

고2 '24-10월
모의고사 변형문제

조은사람 좋은문제

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기획, 편집, 검토; 조은사람 좋은문제 지광모 선생

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1. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

To be mathematically literate means to be able to think critically about societal issues on which mathematics has bearing so as to make informed decisions about how to solve these problems. Dealing with such complex problems through interdisciplinary approaches, mirroring real-world problems requires innovative ways of planning and organizing mathematical teaching methods. Navigating our world means being able to quantify, measure, estimate, classify, compare, find patterns, conjecture, justify, prove, and generalize within critical thinking and when using critical thinking. Therefore, making decisions, even qualitatively, is not possible without using mathematics and critical thinking. Thus, teaching mathematics should be done in interaction with critical thinking along with a decision-making process. They can be developed into the mathematical context, so that there is no excuse to not explicitly support students to develop them.

- ① The Need to Teach Math Using Real-Life Examples
- ② The Value of Qualitative over Quantitative Methods
- ③ The Importance of Memorizing Formulas for Success
- ④ Benefits of Interdisciplinary Approaches in Solving Issues
- ⑤ Integrating Critical Thinking and Decision-Making in Math

2. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?2)

To be mathematically literate means to be able to think critically about societal issues ① on which mathematics has bearing so as to make informed decisions about how to solve these problems. Dealing with such complex problems through interdisciplinary approaches, ② mirroring real-world problems requires innovative ways of planning and organizing mathematical teaching methods. Navigating our world means being able to quantify, measure, estimate, classify, compare, find patterns, conjecture, justify, prove, and ③ generalizing within critical thinking and when using critical thinking. Therefore, making decisions, even qualitatively, is not possible without using mathematics and critical thinking. Thus, teaching mathematics should ④ be done in interaction with critical thinking along with a decision-making process. They can be developed into the mathematical context, so that there is no excuse ⑤ to not explicitly support students to develop them.

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3. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?3)

To be mathematically literate means to be able to think

① critically about societal issues on which mathematics has bearing so as to make informed decisions about how to solve these problems. Dealing with such complex problems through ② interdisciplinary approaches, mirroring real-world problems requires innovative ways of planning and ③ organizing mathematical teaching methods. Navigating our world means being able to quantify, measure, estimate, classify, compare, find patterns, conjecture, justify, prove, and generalize within critical thinking and when using critical thinking. Therefore, making decisions, even qualitatively, is not possible without using mathematics and critical thinking. Thus, teaching mathematics should be done in ④ disconnection with critical thinking along with a decision-making process. They can be developed into the mathematical context, so that there is no excuse to not explicitly ⑤ support students to develop them.

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4. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

To be mathematically literate means to be able to think critically about societal issues on which mathematics has bearing so as to make informed decisions about how to solve these problems.

- (A) Navigating our world means being able to quantify, measure, estimate, classify, compare, find patterns, conjecture, justify, prove, and generalize within critical thinking and when using critical thinking. Therefore, making decisions, even qualitatively, is not possible without using mathematics and critical thinking.
- (B) Thus, teaching mathematics should be done in interaction with critical thinking along with a decision-making process. They can be developed into the mathematical context, so that there is no excuse to not explicitly support students to develop them.
- (C) Dealing with such complex problems through interdisciplinary approaches, mirroring real-world problems requires innovative ways of planning and organizing mathematical teaching methods.

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

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5. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

Imagine that your usually stingy friend delights in buying you a Christmas present after taking a generosity booster. How would you feel? Undoubtedly, there is something praiseworthy about the action. You'd be pleased to receive the gift. You'd say 'thank you', and mean it. But his change of heart is not entirely satisfying. According to Zagzebski, an American philosopher, he is not really generous. When we praise someone's character, we use words for various virtues: 'generous', 'kind', 'courageous', etc. A person who gives one gift isn't generous. Instead, generosity is a stable part of a person's 'moral identity', an emotional habit that is part of who you are. Thus virtues, as opposed to nontypical impulse, are the result of your personal history. They are part of who you are, as they are part of how your character was formed. Instant virtue is therefore impossible. Popping a pill cannot make you a better person.

- ① Why Generosity Pills Are Considered So Effective
- ② Steps to Achieving Genuine Generosity as a Virtue
- ③ The Ongoing Debate on Virtue and the Use of Pills
- ④ Exploring Ethical Issues Behind Holiday Gift-Giving
- ⑤ Building True Generosity: A Virtue That Takes Time

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6. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?6)

Imagine that your usually stingy friend delights in buying you a Christmas present after ① taking a generosity booster. How would you feel? Undoubtedly, there is something praiseworthy about the action. You'd be ② pleased to receive the gift. You'd say 'thank you', and mean it. But his change of heart is not entirely ③ satisfied. According to Zagzebski, an American philosopher, he is not really generous. When we praise someone's character, we use words for various virtues: 'generous', 'kind', 'courageous', etc. A person who ④ gives one gift isn't generous. Instead, generosity is a stable part of a person's 'moral identity', an emotional habit that is part of who you are. Thus virtues, as opposed to nontypical impulse, are the ⑤ result of your personal history. They are part of who you are, as they are part of how your character was formed. Instant virtue is therefore impossible. Popping a pill cannot make you a better person.

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7. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?7)

Imagine that your usually ① stingy friend delights in buying you a Christmas present after taking a generosity booster. How would you feel? ② Undoubtedly, there is something praiseworthy about the action. You'd be pleased to receive the gift. You'd say 'thank you', and mean it. But his change of heart is not entirely ③ satisfying. According to Zagzebski, an American philosopher, he is not really generous. When we praise someone's character, we use words for various virtues: 'generous', 'kind', 'courageous', etc. A person who gives one gift isn't generous. Instead, ④ selfishness is a stable part of a person's 'moral identity', an emotional habit that is part of who you are. Thus virtues, as opposed to nontypical impulse, are the result of your personal history. They are part of who you are, as they are part of how your character was formed. Instant virtue is therefore ⑤ impossible. Popping a pill cannot make you a better person.

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8. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?8)

Instead, generosity is a stable part of a person's 'moral identity', an emotional habit that is part of who you are.

Imagine that your usually stingy friend delights in buying you a Christmas present after taking a generosity booster. (①) How would you feel? Undoubtedly, there is something praiseworthy about the action. You'd be pleased to receive the gift. (②) You'd say 'thank you', and mean it. But his change of heart is not entirely satisfying. According to Zagzebski, an American philosopher, he is not really generous. (③) When we praise someone's character, we use words for various virtues: 'generous', 'kind', 'courageous', etc. A person who gives one gift isn't generous. (④) Thus virtues, as opposed to nontypical impulse, are the result of your personal history. (⑤) They are part of who you are, as they are part of how your character was formed. Instant virtue is therefore impossible. Popping a pill cannot make you a better person.

| 22번 |

9. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?9)

To determine the mass of my bowling ball, I might put it onto a balance and compare it with a known mass, such as a number of metal cubes each weighing 1, 10, or 100 grams. Things get much more complicated if I want to know the mass of a distant star. How do I measure it? We can roughly say that measuring the mass of a star involves various theories. If we want to measure the mass of a binary star, we first determine a center of mass between the two stars, then their distance from that center which we can then use, together with a value for the period and a certain instance of Kepler’s Third Law, to calculate the mass. In other words, in order to “measure” the star mass, we measure other quantities and use those values, together with certain equations, to calculate the mass. Measurement is not a simple and unmediated estimation of independently existing properties, but a determination of certain magnitudes before the background of a number of accepted theories.

- ① The Difficulty of Using Theories and Equations
- ② How the Mass of Binary Stars Differs from Others
- ③ Comparing the Weights of Bowling Balls and Stars
- ④ Measuring Star Mass Through a Range of Theories
- ⑤ Why Kepler’s Laws Might Fail to Understand Universe

| 22번 |

10. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?10)

To determine the mass of my bowling ball, I might put it onto a balance and compare it with a known mass, such as a number of metal cubes each ① weighing 1, 10, or 100 grams. Things get much more complicated if I want to know the mass of a distant star. How do I measure it? We can roughly say that measuring the mass of a star ② is involved various theories. If we want to measure the mass of a binary star, we first determine a center of mass between the two stars, then their distance from that center ③ which we can then use, together with a value for the period and a certain instance of Kepler’s Third Law, ④ to calculate the mass. In other words, in order to “measure” the star mass, we measure other quantities and use those values, together with certain equations, to calculate the mass. Measurement is not a simple and ⑤ unmediated estimation of independently existing properties, but a determination of certain magnitudes before the background of a number of accepted theories.

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11. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?11)

To determine the mass of my bowling ball, I might put it onto a balance and compare it with a ① known mass, such as a number of metal cubes each weighing 1, 10, or 100 grams. Things get much more ② straightforward if I want to know the mass of a distant star. How do I measure it? We can roughly say that measuring the mass of a star involves ③ various theories. If we want to measure the mass of a binary star, we first ④ determine a center of mass between the two stars, then their distance from that center which we can then use, together with a value for the period and a certain instance of Kepler’s Third Law, to calculate the mass. In other words, in order to “measure” the star mass, we measure other quantities and use those values, together with certain equations, to calculate the mass. Measurement is not a simple and unmediated estimation of independently existing properties, but a determination of certain magnitudes before the background of a number of ⑤ accepted theories.

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12. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?12)

In other words, in order to “measure” the star mass, we measure other quantities and use those values, together with certain equations, to calculate the mass.

To determine the mass of my bowling ball, I might put it onto a balance and compare it with a known mass, such as a number of metal cubes each weighing 1, 10, or 100 grams. (①) Things get much more complicated if I want to know the mass of a distant star. (②) How do I measure it? (③) We can roughly say that measuring the mass of a star involves various theories. (④) If we want to measure the mass of a binary star, we first determine a center of mass between the two stars, then their distance from that center which we can then use, together with a value for the period and a certain instance of Kepler’s Third Law, to calculate the mass. (⑤) Measurement is not a simple and unmediated estimation of independently existing properties, but a determination of certain magnitudes before the background of a number of accepted theories.

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13. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?13)

Based on discoveries in neuroscience, pain and pleasure are formed and processed in the same area of the brain. Our bodies constantly strive for homeostasis, which is defined as the balance of bodily functions. Without the body's effective compensatory mechanisms, which may cushion potential highs and lows, we would not be capable of surviving. Pleasure and pain are like two sides of the same coin; they seem to work together and are heavily reliant on one another and keep balance. If you imagine pleasure and pain as the two opposite points on a scale, you can easily understand that as one of the two points rises, the other must correspondingly fall. We've all heard the expression, "No pain, no gain." Well, according to psychiatrist Dr. Anna Lembke, there may be some truth to these words. She says that our attempts to escape being miserable are in fact making us even more miserable. This is because pain is actually an essential component of our ability to maintain a neutral state, and allowing it will in turn reset our internal scale back to balance.

- ① Achieving Happiness by Constantly Avoiding Pain
- ② Pain's Impact on Mental and Physical Homeostasis
- ③ Counterattack of Pain and Pleasure in Brain Function
- ④ Maintaining Physical and Emotional Balance by Pleasure
- ⑤ Pursuing Emotional Stability through Pleasure Pursuit

14. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 문장 (A)~(D) 중, 어법상 틀린 문장 세 개를 찾고 틀린 부분을 바르게 고쳐 쓰시오.14)

(A) Based on discoveries in neuroscience, pain and pleasure is formed and processed in the same area of the brain. Our bodies constantly strive for homeostasis, which is defined as the balance of bodily functions. (B) Without the body's effective compensatory mechanisms, which may cushion potential highs and lows, we would not be capable of surviving. Pleasure and pain are like two sides of the same coin; they seem to work together and are heavily reliant on one another and keep balance. (C) If you imagine pleasure and pain as the two opposite points on a scale, you can easily understand what as one of the two points rises, the other must correspondingly fall. We've all heard the expression, "No pain, no gain." Well, according to psychiatrist Dr. Anna Lembke, there may be some truth to these words. (D) She says that our attempts to escape being miserable are in fact making us very more miserable. This is because pain is actually an essential component of our ability to maintain a neutral state, and allowing it will in turn reset our internal scale back to balance.

- 1) 기호 () _____ → _____
- 2) 기호 () _____ → _____
- 3) 기호 () _____ → _____

| 23번 |

15. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?¹⁵⁾

Based on discoveries in neuroscience, pain and pleasure are formed and processed in the same area of the brain. Our bodies ① constantly strive for homeostasis, which is defined as the balance of bodily functions. Without the body's effective ② compensatory mechanisms, which may ③ cushion potential highs and lows, we would not be capable of surviving. Pleasure and pain are like two sides of the same coin; they seem to work together and are heavily ④ independent on one another and keep balance. If you imagine pleasure and pain as the two opposite points on a scale, you can easily understand that as one of the two points rises, the other must correspondingly fall. We've all heard the expression, "No pain, no gain." Well, according to psychiatrist Dr. Anna Lembke, there may be some truth to these words. She says that our attempts to escape being miserable are in fact making us even more ⑤ miserable. This is because pain is actually an essential component of our ability to maintain a neutral state, and allowing it will in turn reset our internal scale back to balance.

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16. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?¹⁶⁾

Based on discoveries in neuroscience, pain and pleasure are formed and processed in the same area of the brain. Our bodies constantly strive for homeostasis, which is defined as the balance of bodily functions.

- (A) Without the body's effective compensatory mechanisms, which may cushion potential highs and lows, we would not be capable of surviving. Pleasure and pain are like two sides of the same coin; they seem to work together and are heavily reliant on one another and keep balance.
- (B) This is because pain is actually an essential component of our ability to maintain a neutral state, and allowing it will in turn reset our internal scale back to balance.
- (C) If you imagine pleasure and pain as the two opposite points on a scale, you can easily understand that as one of the two points rises, the other must correspondingly fall. We've all heard the expression, "No pain, no gain." Well, according to psychiatrist Dr. Anna Lembke, there may be some truth to these words. She says that our attempts to escape being miserable are in fact making us even more miserable.

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

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17. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?¹⁷⁾

Manufacturers masterfully sow seeds of doubt about the adequacy of our current devices. Suddenly, the phone that was your lifeline a year ago is now a museum piece, unable to keep pace with your digital demands. And thus, the itch to upgrade begins, often before there's a genuine need. This cycle isn't just confined to our digital companions. It spills over into almost every aspect of consumer electronics, from the self-driving car to the smart fridge. Every product seems to be on an unstoppable march towards the next version, the next generation that promises to revolutionize your life. What's fascinating, or perhaps disturbing, is the utter efficacy of this cycle in shaping our desires. It's not so much that we want the newest device; we're led to believe we need it. The distinction between want and need blurs, shifting trends. For all the logical arguments against this ceaseless upgrading, the temptation remains compelling.

- ① the benefits of sticking with older technology gadgets
- ② the blurred line between wanting and needing devices
- ③ unstoppable trend of new models in consumer electronics
- ④ misleading marketing for unnecessary device upgrades
- ⑤ manufacturers' influence on our desire for new devices

18. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 문장 (A)~(D) 중, 어법상 틀린 문장 세 개를 찾고 틀린 부분을 바르게 고쳐 쓰시오.¹⁸⁾

Manufacturers masterfully sow seeds of doubt about the adequacy of our current devices. (A) Suddenly, the phone what was your lifeline a year ago is now a museum piece, unable to keep pace with your digital demands. And thus, the itch to upgrade begins, often before there's a genuine need. This cycle isn't just confined to our digital companions. (B) It spills over into almost every aspect of consumer electronics, from the self-driving car to the smart fridge. Every product seems to be on an unstoppable march towards the next version, the next generation that promises to revolutionize your life. (C) What's fascinating, or perhaps disturb, is the utter efficacy of this cycle in shaping our desires. It's not so much that we want the newest device; we're led to believe we need it. (D) The distinction between want and need blur, shifting trends. For all the logical arguments against this ceaseless upgrading, the temptation remains compelling.

- 1) 기호 () _____ → _____
- 2) 기호 () _____ → _____
- 3) 기호 () _____ → _____

| 24번 |

19. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?¹⁹⁾

Manufacturers masterfully ① sow seeds of doubt about the ② adequacy of our current devices. Suddenly, the phone that was your lifeline a year ago is now a museum piece, unable to keep pace with your digital demands. And thus, the itch to upgrade begins, often before there's a genuine need. This cycle isn't just ③ confined to our digital companions. It spills over into almost every aspect of consumer electronics, from the self-driving car to the smart fridge. Every product seems to be on an unstoppable march towards the next version, the next generation that promises to ④ revolutionize your life. What's fascinating, or perhaps disturbing, is the utter ⑤ inefficacy of this cycle in shaping our desires. It's not so much that we want the newest device; we're led to believe we need it. The distinction between want and need blurs, shifting trends. For all the logical arguments against this ceaseless upgrading, the temptation remains compelling.

| 24번 |

20. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?²⁰⁾

Manufacturers masterfully sow seeds of doubt about the adequacy of our current devices. Suddenly, the phone that was your lifeline a year ago is now a museum piece, unable to keep pace with your digital demands.

- (A) The distinction between want and need blurs, shifting trends. For all the logical arguments against this ceaseless upgrading, the temptation remains compelling.
- (B) And thus, the itch to upgrade begins, often before there's a genuine need. This cycle isn't just confined to our digital companions. It spills over into almost every aspect of consumer electronics, from the self-driving car to the smart fridge. Every product seems to be on an unstoppable march towards the next version, the next generation that promises to revolutionize your life.
- (C) What's fascinating, or perhaps disturbing, is the utter efficacy of this cycle in shaping our desires. It's not so much that we want the newest device; we're led to believe we need it.

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

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21. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?²¹⁾

Conditioned Place Preference is a way of finding out what animals want. Researchers train them to associate one place with an experience such as food or a loud noise and another place with something completely different, usually where nothing happens. The two places are made obviously different to make it as easy as possible for the animal to associate each place with what happened to it there. The animal's preference for being in one place or another is measured both before and after its experiences in the two places. If there is a shift in where the animal chooses to spend its time for the reward, this suggests that it liked the experience and is trying to repeat it. Conversely, if it now avoids the place the stimulus appeared and starts to prefer the place it did not experience it, then this suggests that it found the stimulus unpleasant. For example, mice with cancer show a preference for the place where they have been given morphine, a drug used to relieve pain, rather than where they have received saline whereas healthy mice developed no such preference. This suggests that the mice with cancer wanted the morphine.

- ① a study of animals expressing their emotions
- ② animals' adaptation process to new environments
- ③ a method to determine what places animals prefer
- ④ an evolutionary view on changes in animal behavior
- ⑤ different types of stimuli used in animal experiments

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22. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?²²⁾

Conditioned Place Preference is a way of finding out what animals want. Researchers train them to associate one place with an experience such as food or a loud noise and ① another place with something completely different, usually where nothing happens. The two places ② are made obviously different to make it as easy as possible for the animal to associate each place with what happened to it there. The animal's preference for being in one place or another is measured both before ③ and after its experiences in the two places. If there is a shift in ④ which the animal chooses to spend its time for the reward, this suggests that it liked the experience and is trying to repeat it. Conversely, if it now avoids the place the stimulus appeared and starts to prefer the place it did not experience it, then this suggests that it found the stimulus unpleasant. For example, mice with cancer show a preference for the place where they have been given morphine, a drug used ⑤ to relieve pain, rather than where they have received saline whereas healthy mice developed no such preference. This suggests that the mice with cancer wanted the morphine.

| 29번 |

23. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?²³⁾

Conditioned Place Preference is a way of finding out what animals want. Researchers train them to associate one place with an experience such as food or a loud noise and another place with something completely different, usually where nothing happens. The two places are made ① obviously different to make it as easy as possible for the animal to associate each place with what happened to it there. The animal's preference for being in one place or another is measured both before and after its experiences in the two places. If there is a shift in where the animal ② chooses to spend its time for the reward, this suggests that it liked the experience and is trying to repeat it. Conversely, if it now avoids the place the stimulus appeared and starts to prefer the place it did not experience it, then this suggests that it found the stimulus ③ pleasant. For example, mice with cancer show a preference for the place where they have been given morphine, a drug used to ④ relieve pain, rather than where they have received saline whereas healthy mice developed no such preference. This suggests that the mice with cancer ⑤ wanted the morphine.

| 29번 |

24. 글의 흐름으로 보아 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?²⁴⁾

The two places are made obviously different to make it as easy as possible for the animal to associate each place with what happened to it there.

Conditioned Place Preference is a way of finding out what animals want. (①) Researchers train them to associate one place with an experience such as food or a loud noise and another place with something completely different, usually where nothing happens. (②) The animal's preference for being in one place or another is measured both before and after its experiences in the two places. (③) If there is a shift in where the animal chooses to spend its time for the reward, this suggests that it liked the experience and is trying to repeat it. (④) Conversely, if it now avoids the place the stimulus appeared and starts to prefer the place it did not experience it, then this suggests that it found the stimulus unpleasant. (⑤) or example, mice with cancer show a preference for the place where they have been given morphine, a drug used to relieve pain, rather than where they have received saline whereas healthy mice developed no such preference. This suggests that the mice with cancer wanted the morphine.

| 30번 |

25. 다음 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?²⁵⁾

Near the equator, many species of bird breed all year round. But in temperate and polar regions, the breeding seasons of birds are often sharply defined. They are triggered mainly by changes in day length. If all goes well, the outcome is that birds raise their young when the food supply is at its peak. Most birds are not simply reluctant to breed at other times but they are also physically incapable of doing so. This is because their reproductive system shrinks, which helps flying birds save weight. The main exception to this rule are nomadic desert species. These can initiate their breeding cycle within days of rain. It's for making the most of the sudden breeding opportunity. Also, different species divide the breeding season up in different ways. Most seabirds raise a single brood. In warm regions, however, songbirds may raise several families in a few months. In an exceptionally good year, a pair of House Sparrows, a kind of songbird, can raise successive broods through a marathon reproductive effort.

- ① The Reason Why Desert Birds Breed After Rain
- ② What Triggers the Breeding Season in Polar Birds?
- ③ The Remarkable Breeding Habits of House Sparrows
- ④ How Birds Avoid Reproduction During Scarce Seasons
- ⑤ How Birds Adjust and Synchronize Their Breeding Seasons

| 30번 |

26. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 문장 (A)~(D) 중, 어법상 틀린 문장 세 개를 찾고 틀린 부분을 바르게 고쳐 쓰시오.²⁶⁾

Near the equator, many species of bird breed all year round. But in temperate and polar regions, the breeding seasons of birds are often sharply defined. (A) They trigger mainly by changes in day length. If all goes well, the outcome is that birds raise their young when the food supply is at its peak. (B) Most birds are not simply reluctant to breed at other times but they are also physically incapable of being. This is because their reproductive system shrinks, which helps flying birds save weight. (C) The main exception to this rule are nomadic desert species. These can initiate their breeding cycle within days of rain. (D) It's for being made the most of the sudden breeding opportunity. Also, different species divide the breeding season up in different ways. Most seabirds raise a single brood. In warm regions, however, songbirds may raise several families in a few months. In an exceptionally good year, a pair of House Sparrows, a kind of songbird, can raise successive broods through a marathon reproductive effort.

- 1) 기호 () _____ → _____
- 2) 기호 () _____ → _____
- 3) 기호 () _____ → _____

| 30번 |

27. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?²⁷⁾

Near the equator, many species of bird breed all year round. But in temperate and polar regions, the breeding seasons of birds are often sharply defined. They are triggered mainly by changes in day length. If all goes well, the outcome is that birds raise their young when the food supply is ① at its peak. Most birds are not simply ② reluctant to breed at other times but they are also physically incapable of doing so. This is because their reproductive system ③ expands, which helps flying birds save weight. The main exception to this rule are nomadic desert species. These can initiate their breeding cycle within days of rain. It's for making the most of the sudden breeding ④ opportunity. Also, different species divide the breeding season up in different ways. Most seabirds raise a single brood. In warm regions, however, songbirds may raise several families in a few months. In an exceptionally good year, a pair of House Sparrows, a kind of songbird, can raise ⑤ successive broods through a marathon reproductive effort.

| 30번 |

28. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?²⁸⁾

Near the equator, many species of bird breed all year round.

- (A) Also, different species divide the breeding season up in different ways. Most seabirds raise a single brood. In warm regions, however, songbirds may raise several families in a few months. In an exceptionally good year, a pair of House Sparrows, a kind of songbird, can raise successive broods through a marathon reproductive effort.
- (B) This is because their reproductive system shrinks, which helps flying birds save weight. The main exception to this rule are nomadic desert species. These can initiate their breeding cycle within days of rain. It's for making the most of the sudden breeding opportunity.
- (C) But in temperate and polar regions, the breeding seasons of birds are often sharply defined. They are triggered mainly by changes in day length. If all goes well, the outcome is that birds raise their young when the food supply is at its peak. Most birds are not simply reluctant to breed at other times but they are also physically incapable of doing so.

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

| 31번 |

29. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?29)

One factor that may hinder creativity is unawareness of the resources required in each activity in students' learning. Often students are unable to identify the resources they need to perform the task required of them. Different resources may be compulsory for specific learning tasks, and recognizing them may simplify the activity's performance. For example, it may be that students desire to conduct some experiments in their projects. There must be a prior investigation of whether the students will have access to the laboratory, equipment, and chemicals required for the experiment. It means preparation is vital for the students to succeed, and it may be about human and financial resources such as laboratory technicians, money to purchase chemicals, and equipment for their learning where applicable. Even if some of the resources required for a task may not be available, identifying them in advance may help students' creativity. It may even lead to changing the topic, finding alternative resources, and other means.

- ① ways of allocating necessary resources for students
- ② the impact of creativity-driven experiments on students
- ③ the importance of planning resources to foster creativity
- ④ the significance of prior investigation for successful learning
- ⑤ the challenges of conducting experiments in education

| 31번 |

30. (A)-(E)에 들어갈 단어를 <보기>에서 골라 문맥과 어법에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.30)

One factor that may hinder creativity is unawareness of the resources required in each activity in students' learning. Often students are unable (A) _____ the resources they need to perform the task required of them. Different resources may be compulsory for specific (B) _____ tasks, and recognizing them may simplify the activity's performance. For example, it may be that students desire to conduct some experiments in their projects. There must be a prior investigation of whether the students will have access to the laboratory, equipment, and chemicals (C) _____ for the experiment. It means preparation is vital for the students to succeed, and it may be about human and financial resources such as laboratory technicians, money to purchase chemicals, and equipment for their learning where (D) _____. Even if some of the resources required for a task may not be available, identifying them in advance may help students' creativity. It may even lead to (E) _____ the topic, finding alternative resources, and other means.

<보기>

learn / change / identify / require / apply

- (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____
- (D) _____ (E) _____

| 31번 |

31. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?³¹⁾

One factor that may hinder creativity is ① unawareness of the resources required in each activity in students' learning. Often students are unable to identify the resources they need to perform the task required of them. Different resources may be ② compulsory for specific learning tasks, and recognizing them may simplify the activity's performance. For example, it may be that students desire to conduct some experiments in their projects. There must be a ③ subsequent investigation of whether the students will have access to the laboratory, equipment, and chemicals required for the experiment. It means preparation is vital for the students to succeed, and it may be about human and financial ④ resources such as laboratory technicians, money to purchase chemicals, and equipment for their learning where applicable. Even if some of the resources required for a task may not be ⑤ available, identifying them in advance may help students' creativity. It may even lead to changing the topic, finding alternative resources, and other means.

| 31번 |

32. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?³²⁾

One factor that may hinder creativity is unawareness of the resources required in each activity in students' learning. Often students are unable to identify the resources they need to perform the task required of them.

- (A) There must be a prior investigation of whether the students will have access to the laboratory, equipment, and chemicals required for the experiment. It means preparation is vital for the students to succeed, and it may be about human and financial resources such as laboratory technicians, money to purchase chemicals, and equipment for their learning where applicable.
- (B) Even if some of the resources required for a task may not be available, identifying them in advance may help students' creativity. It may even lead to changing the topic, finding alternative resources, and other means.
- (C) Different resources may be compulsory for specific learning tasks, and recognizing them may simplify the activity's performance. For example, it may be that students desire to conduct some experiments in their projects.

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

- ② (B) - (A) - (C)
- ④ (C) - (A) - (B)

| 32번 |

33. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?33)

All translators feel some pressure from the community of readers for whom they are doing their work. And all translators arrive at their interpretations in dialogue with other people. The English poet Alexander Pope had pretty good Greek, but when he set about translating Homer’s Iliad in the early 18th century he was not on his own. He had Greek commentaries to refer to, and translations that had already been done in English, Latin, and French — and of course he had dictionaries. Translators always draw on more than one source text. Even when the scene of translation consists of just one person with a pen, paper, and the book that is being translated, or even when it is just one person translating orally for another, that person’s linguistic knowledge arises from lots of other texts and other conversations. And then his or her idea of the translation’s purpose will be influenced by the expectations of the person or people it is for. In both these senses every translation is a crowd translation.

- ① the work of translating ancient Greek literature
- ② the effect of linguistic knowledge on translation
- ③ the reasons why translation uses multiple sources
- ④ the collaborative process involved in every act of translation
- ⑤ fluency in other languages as a requirement for translators

| 32번 |

34. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?34)

All translators feel some pressure from the community of readers ① whom they are doing their work. And all translators arrive at their interpretations in dialogue with other people. The English poet Alexander Pope had pretty good ② Greek, but when he set about translating Homer’s Iliad in the early 18th century he was not on his own. He had Greek commentaries to refer to, and translations that had already ③ been done in English, Latin, and French — and of course he had dictionaries. Translators always draw on more than one source text. Even when the scene of translation consists of just one person with a pen, paper, and the book ④ that is being translated, or even when it is just one person translating orally for another, that person’s linguistic knowledge arises from lots of other texts and other conversations. And then his or her idea of the translation’s purpose will ⑤ be influenced by the expectations of the person or people it is for. In both these senses every translation is a crowd translation.

| 32번 |

35. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?35)

All translators feel some pressure from the community of readers for whom they are doing their work. And all translators arrive at their ① interpretations in dialogue with other people. The English poet Alexander Pope had pretty good Greek, but when he set about translating Homer’s Iliad in the early 18th century he was not on his own. He had Greek commentaries to ② refer to, and translations that had already been done in English, Latin, and French — and of course he had dictionaries. Translators always draw on more than one ③ source text. Even when the scene of translation consists of just one person with a pen, paper, and the book that is being translated, or even when it is just one person translating orally for another, that person’s linguistic knowledge ④ influences lots of other texts and other conversations. And then his or her idea of the translation’s purpose will be influenced by the ⑤ expectations of the person or people it is for. In both these senses every translation is a crowd translation.

| 32번 |

36. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?³⁶⁾

All translators feel some pressure from the community of readers for whom they are doing their work. And all translators arrive at their interpretations in dialogue with other people.

- (A) Translators always draw on more than one source text. Even when the scene of translation consists of just one person with a pen, paper, and the book that is being translated, or even when it is just one person translating orally for another, that person’s linguistic knowledge arises from lots of other texts and other conversations.
- (B) The English poet Alexander Pope had pretty good Greek, but when he set about translating Homer’s Iliad in the early 18th century he was not on his own. He had Greek commentaries to refer to, and translations that had already been done in English, Latin, and French — and of course he had dictionaries.
- (C) And then his or her idea of the translation’s purpose will be influenced by the expectations of the person or people it is for. In both these senses every translation is a crowd translation.

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

| 33번 |

37. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?³⁷⁾

Some people argue that there is a single, logically consistent concept known as reading that can be neatly set apart from everything else people do with books. Is reading really that simple? The most productive way to think about reading is as a loosely related set of behaviors that belong together owing to family resemblances, as Ludwig Wittgenstein used the phrase, without having in common a single defining trait. Consequently, efforts to distinguish reading from nonreading are destined to fail because there is no agreement on what qualifies as reading in the first place. The more one tries to figure out where the border lies between reading and not-reading, the more edge cases will be found to stretch the term’s flexible boundaries. Thus, it is worth attempting to collect together these exceptional forms of reading into a single forum, one highlighting the challenges faced by anyone wishing to establish the boundaries where reading begins and ends. The attempt moves toward an understanding of reading as a spectrum that is expansive enough to accommodate the distinct reading activities.

- ① Exploring Traditional Approaches to Reading
- ② Defining Reading as a Single, Consistent Concept
- ③ The Flexible Boundaries of Reading and Non-reading
- ④ Wittgenstein’s Ideas on Family Resemblances in Reading
- ⑤ Is There a Defining Line Between Reading and Nonreading?

| 33번 |

38. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? 38)

Some people argue that there is a single, logically consistent concept known as reading that can be neatly set apart from everything else people do with books. Is reading really that simple? The most productive way to think about reading is as a loosely related set of behaviors that ① belongs together owing to family resemblances, as Ludwig Wittgenstein used the phrase, without having in common a single defining trait. Consequently, efforts to distinguish reading from non-reading are destined to fail because there is no agreement on ② what qualifies as reading in the first place. The more one tries to figure out where the border ③ lies between reading and not-reading, the more edge cases will be found to stretch the term's flexible boundaries. Thus, it is worth attempting to collect together these exceptional forms of reading into a single forum, one highlighting the challenges ④ faced by anyone wishing to establish the boundaries where reading begins and ends. The attempt moves toward an understanding of reading as a spectrum that is expansive ⑤ enough to accommodate the distinct reading activities.

| 33번 |

39. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? 39)

The more one tries to figure out where the border lies between reading and not-reading, the more edge cases will be found to stretch the term's flexible boundaries.

Some people argue that there is a single, logically consistent concept known as reading that can be neatly set apart from everything else people do with books. (①) Is reading really that simple? (②) The most productive way to think about reading is as a loosely related set of behaviors that belong together owing to family resemblances, as Ludwig Wittgenstein used the phrase, without having in common a single defining trait. (③) Consequently, efforts to distinguish reading from nonreading are destined to fail because there is no agreement on what qualifies as reading in the first place. (④) Thus, it is worth attempting to collect together these exceptional forms of reading into a single forum, one highlighting the challenges faced by anyone wishing to establish the boundaries where reading begins and ends. (⑤) The attempt moves toward an understanding of reading as a spectrum that is expansive enough to accommodate the distinct reading activities.

| 33번 |

40. (A)-(E)에 들어갈 단어를 <보기>에서 골라 문맥과 어법에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.40)

Some people argue that there is a single, logically consistent concept known as reading that can be neatly set apart from everything else people do with books. Is reading really that simple? The most productive way to think about reading is as a loosely related set of behaviors that belong together owing to family resemblances, as Ludwig Wittgenstein used the phrase, without having in common a single defining trait. Consequently, efforts to distinguish reading from nonreading are destined to (A) _____ because there is no agreement on what qualifies as reading in the first place. The more one tries to (B) _____ where the border lies between reading and not-reading, the more edge cases will be found to stretch the term's flexible boundaries. Thus, it is worth attempting to (C) _____ these exceptional forms of reading into a single forum, one highlighting the challenges faced by anyone wishing to (D) _____ the boundaries where reading begins and ends. The attempt moves toward an understanding of reading as a spectrum that is (E) _____ enough to accommodate the distinct reading activities.

<보기>

establish / figure out / fail / collect / expansive

(A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____
(D) _____ (E) _____

| 34번 |

41. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?41)

Weber's law concerns the perception of difference between two stimuli. It suggests that we might not be able to detect a 1-mm difference when we are looking at lines 466 mm and 467 mm in length, but we may be able to detect a 1-mm difference when we are comparing a line 2 mm long with one 3 mm long. Another example of this principle is that we can detect 1 candle when it is lit in an otherwise dark room. But when 1 candle is lit in a room in which 100 candles are already burning, we may not notice the light from this candle. Therefore, the Just-noticeable difference (JND) varies as a function of the strength of the signals. For example, the JND is greater for very loud noises than it is for much more quiet sounds. When a sound is very weak, we can tell that another sound is louder, even if it is barely louder. When a sound is very loud, to tell that another sound is even louder, it has to be much louder. Thus, Weber's law means that it is harder to distinguish between two samples when those samples are larger or stronger levels of the stimuli.

- ① The Role of Sound Levels in Perception Differences
- ② The Effect of Candlelight in Bright and Dark Rooms
- ③ How Small Changes Affect Our Perception of Stimuli
- ④ Why Large Stimuli Make Differences Harder to Detect
- ⑤ Applying Weber's Law to Different Sensory Experiences

| 34번 |

42. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?42)

Weber's law concerns the perception of difference between two stimuli. It suggests that we might not be able to detect a 1-mm difference when we are looking at lines 466 mm and 467 mm in length, but we may be able to detect a 1-mm difference when we are comparing a line 2 mm long with one 3 mm long. Another example of this principle is ① that we can detect 1 candle when it is lit in an otherwise dark room. But when 1 candle is ② lit in a room in which 100 candles are already burning, we may not notice the light from this candle. Therefore, the Just-noticeable difference (JND) ③ varies as a function of the strength of the signals. For example, the JND is greater for very loud noises than it is for much more quiet sounds. When a sound is very weak, we can tell that another sound is louder, even if it is ④ bare louder. When a sound is very loud, to tell that another sound is even louder, it has to be much louder. Thus, Weber's law means that it is harder ⑤ to distinguish between two samples when those samples are larger or stronger levels of the stimuli.

| 34번 |

43. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?43)

Therefore, the Just-noticeable difference (JND) varies as a function of the strength of the signals.

Weber's law concerns the perception of difference between two stimuli. It suggests that we might not be able to detect a 1-mm difference when we are looking at lines 466 mm and 467 mm in length, but we may be able to detect a 1-mm difference when we are comparing a line 2 mm long with one 3 mm long. (①) Another example of this principle is that we can detect 1 candle when it is lit in an otherwise dark room. But when 1 candle is lit in a room in which 100 candles are already burning, we may not notice the light from this candle. (②) For example, the JND is greater for very loud noises than it is for much more quiet sounds. (③) When a sound is very weak, we can tell that another sound is louder, even if it is barely louder. (④) When a sound is very loud, to tell that another sound is even louder, it has to be much louder. (⑤) Thus, Weber's law means that it is harder to distinguish between two samples when those samples are larger or stronger levels of the stimuli.

| 34번 |

44. (A)-(E)에 들어갈 단어를 <보기>에서 골라 문맥과 어법에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.44)

Weber's law concerns the perception of difference between two stimuli. It suggests that we might not be able to detect a 1-mm difference when we are looking at lines 466 mm and 467 mm in length, but we may be able to detect a 1-mm difference when we are comparing a line 2 mm long with one 3 mm long. Another example of this principle is that we can (A) _____ 1 candle when it is lit in an otherwise dark room. But when 1 candle is lit in a room in which 100 candles are already burning, we may not (B) _____ the light from this candle. Therefore, the Just-noticeable difference (JND) (C) _____ as a function of the strength of the signals. For example, the JND is greater for very loud noises than it is for much more quiet sounds. When a sound is very weak, we can tell that another sound is louder, even if it is barely louder. When a sound is very loud, to (D) _____ that another sound is even louder, it has to be much louder. Thus, Weber's law means that it is harder to (E) _____ between two samples when those samples are larger or stronger levels of the stimuli.

<보기>

notice / vary / tell / detect / distinguish

(A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____
(D) _____ (E) _____

| 35번 |

45. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?45)

Any new resource (e.g., a new airport, a new mall) always opens with people benefiting individually by sharing a common resource (e.g., the city or state budget). Soon, at some point, the amount of traffic grows too large for the "commons" to support. Traffic jams, overcrowding, and overuse lessen the benefits of the common resource for everyone — the tragedy of the commons! If the new resource cannot be expanded or provided with additional space, it becomes a problem, and you cannot solve the problem on your own, in isolation from your fellow drivers or walkers or competing users. The total activity on this new resource keeps increasing, and so does individual activity; but if the dynamic of common use and overuse continues too long, both begin to fall after a peak, leading to a crash. Likewise, common resource such as knowledge and information is infinite one whose relative value decreases as the number of users increases, but will not be totally consumed though overused. What makes the "tragedy of commons" tragic is the crash dynamic — the destruction or degeneration of the common resource's ability to regenerate itself.

- ① efficient use of public resources for sustainability
- ② declining value of public resources due to overuse
- ③ possibility of limitless use of infinite public resources
- ④ maximizing shared resource use for individual benefit
- ⑤ temporary inconvenience from overusing shared resources

| 35번 |

46. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?46)

Any new resource (e.g., a new airport, a new mall) always opens with people ① benefiting individually by sharing a common resource (e.g., the city or state budget). Soon, at some point, the amount of traffic grows too large for the "commons" to support. Traffic jams, overcrowding, and overuse ② lessens the benefits of the common resource for everyone — the tragedy of the commons! If the new resource cannot be expanded or provided with additional space, it becomes a problem, and you cannot solve the problem on your own, in isolation from your fellow drivers or walkers or competing users. The total activity on this new resource keeps increasing, and so ③ does individual activity; but if the dynamic of common use and overuse continues too long, both begin to fall after a peak, leading to a crash. Likewise, common resource such as knowledge and information is infinite one ④ whose relative value decreases as the number of users increases, but will not be totally consumed though overused. What makes the "tragedy of commons" tragic is the crash dynamic — the destruction or degeneration of the common resource's ability to regenerate ⑤ itself.

| 35번 |

47. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?47)

Any new resource (e.g., a new airport, a new mall) always opens with people benefiting individually by ① sharing a common resource (e.g., the city or state budget). Soon, at some point, the amount of traffic grows too large for the "commons" to support. Traffic jams, overcrowding, and overuse ② lessen the benefits of the common resource for everyone — the tragedy of the commons! If the new resource cannot be ③ expanded or provided with additional space, it becomes a problem, and you cannot solve the problem on your own, in isolation from your fellow drivers or walkers or competing users. The total activity on this new resource keeps ④ decreasing, and so does individual activity; but if the dynamic of common use and overuse continues too long, both begin to fall after a peak, leading to a crash. Likewise, common resource such as knowledge and information is infinite one whose relative value decreases as the number of users ⑤ increases, but will not be totally consumed though overused. What makes the "tragedy of commons" tragic is the crash dynamic — the destruction or degeneration of the common resource's ability to regenerate itself.

| 35번 |

48. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?48)

Any new resource (e.g., a new airport, a new mall) always opens with people benefiting individually by sharing a common resource (e.g., the city or state budget).

- (A) Likewise, common resource such as knowledge and information is infinite one whose relative value decreases as the number of users increases, but will not be totally consumed though overused. What makes the "tragedy of commons" tragic is the crash dynamic — the destruction or degeneration of the common resource's ability to regenerate itself.
- (B) If the new resource cannot be expanded or provided with additional space, it becomes a problem, and you cannot solve the problem on your own, in isolation from your fellow drivers or walkers or competing users. The total activity on this new resource keeps increasing, and so does individual activity; but if the dynamic of common use and overuse continues too long, both begin to fall after a peak, leading to a crash.
- (C) Soon, at some point, the amount of traffic grows too large for the "commons" to support. Traffic jams, overcrowding, and overuse lessen the benefits of the common resource for everyone — the tragedy of the commons!

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

| 36번 |

49. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?49)

Theoretically, our brain would have the capacity to store all experiences throughout life, reaching the quality of a DVD. However, this theoretical capacity is offset by the energy demand associated with the process of storing and retrieving information in memory. As a result, the brain develops efficient strategies, becoming dependent on shortcuts. When we observe a face, the visual image captured by the eyes is highly variable, depending on the point of view, lighting conditions and other contextual factors. Nevertheless, we are able to recognize the face as the same, maintaining the underlying identity. The brain, rather than focusing on the details of visualization, creates and stores general patterns that allow for consistent recognition across diverse circumstances. This ability to match what we see with general visual memory patterns serves as an effective mechanism for optimizing brain performance and saving energy. The brain, being naturally against unnecessary effort, constantly seeks to simplify and generalize information to facilitate the cognitive process.

- ① the brain's focus on retaining short-term information
- ② the brain's reliance on external cues in face recognition
- ③ cognitive efficiency through memorizing new information
- ④ the brain's detailed storage for better memory retrieval
- ⑤ brain efficiency through generalization and energy saving

| 36번 |

50. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?50)

Theoretically, our brain would have the capacity ① to store all experiences throughout life, reaching the quality of a DVD. However, this theoretical capacity is offset by the energy demand ② associated with the process of storing and retrieving information in memory. As a result, the brain develops efficient strategies, ③ becoming dependent on shortcuts. When we observe a face, the visual image captured by the eyes is highly variable, depending on the point of view, lighting conditions and other contextual factors. Nevertheless, we are able to recognize the face as the same, maintaining the underlying identity. The brain, rather than focusing on the details of visualization, creates and stores general patterns that allow for consistent recognition across diverse circumstances. This ability to match ④ what we see with general visual memory patterns serves as an ⑤ effectively mechanism for optimizing brain performance and saving energy. The brain, being naturally against unnecessary effort, constantly seeks to simplify and generalize information to facilitate the cognitive process.

| 36번 |

51. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?51)

Theoretically, our brain would have the capacity to store all experiences throughout life, reaching the quality of a DVD. However, this theoretical capacity is offset by the energy demand ① associated with the process of storing and retrieving information in memory. As a result, the brain ② develops efficient strategies, becoming dependent on shortcuts. When we ③ observe a face, the visual image captured by the eyes is highly variable, depending on the point of view, lighting conditions and other contextual factors. Nevertheless, we are able to recognize the face as the same, maintaining the underlying identity. The brain, rather than focusing on the details of visualization, creates and stores ④ unique patterns that allow for consistent recognition across diverse circumstances. This ability to match what we see with general visual memory patterns serves as an effective mechanism for optimizing brain performance and saving energy. The brain, being naturally ⑤ against unnecessary effort, constantly seeks to simplify and generalize information to facilitate the cognitive process.

| 36번 |

52. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?52)

Theoretically, our brain would have the capacity to store all experiences throughout life, reaching the quality of a DVD.

- (A) This ability to match what we see with general visual memory patterns serves as an effective mechanism for optimizing brain performance and saving energy. The brain, being naturally against unnecessary effort, constantly seeks to simplify and generalize information to facilitate the cognitive process.
- (B) However, this theoretical capacity is offset by the energy demand associated with the process of storing and retrieving information in memory. As a result, the brain develops efficient strategies, becoming dependent on shortcuts. When we observe a face, the visual image captured by the eyes is highly variable, depending on the point of view, lighting conditions and other contextual factors.
- (C) Nevertheless, we are able to recognize the face as the same, maintaining the underlying identity. The brain, rather than focusing on the details of visualization, creates and stores general patterns that allow for consistent recognition across diverse circumstances.

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

| 37번 |

53. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?53)

Where scientific research is concerned, explanatory tales are expected to adhere closely to experimental data and to illuminate the regular and predictable features of experience. However, this paradigm sometimes conceals the fact that theories are deeply loaded with creative elements that shape the construction of research projects and the interpretations of evidence. Scientific explanations do not just relate a chronology of facts. They construct frameworks for systematically chosen data in order to provide a consistent and meaningful explanation of what is observed. Such constructions lead us to imagine specific kinds of subject matter in particular sorts of relations, and the storylines they inspire will prove more effective for analyzing some features of experience over others. When we neglect the creative contributions of such scientific imagination and treat models and interpretive explanations as straightforward facts — even worse, as facts including all of reality — we can blind ourselves to the limitations of a given model and fail to note its potential for misunderstanding a situation to which it ill applies.

- ① Finding Difference Between Facts and Hypothesis
- ② Empirical Methods for Proving Scientific Theories
- ③ Establishing Scientific Facts via Experimental Data
- ④ The Creative Foundations of Scientific Explanation
- ⑤ The Evolution and Development of Scientific Theories

| 37번 |

54. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?54)

Where scientific research is concerned, explanatory tales are expected to adhere closely to experimental data and ① to illuminate the regular and predictable features of experience. However, this paradigm sometimes conceals the fact that theories are deeply loaded with creative elements that ② shape the construction of research projects and the interpretations of evidence. Scientific explanations do not just relate a chronology of facts. They construct frameworks for systematically chosen data in order to provide a consistent and meaningful explanation of what is ③ observed. Such constructions lead us to imagine specific kinds of subject matter in particular sorts of relations, and the storylines they inspire will prove more ④ effectively for analyzing some features of experience over others. When we neglect the creative contributions of such scientific imagination and treat models and interpretive explanations as straightforward facts — even worse, as facts including all of reality — we can blind ⑤ ourselves to the limitations of a given model and fail to note its potential for misunderstanding a situation to which it ill applies.

| 37번 |

55. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?55)

Where scientific research is concerned, explanatory tales are expected to adhere closely to experimental data and to ① illuminate the regular and predictable features of experience. However, this paradigm sometimes conceals the fact that theories are deeply loaded with creative elements that shape the ② construction of research projects and the interpretations of evidence. Scientific explanations do not just ③ relate a chronology of facts. They construct frameworks for systematically chosen data in order to provide a ④ consistent and meaningful explanation of what is observed. Such constructions lead us to imagine specific kinds of subject matter in particular sorts of relations, and the storylines they inspire will prove more effective for analyzing some features of experience over others. When we neglect the creative contributions of such scientific imagination and treat models and interpretive explanations as straightforward facts — even worse, as facts including all of reality — we can ⑤ reveal ourselves to the limitations of a given model and fail to note its potential for misunderstanding a situation to which it ill applies.

| 37번 |

56. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 문장 (A)~(D) 중, 어법상 틀린 문장 세 개를 찾고 틀린 부분을 바르게 고쳐 쓰시오.⁵⁶⁾

(A) Where scientific research is concerned, explanatory tales are expected to adhere closely to experimental data and to illuminate the regular and predictable features of experience. (B) However, this paradigm sometimes conceals the fact which theories are deeply loaded with creative elements that shape the construction of research projects and the interpretations of evidence. Scientific explanations do not just relate a chronology of facts. They construct frameworks for systematically chosen data in order to provide a consistent and meaningful explanation of what is observed. (C) Such constructions leading us to imagine specific kinds of subject matter in particular sorts of relations, and the storylines they inspire will prove more effective for analyzing some features of experience over others. (D) When we neglect the creative contributions of such scientific imagination and treat models and interpretive explanations as straightforward facts — even worse, as facts including all of reality — we can blind ourselves to the limitations of a given model and fail to note its potential for misunderstanding a situation which it ill applies.

- 1) 기호 () _____ → _____
- 2) 기호 () _____ → _____
- 3) 기호 () _____ → _____

| 38번 |

57. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?⁵⁷⁾

We encounter contrary claims about the relation of literature to action. Theorists have maintained that literature encourages solitary reading and reflection as the way to engage with the world and thus counters the social and political activities that might produce social change. At best it encourages detachment or appreciation of complexity, and at worst passivity and acceptance of what is. But on the other hand, literature has historically been seen as dangerous: it promotes the questioning of authority and social arrangements. Plato banned poets from his ideal republic because they could only do harm, and novels have long been credited with making people dissatisfied with their lives and eager for something new. By promoting identification across divisions of class, gender, and race, books may promote a fellowship that discourages struggle; but they may also produce a keen sense of injustice that makes progressive struggles possible. Historically, works of literature are credited with producing change: Uncle Tom’s Cabin, a best-seller in its day, helped create a revulsion against slavery that made possible the American Civil War.

- ① Literature as a Force of Social Stability and Progress
- ② The Role of Literature in Political Activist Movement
- ③ Literature and Its Contribution to Artistic Expression
- ④ The Power of Books in Building a Harmonious Society
- ⑤ The Conflicting Views on Influence of Literature on Action

| 38번 |

58. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?58)

We encounter contrary claims about the relation of literature to action. Theorists have maintained that literature encourages solitary reading and reflection as the way to engage with the world and thus ① countering the social and political activities that might produce social change. At best it encourages detachment or appreciation of complexity, and at worst passivity and acceptance of ② what is. But on the other hand, literature has historically been seen ③ as dangerous: it promotes the questioning of authority and social arrangements. Plato banned poets from his ideal republic because they could only do harm, and novels have long been credited with making people dissatisfied with their lives and ④ eager for something new. By promoting identification across divisions of class, gender, and race, books may promote a fellowship that discourages struggle; but they may also produce a keen sense of injustice that makes progressive struggles possible. Historically, works of literature are credited with producing change: Uncle Tom's Cabin, a best-seller in its day, helped ⑤ create a revulsion against slavery that made possible the American Civil War.

| 38번 |

59. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?59)

We encounter ① contrary claims about the relation of literature to action. Theorists have maintained that literature encourages solitary reading and reflection as the way to engage with the world and thus ② counters the social and political activities that might produce social change. At best it encourages ③ detachment or appreciation of complexity, and at worst passivity and acceptance of what is. But on the other hand, literature has historically been seen as dangerous: it promotes the questioning of authority and social arrangements. Plato banned poets from his ideal republic because they could only do harm, and novels have long been credited with making people dissatisfied with their lives and eager for something new. By promoting ④ differentiation across divisions of class, gender, and race, books may promote a fellowship that discourages struggle; but they may also produce a keen sense of ⑤ injustice that makes progressive struggles possible. Historically, works of literature are credited with producing change: Uncle Tom's Cabin, a best-seller in its day, helped create a revulsion against slavery that made possible the American Civil War.

| 38번 |

60. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?⁶⁰⁾

We encounter contrary claims about the relation of literature to action.

- (A) By promoting identification across divisions of class, gender, and race, books may promote a fellowship that discourages struggle; but they may also produce a keen sense of injustice that makes progressive struggles possible. Historically, works of literature are credited with producing change: Uncle Tom’s Cabin, a best-seller in its day, helped create a revulsion against slavery that made possible the American Civil War.
- (B) But on the other hand, literature has historically been seen as dangerous: it promotes the questioning of authority and social arrangements. Plato banned poets from his ideal republic because they could only do harm, and novels have long been credited with making people dissatisfied with their lives and eager for something new.
- (C) Theorists have maintained that literature encourages solitary reading and reflection as the way to engage with the world and thus counters the social and political activities that might produce social change. At best it encourages detachment or appreciation of complexity, and at worst passivity and acceptance of what is.

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

| 39번 |

61. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?⁶¹⁾

According to Hobbes, man is not a being who can act morally in spite of his instinct to protect his existence in the state of nature. Hence, the only place where morality and moral liberty will begin to find an application begins in a place where a sovereign power, namely the state, emerges. Hobbes thus describes the state of nature as a circumstance in which man’s life is “solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short”. It means when people live without a general power to control them all, they are indeed in a state of war. In other words, Hobbes, who accepted that human beings are not social and political beings in the state of nature, believes that without the power human beings in the state of nature are “antisocial and rational based on their selfishness”. Moreover, since society is not a natural phenomenon and there is no natural force bringing people together, what will bring them together as a society is not mutual affection according to Hobbes. It is, rather, mutual fear of men’s present and future that assembles them, since the cause of fear is a common drive among people in the state of nature.

- ① What Brings Men Together Socially and Politically
- ② A Peaceful Natural State Without Sovereign Power
- ③ Hobbes' Ideal: Humans as Social and Political Beings
- ④ Forming Society Through Mutual Affection and Trust
- ⑤ Inherent Conflict Between Human Instincts and Morality

| 39번 |

62. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (62)

According to Hobbes, man is not a being who can act ① morally in spite of his instinct to protect his existence in the state of nature. Hence, the only place where morality and moral liberty will begin to find an application begins in a place ② where a sovereign power, namely the state, emerges. Hobbes thus describes the state of nature as a circumstance in which man's life is "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short". It means when people live without a general power to control ③ them all, they are indeed in a state of war. In other words, Hobbes, who accepted that human beings are not social and political beings in the state of nature, believes that without the power human beings in the state of nature ④ is "antisocial and rational based on their selfishness". Moreover, since society is not a natural phenomenon and there is no natural force ⑤ bringing people together, what will bring them together as a society is not mutual affection according to Hobbes. It is, rather, mutual fear of men's present and future that assembles them, since the cause of fear is a common drive among people in the state of nature.

| 39번 |

63. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (63)

According to Hobbes, man is not a being who can act morally in spite of his instinct to protect his existence in the state of nature. Hence, the only place where morality and moral liberty will begin to find an application begins in a place where a ① sovereign power, namely the state, emerges. Hobbes thus describes the state of nature as a circumstance in which man's life is "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short". It means when people live without a general power to control them all, they are indeed in a state of ② peace. In other words, Hobbes, who accepted that human beings are not social and political beings in the state of nature, believes that without the power human beings in the state of nature are "③ antisocial and rational based on their selfishness". Moreover, since society is not a natural phenomenon and there is no natural ④ force bringing people together, what will bring them together as a society is not mutual affection according to Hobbes. It is, rather, mutual ⑤ fear of men's present and future that assembles them, since the cause of fear is a common drive among people in the state of nature.

| 39번 |

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

It is, rather, mutual fear of men’s present and future that assembles them, since the cause of fear is a common drive among people in the state of nature.

According to Hobbes, man is not a being who can act morally in spite of his instinct to protect his existence in the state of nature. Hence, the only place where morality and moral liberty will begin to find an application begins in a place where a sovereign power, namely the state, emerges. (①) Hobbes thus describes the state of nature as a circumstance in which man’s life is “solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short”. (②) It means when people live without a general power to control them all, they are indeed in a state of war. (③) In other words, Hobbes, who accepted that human beings are not social and political beings in the state of nature, believes that without the power human beings in the state of nature are “antisocial and rational based on their selfishness”. (④) Moreover, since society is not a natural phenomenon and there is no natural force bringing people together, what will bring them together as a society is not mutual affection according to Hobbes. (⑤)

| 40번 |

65. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?65)

There is research that supports the idea that cognitive factors influence the phenomenology of the perceived world. Delk and Fillenbaum asked participants to match the color of figures with the color of their background. Some of the figures depicted objects associated with a particular color. These included typically red objects such as an apple, lips, and a symbolic heart. However, all the figures were made out of the same red-orange cardboard. Participants then had to match the figure to a background varying from dark to light red. They had to make the background color match the color of the figures. The researchers found that red-associated objects required more red in the background to be judged a match than did the objects that are not associated with the color red. This implies that the cognitive association of objects to color influences how we perceive that color.

- ① How Emotions Affect the Process of Color Matching
- ② The Influence of Visual Memory on Object Identification
- ③ Cognitive Links and Their Impact on Color Perception
- ④ What is the Key Factor in Processing Visual Information?
- ⑤ Why Do We See Natural and Artificial Objects Differently?

| 40번 |

66. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?⁶⁶⁾

There is research that supports the idea ① which cognitive factors influence the phenomenology of the perceived world. Delk and Fillenbaum asked participants to match the color of figures with the color of their background. Some of the figures depicted objects associated with a particular color. These included ② typical red objects such as an apple, lips, and a symbolic heart. Other objects were presented that ③ are not usually associated with red, such as a mushroom or a bell. However, all the figures were made out of the same red-orange cardboard. Participants then had to match the figure to a background varying from dark to light red. They had to make the background color ④ match the color of the figures. The researchers found that red-associated objects required more red in the background to be judged a match than ⑤ did the objects that are not associated with the color red. This implies that the cognitive association of objects to color influences how we perceive that color.

| 40번 |

67. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?⁶⁷⁾

There is research that supports the idea that cognitive factors influence the phenomenology of the perceived world. Delk and Fillenbaum asked participants to match the color of figures with the color of their background. Some of the figures depicted objects ① associated with a particular color. These included typically red objects such as an apple, lips, and a symbolic heart. Other objects were presented that are not usually associated with red, such as a mushroom or a bell. However, all the figures were made out of the ② diverse red-orange cardboard. Participants then had to match the figure to a background ③ varying from dark to light red. They had to make the background color match the color of the figures. The researchers found that red-associated objects required more red in the background to be judged a ④ match than did the objects that are not associated with the color red. This implies that the ⑤ cognitive association of objects to color influences how we perceive that color.

| 40번 |

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

Other objects were presented that are not usually associated with red, such as a mushroom or a bell.

There is research that supports the idea that cognitive factors influence the phenomenology of the perceived world. Delk and Fillenbaum asked participants to match the color of figures with the color of their background. Some of the figures depicted objects associated with a particular color. (①) These included typically red objects such as an apple, lips, and a symbolic heart. (②) However, all the figures were made out of the same red-orange cardboard. (③) Participants then had to match the figure to a background varying from dark to light red. They had to make the background color match the color of the figures. (④) The researchers found that red-associated objects required more red in the background to be judged a match than did the objects that are not associated with the color red. (⑤) This implies that the cognitive association of objects to color influences how we perceive that color.

| 41-42번 |

| 41-42번 |

69. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?69)

70. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?70)

In each round of genome copying in our body, there is still about a 70 percent chance that at least one pair of chromosomes will have an error. With each round of genome copying, errors accumulate. This is similar to alterations in medieval books. Each time a copy was made by hand, some changes were introduced accidentally; as changes stacked up, the copies may have acquired meanings at variance with the original. Similarly, genomes that have undergone more copying processes will have gathered more mistakes. To make things worse, mutations may damage genes responsible for error checking and repair of genomes, further accelerating the introduction of mutations.

In each round of genome copying in our body, there is still about a 70 percent chance ① that at least one pair of chromosomes will have an error. With each round of genome copying, errors accumulate. This is similar to alterations in medieval books. Each time a copy was made by hand, some changes ② were introduced accidentally; as changes stacked up, the copies may have acquired meanings at variance with the original. Similarly, genomes that have undergone more copying processes will have gathered more mistakes. To make things worse, mutations may damage genes ③ responsible for error checking and repair of genomes, further accelerating the introduction of mutations.

Most genome mutations do not have any noticeable effects. It is just like changing the i for a y in “kingdom” would not distort the word’s readability. But sometimes a mutation to a human gene results in, for example, an eye whose iris is of two different colors. Similarly, almost everyone has birthmarks, which are due to mutations that occurred as our body’s cells multiplied to form skin. If mutations are changes to the genome of one particular cell, how can a patch of cells in an iris or a whole patch of skin, consisting of many individual cells, be affected simultaneously? The answer lies in the cell lineage, the developmental history of a tissue from particular cells through to their fully differentiated state. If the mutation occurred early on in the lineage of the developing iris, then all cells in that patch have inherited that change.

Most genome mutations do not have any noticeable effects. It is just like changing the i for a y in “kingdom” would not distort the word’s readability. But sometimes a mutation to a human gene results in, for example, an eye ④ which iris is of two different colors. Similarly, almost everyone has birthmarks, which are due to mutations that occurred as our body’s cells multiplied to form skin. If mutations are changes to the genome of one particular cell, how can a patch of cells in an iris or a whole patch of skin, ⑤ consisting of many individual cells, be affected simultaneously? The answer lies in the cell lineage, the developmental history of a tissue from particular cells through to their fully differentiated state. If the mutation occurred early on in the lineage of the developing iris, then all cells in that patch have inherited that change.

- ① Genetic Traits Responsible for Determining Iris Color
- ② The Prominent Effects of Genome Mutations in Cells
- ③ How Genome Copying Errors Lead to Mutations Over Time
- ④ Differences Between Single and Group Cell Mutations
- ⑤ Why We Recognize Words with a Single Letter Changed

| 41-42번 |

71. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?⁷¹⁾

In each round of genome copying in our body, there is still about a 70 percent chance that at least one pair of chromosomes will have an error. With each round of genome copying, errors ① accumulate. This is similar to alterations in medieval books. Each time a copy was made by hand, some changes were introduced accidentally; as changes stacked up, the copies may have acquired meanings at ② accordance with the original. Similarly, genomes that have undergone more copying processes will have gathered more mistakes. To make things worse, mutations may damage genes responsible for error checking and repair of genomes, further accelerating the introduction of mutations.

Most genome mutations do not have any noticeable effects. It is just like changing the i for a y in “kingdom” would not distort the word’s readability. But sometimes a mutation to a human gene ③ results in, for example, an eye whose iris is of two different colors. Similarly, almost everyone has birthmarks, which are due to mutations that occurred as our body’s cells multiplied to form skin. If mutations are changes to the genome of one particular cell, how can a patch of cells in an iris or a whole patch of skin, consisting of many individual cells, be affected ④ simultaneously? The answer lies in the cell lineage, the developmental history of a tissue from particular cells through to their fully differentiated state. If the mutation occurred early on in the lineage of the developing iris, then all cells in that patch have ⑤ inherited that change.

| 41-42번 |

72. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?⁷²⁾

In each round of genome copying in our body, there is still about a 70 percent chance that at least one pair of chromosomes will have an error.

- (A) To make things worse, mutations may damage genes responsible for error checking and repair of genomes, further accelerating the introduction of mutations. Most genome mutations do not have any noticeable effects. It is just like changing the i for a y in “kingdom” would not distort the word’s readability. But sometimes a mutation to a human gene results in, for example, an eye whose iris is of two different colors. Similarly, almost everyone has birthmarks, which are due to mutations that occurred as our body’s cells multiplied to form skin.
- (B) If mutations are changes to the genome of one particular cell, how can a patch of cells in an iris or a whole patch of skin, consisting of many individual cells, be affected simultaneously? The answer lies in the cell lineage, the developmental history of a tissue from particular cells through to their fully differentiated state. If the mutation occurred early on in the lineage of the developing iris, then all cells in that patch have inherited that change.
- (C) With each round of genome copying, errors accumulate. This is similar to alterations in medieval books. Each time a copy was made by hand, some changes were introduced accidentally; as changes stacked up, the copies may have acquired meanings at variance with the original. Similarly, genomes that have undergone more copying processes will have gathered more mistakes.

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

| 41-42번 |

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

Similarly, almost everyone has birthmarks, which are due to mutations that occurred as our body's cells multiplied to form skin.

In each round of genome copying in our body, there is still about a 70 percent chance that at least one pair of chromosomes will have an error. With each round of genome copying, errors accumulate. (①) This is similar to alterations in medieval books. Each time a copy was made by hand, some changes were introduced accidentally; as changes stacked up, the copies may have acquired meanings at variance with the original. (②) Similarly, genomes that have undergone more copying processes will have gathered more mistakes. To make things worse, mutations may damage genes responsible for error checking and repair of genomes, further accelerating the introduction of mutations.

(③) Most genome mutations do not have any noticeable effects. It is just like changing the i for a y in "kingdom" would not distort the word's readability. But sometimes a mutation to a human gene results in, for example, an eye whose iris is of two different colors. (④) If mutations are changes to the genome of one particular cell, how can a patch of cells in an iris or a whole patch of skin, consisting of many individual cells, be affected simultaneously? (⑤) The answer lies in the cell lineage, the developmental history of a tissue from particular cells through to their fully differentiated state. If the mutation occurred early on in the lineage of the developing iris, then all cells in that patch have inherited that change.

| 20번 |

74. 밑줄 친 우리말과 일치하도록 <보기>의 단어들을 <조건>에 맞게 배열하십시오.74)

To be mathematically literate means to be able to think critically about societal issues on which mathematics has bearing (이러한 문제들을 어떻게 해결할지에 대한 정보에 입각한 결정을 하기 위해서). Dealing with such complex problems through interdisciplinary approaches, mirroring real-world problems requires innovative ways of planning and organizing mathematical teaching methods. Navigating our world means being able to quantify, measure, estimate, classify, compare, find patterns, conjecture, justify, prove, and generalize within critical thinking and when using critical thinking. Therefore, making decisions, even qualitatively, is not possible without using mathematics and critical thinking. Thus, teaching mathematics should be done in interaction with critical thinking along with a decision-making process. They can be developed into the mathematical context, so that there is no excuse to not explicitly support students to develop them.

<조건>

- 1) 필요시 어법에 맞게 고칠 것
2) 주어진 단어를 한 번만 사용할 것

<보기>

so as / about / these problems / to / make
solve / informed decisions / to / how

Blank lines for answer arrangement.

| 21번 |

75. 밑줄 친 우리말과 일치하도록 <보기>의 단어들 <조건>에 맞게 배열하시오.⁷⁵⁾

Imagine that your usually stingy friend delights in buying you a Christmas present after taking a generosity booster. How would you feel? Undoubtedly, there is something praiseworthy about the action. You'd be pleased to receive the gift. You'd say 'thank you', and mean it. But his change of heart is not entirely satisfying. According to Zagzebski, an American philosopher, he is not really generous. When we praise someone's character, we use words for various virtues: 'generous', 'kind', 'courageous', etc. A person who gives one gift isn't generous. Instead, generosity is a stable part of a person's 'moral identity', an emotional habit that is part of who you are. Thus virtues, as opposed to nontypical impulse, are the result of your personal history. They are part of who you are, (그것들이 여러분의 인품이 형성되었던 방식의 일부이기 때문에). Instant virtue is therefore impossible. Popping a pill cannot make you a better person.

<조건>

- 1) 필요시 어법에 맞게 고칠 것
- 2) 주어진 단어를 한 번만 사용하여, 총 10단어로 영작

<보기>

of / form / your character / as
be / they / be / part / how

| 22번 |

76. 밑줄 친 우리말과 일치하도록 <보기>의 단어들 <조건>에 맞게 배열하시오.⁷⁶⁾

To determine the mass of my bowling ball, I might put it onto a balance and compare it with a known mass, such as a number of metal cubes each weighing 1, 10, or 100 grams. (만약 내가 먼 별의 질량을 알고 싶다면 상황은 훨씬 더 복잡해진다). How do I measure it? We can roughly say that measuring the mass of a star involves various theories. If we want to measure the mass of a binary star, we first determine a center of mass between the two stars, then their distance from that center which we can then use, together with a value for the period and a certain instance of Kepler's Third Law, to calculate the mass. In other words, in order to "measure" the star mass, we measure other quantities and use those values, together with certain equations, to calculate the mass. Measurement is not a simple and unmediated estimation of independently existing properties, but a determination of certain magnitudes before the background of a number of accepted theories.

<조건>

- 1) 필요시 어법에 맞게 고칠 것
- 2) 주어진 단어를 한 번만 사용하여, 총 16단어로 영작

<보기>

complicated / much / want / know / of / star / if
get / mass / things / the / a / to / I / distant / more

| 23번 |

77. 밑줄 친 우리말과 일치하도록 <보기>의 단어들을 <조건>에 맞게 배열하십시오.77)

Based on discoveries in neuroscience, pain and pleasure are formed and processed in the same area of the brain. Our bodies constantly strive for homeostasis, which is defined as the balance of bodily functions. (잠재적인 변동을 완화시킬 수 있는 몸의 효과적인 보상 기제가 없다면 우리는 생존할 수 없을 것이다). Pleasure and pain are like two sides of the same coin; they seem to work together and are heavily reliant on one another and keep balance. If you imagine pleasure and pain as the two opposite points on a scale, you can easily understand that as one of the two points rises, the other must correspondingly fall. We've all heard the expression, "No pain, no gain." Well, according to psychiatrist Dr. Anna Lembke, there may be some truth to these words. She says that our attempts to escape being miserable are in fact making us even more miserable. This is because pain is actually an essential component of our ability to maintain a neutral state, and allowing it will in turn reset our internal scale back to balance.

<조건>

- 1) 필요시 어법에 맞게 고칠 것
2) 주어진 단어를 한 번만 사용하여, 총 20단어로 영작

<보기>

mechanisms / the / would / compensatory, which / without / cushion / potential / highs and / lows, / we / not / body's / be / of / may surviving / effective / capable

Blank lines for writing the answer to question 77.

| 24번 |

78. 밑줄 친 우리말과 일치하도록 <보기>의 단어들을 <조건>에 맞게 배열하십시오.78)

Manufacturers masterfully sow seeds of doubt about the adequacy of our current devices. Suddenly, the phone that was your lifeline a year ago is now a museum piece, unable to keep pace with your digital demands. And thus, the itch to upgrade begins, often before there's a genuine need. This cycle isn't just confined to our digital companions. It spills over into almost every aspect of consumer electronics, from the self-driving car to the smart fridge. (모든 제품은 다음 버전, 즉, 당신의 삶에 변혁을 일으키겠다는 약속을 하는 다음 세대를 향한 멈출 수 없는 행진을 하는 것으로 보인다). What's fascinating, or perhaps disturbing, is the utter efficacy of this cycle in shaping our desires. It's not so much that we want the newest device; we're led to believe we need it. The distinction between want and need blurs, shifting trends. For all the logical arguments against this ceaseless upgrading, the temptation remains compelling.

<조건>

- 1) 필요시 어법에 맞게 고칠 것
2) 주어진 단어를 한 번만 사용하여, 총 22단어로 영작

<보기>

product / version / next / be / on / towards life / an / march / to / seems / the / next unstoppable / the / generation / promises that / to / revolutionize / your / every

Blank lines for writing the answer to question 78.

| 29번 |

79. 밑줄 친 우리말과 일치하도록 <보기>의 단어들 <조건>에 맞게 배열하십시오.79)

Conditioned Place Preference is a way of finding out what animals want. Researchers train them to associate one place with an experience such as food or a loud noise and another place with something completely different, usually where nothing happens. The two places are made obviously different (그 동물이 각 장소를 거기에서 그것에게 일어난 일과 연관시키는 것을 가능한 한 쉽게 만들기 위해). The animal's preference for being in one place or another is measured both before and after its experiences in the two places. If there is a shift in where the animal chooses to spend its time for the reward, this suggests that it liked the experience and is trying to repeat it. Conversely, if it now avoids the place the stimulus appeared and starts to prefer the place it did not experience it, then this suggests that it found the stimulus unpleasant. For example, mice with cancer show a preference for the place where they have been given morphine, a drug used to relieve pain, rather than where they have received saline whereas healthy mice developed no such preference. This suggests that the mice with cancer wanted the morphine.

<조건>

- 1) 필요시 어법에 맞게 고칠 것
2) 주어진 단어를 한 번만 사용하여, 총 20단어로 영작

<보기>

each / it / place / to / make / as / for
animal / what / to / associate / it / the / easy
with / happened / there / possible / to / as

Blank lines for writing the answer to question 79.

| 30번 |

80. 밑줄 친 우리말과 일치하도록 <보기>의 단어들 <조건>에 맞게 배열하십시오.80)

Near the equator, many species of bird breed all year round. But in temperate and polar regions, the breeding seasons of birds are often sharply defined. They are triggered mainly by changes in day length. If all goes well, (결과는 새들이 먹이 공급이 최고조에 이를 때 새끼들을 기르는 것이다). Most birds are not simply reluctant to breed at other times but they are also physically incapable of doing so. This is because their reproductive system shrinks, which helps flying birds save weight. The main exception to this rule are nomadic desert species. These can initiate their breeding cycle within days of rain. It's for making the most of the sudden breeding opportunity. Also, different species divide the breeding season up in different ways. Most seabirds raise a single brood. In warm regions, however, songbirds may raise several families in a few months. In an exceptionally good year, a pair of House Sparrows, a kind of songbird, can raise successive broods through a marathon reproductive effort.

<조건>

- 1) 필요시 어법에 맞게 고칠 것
2) 주어진 단어를 한 번만 사용하여, 총 16단어로 영작

<보기>

birds / raise / be / its peak / the
the food / outcome / at / supply
be / that / their young / when

Blank lines for writing the answer to question 80.

| 31번 |

81. 밑줄 친 우리말과 일치하도록 <보기>의 단어들 <조건>에 맞게 배열하시오.⁸¹⁾

One factor that may hinder creativity is unawareness of the resources required in each activity in students' learning. Often students (그들에게 요구되는 과제를 수행하는 데 필요한 자원들을 식별할 수 없다). Different resources may be compulsory for specific learning tasks, and recognizing them may simplify the activity's performance. For example, it may be that students desire to conduct some experiments in their projects. There must be a prior investigation of whether the students will have access to the laboratory, equipment, and chemicals required for the experiment. It means preparation is vital for the students to succeed, and it may be about human and financial resources such as laboratory technicians, money to purchase chemicals, and equipment for their learning where applicable. Even if some of the resources required for a task may not be available, identifying them in advance may help students' creativity. It may even lead to changing the topic, finding alternative resources, and other means.

<조건>

1) 주어진 단어를 한 번만 사용하여, 총 15단어로 영작

<보기>

of / to / need / them/ unable
perform / the / resources / are / the
identify / task / they / to / required

| 32번 |

82. 밑줄 친 우리말과 일치하도록 <보기>의 단어들 <조건>에 맞게 배열하시오.⁸²⁾

All translators feel some pressure from the community of readers for whom they are doing their work. And all translators arrive at their interpretations in dialogue with other people. The English poet Alexander Pope had pretty good Greek, but when he set about translating Homer's Iliad in the early 18th century he was not on his own. He had Greek commentaries to refer to, and translations that had already been done in English, Latin, and French — and of course he had dictionaries. Translators always draw on more than one source text. Even when the scene of translation consists of just one person with a pen, paper, and the book that is being translated, or even when it is just one person translating orally for another, that person's linguistic knowledge arises from lots of other texts and other conversations. And then his or her idea of the translation's purpose (이것의 대상이 되는 사람 또는 사람들의 기대에 의해 영향을 받는다). In both these senses every translation is a crowd translation.

<조건>

1) 필요시 어법에 맞게 고칠 것

2) 주어진 단어를 한 번만 사용하여, 총 14단어로 영작

<보기>

will / for / by / of / is / the expectations
the person or people/ be / it / influence

| 33번 |

83. 밑줄 친 우리말과 일치하도록 <보기>의 단어들 <조건>에 맞게 배열하십시오.83)

Some people argue that there is a single, logically consistent concept known as reading that can be neatly set apart from everything else people do with books. Is reading really that simple? The most productive way to think about reading is as a loosely related set of behaviors that belong together owing to family resemblances, as Ludwig Wittgenstein used the phrase, without having in common a single defining trait. Consequently, efforts to distinguish reading from nonreading are destined to fail because there is no agreement on what qualifies as reading in the first place. The more one tries to figure out where the border lies between reading and not-reading, (더욱 많은 특이 사례들이 그 용어의 유연한 경계를 확장하고 있다는 것이 밝혀질 것이다). Thus, it is worth attempting to collect together these exceptional forms of reading into a single forum, one highlighting the challenges faced by anyone wishing to establish the boundaries where reading begins and ends. The attempt moves toward an understanding of reading as a spectrum that is expansive enough to accommodate the distinct reading activities.

<조건>

- 1) 필요시 어법에 맞게 고칠 것
2) 주어진 단어를 한 번만 사용하여, 총 13단어로 영작

<보기>

will / more / be / found / to / stretch / the edge cases / boundaries / the / term's / flexible

Blank lines for writing answers to question 83.

| 34번 |

84. 밑줄 친 우리말과 일치하도록 <보기>의 단어들 <조건>에 맞게 배열하십시오.84)

Weber's law concerns the perception of difference between two stimuli. It suggests that we might not be able to detect a 1-mm difference when we are looking at lines 466 mm and 467 mm in length, but we may be able to detect a 1-mm difference when we are comparing a line 2 mm long with one 3 mm long. (이 원리의 또 다른 예는 촛불이 켜지지 않았으면 어두웠을 방안에 하나의 촛불이 켜졌을 때 이것을 감지할 수 있다는 것이다). But when 1 candle is lit in a room in which 100 candles are already burning, we may not notice the light from this candle. Therefore, the Just-noticeable difference (JND) varies as a function of the strength of the signals. For example, the JND is greater for very loud noises than it is for much more quiet sounds. When a sound is very weak, we can tell that another sound is louder, even if it is barely louder. When a sound is very loud, to tell that another sound is even louder, it has to be much louder. Thus, Weber's law means that it is harder to distinguish between two samples when those samples are larger or stronger levels of the stimuli.

<조건>

- 1) 필요시 어법에 맞게 고칠 것
2) 주어진 단어를 한 번만 사용하여, 총 21단어로 영작

<보기>

example / principle / can detect / 1 candle when / it / is / that / dark / we / lit / in / an is / room / another / of / this / otherwise

Blank lines for writing answers to question 84.

| 35번 |

85. 밑줄 친 우리말과 일치하도록 <보기>의 단어들을 <조건>에 맞게 배열하십시오.85)

Any new resource (e.g., a new airport, a new mall) always opens with people benefiting individually by sharing a common resource (e.g., the city or state budget). Soon, at some point, the amount of traffic grows too large for the "commons" to support. Traffic jams, overcrowding, and overuse lessen the benefits of the common resource for everyone — the tragedy of the commons! If the new resource cannot be expanded or provided with additional space, it becomes a problem, and you cannot solve the problem on your own, in isolation from your fellow drivers or walkers or competing users. (이 새로운 자원에 대한 총활동은 계속 증가하고, 개인 활동도 증가한다); but if the dynamic of common use and overuse continues too long, both begin to fall after a peak, leading to a crash. Likewise, common resource such as knowledge and information is infinite one whose relative value decreases as the number of users increases, but will not be totally consumed though overused. What makes the "tragedy of commons" tragic is the crash dynamic — the destruction or degeneration of the common resource's ability to regenerate itself.

<조건>

- 1) 필요시 어법에 맞게 고칠 것
2) 주어진 단어를 한 번만 사용하여, 총 14단어로 영작

<보기>

the total activity / does / and / activity / on / this so / increasing, / new / keeps / resource / individual

Blank lines for writing the answer to question 85.

| 36번 |

86. 밑줄 친 우리말과 일치하도록 <보기>의 단어들을 <조건>에 맞게 배열하십시오.86)

Theoretically, our brain would have the capacity to store all experiences throughout life, reaching the quality of a DVD. However, this theoretical capacity is offset by the energy demand associated with the process of storing and retrieving information in memory. As a result, the brain develops efficient strategies, becoming dependent on shortcuts. When we observe a face, the visual image captured by the eyes is highly variable, depending on the point of view, lighting conditions and other contextual factors. (그럼에도 불구하고, 우리는 근본적인 정체성을 유지하면서 얼굴을 같은 것으로 인식할 수 있다). The brain, rather than focusing on the details of visualization, creates and stores general patterns that allow for consistent recognition across diverse circumstances. This ability to match what we see with general visual memory patterns serves as an effective mechanism for optimizing brain performance and saving energy. The brain, being naturally against unnecessary effort, constantly seeks to simplify and generalize information to facilitate the cognitive process.

<조건>

- 1) 필요시 어법에 맞게 고칠 것
2) 주어진 단어를 한 번만 사용하여, 총 15단어로 영작

<보기>

to / as / the / same / the / identity able / underlying / face / nevertheless we / the / maintain / recognize / are

Blank lines for writing the answer to question 86.

| 37번 |

87. 밑줄 친 우리말과 일치하도록 <보기>의 단어들 <조건>에 맞게 배열하시오.87)

Where scientific research is concerned, explanatory tales are expected to adhere closely to experimental data and to illuminate the regular and predictable features of experience. However, this paradigm sometimes conceals the fact that theories are deeply loaded with creative elements that shape the construction of research projects and the interpretations of evidence. Scientific explanations do not just relate a chronology of facts. They construct frameworks for systematically chosen data in order to provide a consistent and meaningful explanation of what is observed. Such constructions lead us to imagine specific kinds of subject matter in particular sorts of relations, and the storylines they inspire will prove more effective for analyzing some features of experience over others. When we neglect the creative contributions of such scientific imagination and treat models and interpretive explanations as straightforward facts — even worse, as facts including all of reality — (우리는 주어진 모델의 한계에 대해 우리 스스로를 눈멀게 하며 그것이 잘못 적용되는 상황에 대해 오해할 가능성을 알아차리지 못할 수 있다).

<조건>

- 1) 필요시 어법에 맞게 고칠 것
2) 주어진 단어를 한 번만 사용하여, 총 26단어로 영작

<보기>

note / it ill / for / to / misunderstanding
we / a situation / its potential / can / blind
applies / ourselves / to / the limitations / to
of / a given model / which / and / fail

Blank lines for writing the answer.

| 38번 |

88. 밑줄 친 우리말과 일치하도록 <보기>의 단어들 <조건>에 맞게 배열하시오.88)

We encounter contrary claims about the relation of literature to action. Theorists have maintained that literature encourages solitary reading and reflection as the way to engage with the world and thus counters the social and political activities that might produce social change. At best it encourages detachment or appreciation of complexity, and at worst passivity and acceptance of what is. But on the other hand, literature has historically been seen as dangerous: it promotes the questioning of authority and social arrangements. Plato banned poets from his ideal republic because they could only do harm, and (소설은 사람들이 그들의 삶에 불만을 품게 만들고 새로운 무언가를 갈망하도록 하는 것으로 오랫동안 믿어져왔다). By promoting identification across divisions of class, gender, and race, books may promote a fellowship that discourages struggle; but they may also produce a keen sense of injustice that makes progressive struggles possible. Historically, works of literature are credited with producing change: Uncle Tom’s Cabin, a best-seller in its day, helped create a revulsion against slavery that made possible the American Civil War.

<조건>

- 1) 필요시 어법에 맞게 고칠 것
2) 주어진 단어를 한 번만 사용하여, 총 17단어로 영작

<보기>

something / their lives / eager / with
credit / and / new / with / make / for
novels / people / dissatisfied / have long

Blank lines for writing the answer.

| 39번 |

89. 밑줄 친 우리말과 일치하도록 <보기>의 단어들 <조건>에 맞게 배열하시오.89)

According to Hobbes, man is not a being who can act morally in spite of his instinct to protect his existence in the state of nature. Hence, the only place where morality and moral liberty will begin to find an application begins in a place where a sovereign power, namely the state, emerges. Hobbes thus describes the state of nature as a circumstance in which man’s life is “solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short”. It means when people live without a general power to control them all, they are indeed in a state of war. In other words, Hobbes, who accepted that human beings are not social and political beings in the state of nature, believes that without the power human beings in the state of nature are “antisocial and rational based on their selfishness”. Moreover, since society is not a natural phenomenon and there is no natural force bringing people together, what will bring them together as a society is not mutual affection according to Hobbes. It is, rather, (그들을 모으는 것은 인간의 현재와 미래에 대한 상호 간의 두려움이다), the cause of fear is a common drive among people in the state of nature

<조건>

- 1) 필요시 어법에 맞게 고칠 것
2) 주어진 단어를 한 번만 사용하여, 총 10단어로 영작

<보기>

assemble / mutual / fear / present and / that / them / men’s / of / future

Blank lines for writing the answer to question 89.

| 40번 |

90. 밑줄 친 우리말과 일치하도록 <보기>의 단어들 <조건>에 맞게 배열하시오.90)

There is research that supports the idea that cognitive factors influence the phenomenology of the perceived world. Delk and Fillenbaum asked participants to match the color of figures with the color of their background. Some of the figures depicted objects associated with a particular color. These included typically red objects such as an apple, lips, and a symbolic heart. Other objects were presented that are not usually associated with red, such as a mushroom or a bell. However, all the figures were made out of the same red-orange cardboard. Participants then had to match the figure to a background varying from dark to light red. They had to make the background color match the color of the figures. The researchers found that red-associated objects required more red in the background to be judged a match than did the objects that are not associated with the color red. (이것은 색과 물체의 인지적 연관성이 우리가 그 색을 어떻게 지각하는가에 영향을 미친다는 것을 함의한다).

<조건>

- 1) 필요시 어법에 맞게 고칠 것
2) 주어진 단어를 한 번만 사용하여, 총 16단어로 영작

<보기>

influence / imply / association / the color /this / how / we / that / objects that / perceive / color / to / of / cognitive

Blank lines for writing the answer to question 90.

| 41-42번 |

91. 밑줄 친 우리말과 일치하도록 <보기>의 단어들 <조건>에 맞게 배열하시오.91)

In each round of genome copying in our body, there is still about a 70 percent chance that at least one pair of chromosomes will have an error. With each round of genome copying, errors accumulate. This is similar to alterations in medieval books. Each time a copy was made by hand, some changes were introduced accidentally; as changes stacked up, the copies may have acquired meanings at variance with the original. Similarly, genomes that have undergone more copying processes will have gathered more mistakes. To make things worse, (변이들은 게놈의 오류 확인과 복구를 책임지는 유전자를 훼손해 변이들의 도입을 더욱 가속할 수도 있다).

Most genome mutations do not have any noticeable effects. It is just like changing the i for a y in “kingdom” would not distort the word’s readability. But sometimes a mutation to a human gene results in, for example, an eye whose iris is of two different colors. Similarly, almost everyone has birthmarks, which are due to mutations that occurred as our body’s cells multiplied to form skin. If mutations are changes to the genome of one particular cell, how can a patch of cells in an iris or a whole patch of skin, consisting of many individual cells, be affected simultaneously? The answer lies in the cell lineage, the developmental history of a tissue from particular cells through to their fully differentiated state. If the mutation occurred early on in the lineage of the developing iris, then all cells in that patch have inherited that change.

<조건>

- 1) 필요시 어법에 맞게 고칠 것
- 2) 주어진 단어를 한 번만 사용하여, 총 18단어로 영작

<보기>

for / may / the / introduction / of
 error / checking / and / of / further
 mutations / mutations / genes / genomes
 damage / repair / accelerate / responsible

정답 및 해설

<정답>

- 1) ⑤
- 2) ③ generalizing → generalize
- 3) ④ disconnection → interaction
- 4) ④
- 5) ⑤
- 6) ③ satisfied → satisfying
- 7) ④ selfishness → generosity
- 8) ④
- 9) ④
- 10) ② is involved → involves
- 11) ② straightforward → complicated
- 12) ⑤
- 13) ③
- 14) (A) is → are (C) what → that (D) very → even
- 15) ④ independent → reliant
- 16) ①
- 17) ②
- 18) (A) what → that (C) disturb → disturbing
(D) blur → blurs
- 19) ⑤ inefficacy → efficacy
- 20) ③
- 21) ③
- 22) ④ which → where
- 23) ③ pleasant → unpleasant
- 24) ②
- 25) ⑤
- 26) (A) trigger → are triggered (B) being → doing so
(D) being made → making
- 27) ③ expands → shrinks
- 28) ⑤
- 29) ③
- 30) (A) to identify (B) learning (C) required (D) applicable
(E) changing
- 31) ③ subsequent → prior
- 32) ④
- 33) ④
- 34) ① whom → for whom
- 35) ④ influences → arises from
- 36) ②
- 37) ⑤
- 38) ① belongs → belong
- 39) ④
- 40) (A) fail (B) figure out (C) collect (D) establish
(E) expansive
- 41) ④
- 42) ④ bare → barely
- 43) ②
- 44) (A) detect (B) notice (C) varies (D) tell (E) distinguish
- 45) ②
- 46) ② lessens → lessen
- 47) ④ decreasing → increasing
- 48) ⑤
- 49) ⑤
- 50) ⑤ effectively → effective
- 51) ④ unique → general
- 52) ③
- 53) ④
- 54) ④ effectively → effective
- 55) ⑤ reveal → blind
- 56) (B) which → that (C) leading → lead
(D) which → to which
- 57) ⑤
- 58) ① countering → counters
- 59) ④ differentiation → identification
- 60) ⑤
- 61) ①
- 62) ④ is → are
- 63) ② peace → war
- 64) ⑤
- 65) ③
- 66) ① which → that
- 67) ② diverse → same
- 68) ②
- 69) ③
- 70) ④ which → whose
- 71) ② accordance → variance
- 72) ④
- 73) ④
- 74) so as to make informed decisions about how to solve these problems
- 75) as they are part of how your character was formed
- 76) Things get much more complicated if I want to know the mass of a distant star
- 77) Without the body's effective compensatory mechanisms, which may cushion potential highs and lows, we would not be capable of surviving
- 78) Every product seems to be on an unstoppable march towards the next version, the next generation that promises to revolutionize your life
- 79) to make it as easy as possible for the animal to associate each place with what happened to it there
- 80) the outcome is that birds raise their young when the food supply is at its peak
- 81) are unable to identify the resources they need to perform the task required of them
- 82) will be influenced by the expectations of the person or people it is for
- 83) the more edge cases will be found to stretch the term's flexible boundaries
- 84) Another example of this principle is that we can detect 1 candle when it is lit in an otherwise dark room
- 85) The total activity on this new resource keeps increasing, and so does individual activity
- 86) Nevertheless, we are able to recognize the face as the same, maintaining the underlying identity
- 87) we can blind ourselves to the limitations of a given model and fail to note its potential for misunderstanding a situation to which it ill applies
- 88) novels have long been credited with making people dissatisfied with their lives and eager for something new
- 89) mutual fear of men's present and future that assembles them
- 90) This implies that the cognitive association of objects to color influences how we perceive that color
- 91) mutations may damage genes responsible for error checking and repair of genomes, further accelerating the introduction of mutations