are under threat, just as the value of the professions themselves is under threat.

261) When trees grow together, nutrients and water can be optimally divided among them all so that each tree can grow into the best tree it can be. If you “help” individual trees by getting rid of their supposed competition, the remaining trees are bereft. They send messages out to their neighbors unsuccessfully, because nothing remains but stumps. Every tree now grows on its own, giving rise to great differences in productivity. Some individuals photosynthesize like mad until sugar positively bubbles along their trunk. As a result, they are fit and grow better, but they aren't particularly long-lived. This is because a tree can be only as strong as the forest that surrounds it. And there are now a lot of losers in the forest. Weaker members, who would once have been supported by the stronger ones, suddenly fall behind. Whether the reason for their decline is their location and lack of nutrients, a passing sickness, or genetic makeup, they now fall prey to insects and fungi.

262) The evolutionary process works on the genetic variation that is available. It follows that natural selection is unlikely to lead to the evolution of perfect, 'maximally fit' individuals. Rather, organisms come to match their environments by being 'the fittest available' or 'the fittest yet': they are not 'the best' imaginable'. Part of the lack of fit arises because the present properties of an organism have not all originated in an environment similar in every respect to the one in which it now lives. Over the course of its evolutionary history, an organism's remote ancestors may have evolved a set of characteristics — evolutionary 'baggage' — that subsequently constrain future evolution. For many millions of years, the evolution of vertebrates has been limited to what can be achieved by organisms with a vertebral column.

Moreover, much of what we now see as precise matches between an organism and its environment may equally be seen as constraints: koala bears live successfully on Eucalyptus foliage, but, from another perspective, koala bears cannot live without Eucalyptus foliage.

263) Many negotiators assume that all negotiations involve a fixed pie. Negotiators often approach integrative negotiation opportunities as zero-sum situations or win-lose exchanges. Those who believe in the mythical fixed pie assume that parties' interests stand in opposition, with no possibility for integrative settlements and mutually beneficial trade-offs, so they suppress efforts to search for them. In a hiring negotiation, a job applicant who assumes that salary is the only issue may insist on \$75,000 when the employer is offering \$70,000. Only when the two parties discuss the possibilities further do they discover that moving expenses and starting date can also be negotiated, which may accelerate resolution of the salary issue. The tendency to see negotiation in fixed-pie terms varies depending on how people view the nature of a given conflict situation. This was shown in a clever experiment by Harinck, de Dreu, and Van Vianen involving a simulated negotiation between prosecutors and defense lawyers over jail sentences. Some participants were told to view their goals in terms of personal gain (e.g., arranging a particular jail sentence will help your career), others were told to view their goals in terms of effectiveness (a particular sentence is most likely to prevent recidivism), and still others were told to focus on values (a particular jail sentence is fair and just). Negotiators focusing on personal gain were most likely to come under the influence of fixed-pie beliefs and approach the situation competitively. Negotiators focusing on values were least likely to see the problem in fixed-pie terms and more inclined to approach the situation cooperatively. Stressful conditions such as time constraints contribute to this common misperception, which in turn may lead to less integrative agreements.

264) When invited by her mother to go shopping after lunch, Ellen hesitantly replied, "Sorry, Mom. I have an English essay assignment I need to finish." Her mother persisted, "Come on! Your father's birthday is just around the corner, and you wanted to buy his birthday present by yourself." Ellen suddenly realized that her father's birthday was just two days away. So she altered her original plan to do the assignment in the library and decided to go to the shopping mall with her mother.

Upon arrival at the shopping center, her mother inquired, "Ellen, have you decided what to buy for his birthday present?" She quickly replied, "I would like to buy him a pair of soccer shoes." Ellen knew that her father had joined the morning soccer club recently and needed some new soccer shoes. She entered a shoe store and selected a pair of red soccer shoes. After buying the present, she told her mother, "Mom, now, I'm going to do my assignment in the cafe while you are shopping." Ellen wanted to get a strawberry smoothie in the cafe, but it was sold out. So she bought a yogurt smoothie instead. The cafe was not very busy for a Saturday afternoon, and Ellen settled at a large table to work on her assignment. However, after a while, a group of students came in, and there weren't any large tables left. One of them came over to Ellen's table and politely asked, "Could you possibly move to that smaller table?" Ellen replied, "It's okay. I was just leaving anyway." She hurriedly gathered her assignment leaving the shoe bag behind under the table. "It must be in the cafe," Ellen suddenly exclaimed when she realized the gift for her father was missing upon returning home. She felt so disheartened, worrying it would be impossible to find it. "Why don't you call the cafe?" suggested her mother. When she phoned the cafe and asked about the shoe bag, the manager said that she would check and let her know. After a few minutes, she called back and told Ellen that she had just discovered it. Ellen was so pleased that the birthday gift had been found.

265) For this exciting occasion, we are offering free admission to all visitors on the reopening day.

266) She was deeply concerned about how much it was going to cost to get her car fixed.

267) That was far less than she had expected and she felt at ease, knowing she could easily afford it.

268) development of creative ability in one domain may enhance effectiveness in other domains that require similar skills,

269) flexible switching between generality and specificity is helpful to productivity in many domains.

270) Both tendencies pose a threat to the transfer of knowledge and skills between domains.

271) Lawyers sometimes describe ownership as a bundle of sticks.

272) The metaphor is useful because it helps us see ownership as a grouping of interpersonal rights that can be separated and put back together.

273) Given the level of anonymity with all that resides on the Internet, it's sensible to question the validity of any data that you may receive.
274) Once we have received that information and it has gone through a cognitive validation, we accept that person as more trustworthy.
275) All this happens in a matter of minutes but is a natural defense mechanism that we perform in the real world.
276) However, in the virtual world, we have a tendency to be less defensive, as there appears to be no physical threat to our well-being.

277) There are pressures within the museum that cause it to emphasise what happens in the galleries over the activities that take place in its unseen zones.

278) Freight movement could also rise more than threefold during the same period.
279) Mobility flows have become a key dynamic of urbanization, with the associated infrastructure invariably constituting the backbone of urban form.
280) Accordingly, many of the world's cities face an unprecedented accessibility crisis, and are characterized by unsustainable mobility systems.

281) He and the rest of the Renoir family were the models of many of his father's paintings.
282) It was enormously successful but was not allowed to show in Germany.

283) They do so because they expect the Wizard to give them what they are missing.
284) They need to think about these attributes not as internal conditions but as positive ways in which they are already relating to others.

285) To the extent that an agent relies on the prior knowledge of its designer rather than on its own percepts, we say that the agent lacks autonomy.
286) A rational agent should be autonomous — it should learn what it can to compensate for partial or incorrect prior knowledge.
287) For example, a vacuum-cleaning agent that learns to foresee where and when additional dirt will appear will do better than one that does not.
288) After sufficient experience of its environment, the behavior of a rational agent can become effectively independent of its prior knowledge.
289) Hence, the incorporation of learning allows one to design a single rational agent that will succeed in a vast variety of environments.

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