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모의고사 변형문제

강영만 & 조은사람 좋은문제

강영만 17기 2024-10월 모의고사 PROJECT

강영만 아이디	성 함	지역 및 학원
네동이4	안혜지 선생님	경기 용인 인싸영어
도담한영어교실	김도담 선생님	부산 도담한 영어교실
두잇영어	박지연 선생님	울산 두잇영어
로렌아이	이채임 선생님	광주 화정동 아이영어
방울이누나	장은경 선생님	서울 상도동 올댓잉글리쉬
수천별마리	이상옥 선생님	서울 은평구 이스타영어학원
샬롯쌤	조가영 선생님	부산 똑똑 영어
실버씨며	황은하 선생님	경기 안산 티엠영어
홍경	김민정 선생님	광주 3030용봉러닝센터학원
해운대	석주현 선생님	부산 매스터프렙학원
bobovicky	추은진 선생님	경남 양산 샤론잉글리쉬
undermoon	문미현 선생님	경기 수원 맥영어

기획, 편집, 검토; 조은사람 좋은문제 지팡모 선생

| 20번 |

1. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? 1)

For many of us, making time for exercise is a continuing challenge. Between work commitments and family obligations, it often feels like there's no room in our packed schedules for a dedicated workout. But what if the workout came to you, right in the midst of your daily routine? That's where the beauty of integrating mini-exercises into household chores comes into play. Let's be realistic; chores are inevitable. Whether it's washing dishes or taking out the trash, these tasks are an essential part of daily life. But rather than viewing chores as purely obligatory activities, why not seize these moments as opportunities for physical activity? For instance, practice squats or engage in some wall push-ups as you wait for your morning kettle to boil. Incorporating quick exercises into your daily chores can improve your health.

- ① A Variety of Approaches to Physical Exercise
- ② Why Domestic Tasks Fail as an Exercise Alternative
- ③ The Pitfalls of Integrating Housework into Exercise
- ④ Limitations of Framing Chores as Physical Training
- ⑤ Housework as an Opportunity for Physical Exercise

| 20번 |

2. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? 2)

For many of us, making time for exercise is a ① continuing challenge. Between work commitments and family obligations, it often feels like there's no room in our packed schedules for a dedicated workout. But what if the workout ② came to you, right in the midst of your daily routine? That's ③ where the beauty of integrating mini-exercises into household chores comes into play. Let's be realistic; chores are inevitable. Whether it's washing dishes or taking out the trash, these tasks are an essential part of daily life. But rather than viewing chores as purely obligatory activities, why not ④ seize these moments as opportunities for physical activity? For instance, practice squats or engage in some wall push-ups as you wait for your morning kettle ⑤ boiling. Incorporating quick exercises into your daily chores can improve your health.

| 20번 |

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

For many of us, making time for exercise is a continuing challenge. Between work commitments and family obligations, it often feels like there's no room in our packed schedules for a dedicated workout. But what if the workout came to you, right in the midst of your daily routine? That's where the beauty of ① integrating mini-exercises into household chores comes into play. Let's be realistic; chores are ② inevitable. Whether it's washing dishes or taking out the trash, these tasks are an ③ minor part of daily life. But rather than viewing chores as purely ④ obligatory activities, why not seize these moments as opportunities for physical activity? For instance, practice squats or engage in some wall push-ups as you wait for your morning kettle to boil. ⑤ Incorporating quick exercises into your daily chores can improve your health.

| 20번 |

4. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? 4)

That's where the beauty of integrating mini-exercises into household chores comes into play.

For many of us, making time for exercise is a continuing challenge. Between work commitments and family obligations, it often feels like there's no room in our packed schedules for a dedicated workout. (①) But what if the workout came to you, right in the midst of your daily routine? (②) Let's be realistic; chores are inevitable (③) Whether it's washing dishes or taking out the trash, these tasks are an essential part of daily life. (④) But rather than viewing chores as purely obligatory activities, why not seize these moments as opportunities for physical activity? (⑤) For instance, practice squats or engage in some wall push-ups as you wait for your morning kettle to boil. Incorporating quick exercises into your daily chores can improve your health.

| 21번 |

5. 다음 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? 5)

When we see something, we naturally and automatically break it up into shapes, colors, and concepts that we have learned through education. We recode what we see through the lens of everything we know. We reconstruct memories rather than retrieving the video from memory. This is a useful trait. It's a more efficient way to store information — a bit like an optimal image compression algorithm such as JPG, rather than storing a raw bitmap image file. People who lack this ability and remember everything in perfect detail struggle to generalize, learn, and make connections between what they have learned. But representing the world as abstract ideas and features comes at a cost of seeing the world as it is. Instead, we see the world through our assumptions, motivations, and past experiences. The discovery that our memories are reconstructed through abstract representations rather than played back like a movie completely undermined the legal primacy of eyewitness testimony. Seeing is not believing.

- ① Memory and Perception Are reconstructed, Distorting Our Reality
- ② Memory Stores Experiences as Exact, Unaltered Images of Reality
- ③ Our Senses Objectively Interpret Everything Without Any Personal Influence
- ④ Reality Is Precisely Documented and Reflected through Human Cognition
- ⑤ Perception Always Provides an Unbiased View of the Real World

| 21번 |

6. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 문장 (A)~(D) 중 어법상 틀린 문장 세 개를 찾고 틀린 부분을 바르게 고쳐 쓰시오. 6)

(A) When we see something, we naturally and automatically break it up into shapes, colors, and concepts what we have learned through education. We recode what we see through the lens of everything we know.
 (B) We reconstruct memories rather than retrieving the video from memory. This is a useful trait. It's a more efficient way to store information — a bit like an optimal image compression algorithm such as JPG, rather than storing a raw bitmap image file. People who lack this ability and remember everything in perfect detail struggle to generalize, learn, and make connections between what they have learned. But (C) representing the world as abstract ideas and features come at a cost of seeing the world as it is. Instead, we see the world through our assumptions, motivations, and past experiences. (D) The discovery that our memories are reconstructed through abstract representations rather than played back like a movie completely undermining the legal primacy of eyewitness testimony. Seeing is not believing.

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

| 21번 |

7. (A)-(E)에 들어갈 단어를 <보기>에서 골라 문맥과 어법에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오. 7)

When we see something, we naturally and automatically break it up into shapes, colors, and concepts that we have learned through (A) _____. We recode what we see through the lens of everything we know. We reconstruct memories rather than retrieving the video from memory. This is a useful trait. It's a more efficient way to store information — a bit like an optimal image compression algorithm such as JPG, rather than storing a raw bitmap image file. People who lack this ability and remember everything in perfect detail struggle to generalize, learn, and make (B) _____ between what they have learned. But representing the world as abstract ideas and features comes at a cost of seeing the world as it is. Instead, we see the world through our (C) _____, motivations, and past experiences. The discovery that our memories are reconstructed through abstract representations rather than played back like a movie completely undermined the legal primacy of eyewitness (D) _____. Seeing is not (E) _____.

<보기>

testimony / assume / education
believe / connect

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

| 21번 |

8. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? 8)

When we see something, we naturally and automatically break it up into shapes, colors, and concepts that we have learned through education.

(A) It's a more efficient way to store information — a bit like an optimal image compression algorithm such as JPG, rather than storing a raw bitmap image file. People who lack this ability and remember everything in perfect detail struggle to generalize, learn, and make connections between what they have learned.

(B) But representing the world as abstract ideas and features comes at a cost of seeing the world as it is. Instead, we see the world through our assumptions, motivations, and past experiences. The discovery that our memories are reconstructed through abstract representations rather than played back like a movie completely undermined the legal primacy of eyewitness testimony.

(C) We recode what we see through the lens of everything we know. We reconstruct memories rather than retrieving the video from memory. This is a useful trait.

Seeing is not believing.

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

| 22번 |

9. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? ⁹⁾

In his Cornell laboratory, David Dunning conducted experimental tests of eyewitness testimony and found evidence that a careful deliberation of facial features and a detailed discussion of selection procedures can actually be a sign of an inaccurate identification. It's when people find themselves unable to explain why they recognize the person, saying things like "his face just popped out at me," that they tend to be accurate more often. Sometimes our first, immediate, automatic reaction to a situation is the truest interpretation of what our mind is telling us. That very first impression can also be more accurate about the world than the deliberative, reasoned self-narrative can be. In his book *Blink*, Malcolm Gladwell describes a variety of studies in psychology and behavioral economics that demonstrate the superior performance of relatively unconscious first guesses compared to logical step-by-step justifications for a decision.

- ① Flaws in Quick Automatic Reactions
- ② Identifying and Analyzing Intuitive Feelings
- ③ Blink Moments: Mistakes in Quick Judgments
- ④ Analyzing Facial Features in Eyewitness Reports
- ⑤ The Power of Instant Judgments in Decision-Making

| 22번 |

10. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? ¹⁰⁾

In his Cornell laboratory, David Dunning conducted experimental tests of eyewitness testimony and found evidence ① that a careful deliberation of facial features and a detailed discussion of selection procedures can actually be a sign of an inaccurate identification. It's when people find themselves unable to explain why they recognize the person, saying things like "his face just popped out at me," ② which they tend to be accurate more often. Sometimes our first, immediate, automatic reaction to a situation is the truest interpretation of ③ what our mind is telling us. That very first impression can also be more accurate about the world than the deliberative, reasoned self-narrative can ④ be. In his book *Blink*, Malcolm Gladwell describes a variety of studies in psychology and behavioral economics that demonstrate the superior performance of relatively unconscious first guesses ⑤ compared to logical step-by-step justifications for a decision.

| 22번 |

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

In his Cornell laboratory, David Dunning conducted experimental tests of eyewitness testimony and found evidence that a careful deliberation of facial features and a detailed discussion of selection procedures can actually be a sign of an ① inaccurate identification. It's when people find themselves unable to explain why they ② recognize the person, saying things like "his face just popped out at me," that they tend to be accurate more often. Sometimes our first, ③ immediate, automatic reaction to a situation is the truest interpretation of what our mind is telling us. That very first impression can also be more ④ accurate about the world than the deliberative, reasoned self-narrative can be. In his book *Blink*, Malcolm Gladwell describes a variety of studies in psychology and behavioral economics that demonstrate the ⑤ inferior performance of relatively unconscious first guesses compared to logical step-by-step justifications for a decision.

| 22번 |

12. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?¹²⁾

In his Cornell laboratory, David Dunning conducted experimental tests of eyewitness testimony and found evidence that a careful deliberation of facial features and a detailed discussion of selection procedures can actually be a sign of an inaccurate identification.

(A) In his book Blink, Malcolm Gladwell describes a variety of studies in psychology and behavioral economics that demonstrate the superior performance of relatively unconscious first guesses compared to logical step-by-step justifications for a decision.

(B) That very first impression can also be more accurate about the world than the deliberative, reasoned self-narrative can be.

(C) It's when people find themselves unable to explain why they recognize the person, saying things like "his face just popped out at me," that they tend to be accurate more often. Sometimes our first, immediate, automatic reaction to a situation is the truest interpretation of what our mind is telling us.

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

| 23번 |

13. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?¹³⁾

Many forms of research lead naturally to quantitative data. A study of happiness might measure the number of times someone smiles during an interaction, and a study of memory might measure the number of items an individual can recall after one, five, and ten minutes. Asking people how many times in a year they are sad will also yield quantitative data, but it might not be reliable. Respondents' recollections may be inaccurate, and their definitions of 'sad' could vary widely. But asking "How many times in the past year were you sad enough to call in sick to work?" prompts a concrete answer. Similarly, instead of asking people to rate how bad a procrastinator they are, ask, "How many of your utility bills are you currently late in paying, even though you can afford to pay them?" Questions that seek concrete responses help make abstract concepts clearer and ensure consistency from one study to the next.

① Emotional Intelligence in the Workplace
 ② How to Obtain Reliable Quantitative Questions
 ③ Abstract Concepts Are Key in Scientific Research
 ④ Exploring the Benefits of Subjective Data in Surveys
 ⑤ Advances in Memory Research and Cognitive Science

| 23번 |

14. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?¹⁴⁾

Many forms of research lead naturally to quantitative data. A study of happiness might measure the number of times someone ① smiles during an interaction, and a study of memory might measure the number of items an individual can recall after one, five, and ten minutes. ② Asking people how many times in a year they are sad will also yield quantitative data, but it might not be reliable. Respondents' recollections may be inaccurate, and their definitions of 'sad' could vary widely. But asking "How many times in the past year were you sad enough to call in sick to work?" ③ prompt a concrete answer. Similarly, instead of asking people to rate how bad a procrastinator they are, ask, "How many of your utility bills are you currently late in paying, even though you can afford to pay ④ them?" Questions ⑤ that seek concrete responses help make abstract concepts clearer and ensure consistency from one study to the next.

| 23번 |

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

Many forms of research lead naturally to quantitative data. A study of happiness might measure the number of times someone smiles during an interaction, and a study of memory might measure the number of items an individual can recall after one, five, and ten minutes. Asking people how many times in a year they are sad will also yield quantitative data, but it might not be ① reliable. Respondents' recollections may be inaccurate, and their definitions of 'sad' could ② vary widely. But asking "How many times in the past year were you sad enough to call in sick to work?" ③ prompts a concrete answer. Similarly, instead of asking people to rate how bad a procrastinator they are, ask, "How many of your utility bills are you currently ④ early in paying, even though you can afford to pay them?" Questions that seek ⑤ concrete responses help make abstract concepts clearer and ensure consistency from one study to the next.

| 23번 |

16. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에
가장 적절한 곳은?¹⁶⁾

Asking people how many times in a year they are sad will also yield quantitative data, but it might not be reliable.

Many forms of research lead naturally to quantitative data. (①) A study of happiness might measure the number of times someone smiles during an interaction, and a study of memory might measure the number of items an individual can recall after one, five, and ten minutes. (②) Respondents' recollections may be inaccurate, and their definitions of 'sad' could vary widely. (③) But asking "How many times in the past year were you sad enough to call in sick to work?" prompts a concrete answer. (④) Similarly, instead of asking people to rate how bad a procrastinator they are, ask, "How many of your utility bills are you currently late in paying, even though you can afford to pay them?" (⑤) Questions that seek concrete responses help make abstract concepts clearer and ensure consistency from one study to the next.

| 23번 |

| 24번 |

17. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?¹⁷⁾

The evolution of AI is often associated with the concept of singularity. Singularity refers to the point at which AI exceeds human intelligence. After that point, it is predicted that AI will repeatedly improve itself and evolve at an accelerated pace. When AI becomes self-aware and pursues its own goals, it will be a conscious being, not just a machine. AI and human consciousness will then begin to evolve together. Our consciousness will evolve to new dimensions through our interactions with AI, which will provide us with intellectual stimulation and inspire new insights and creativity. Conversely, our consciousness also has a significant impact on the evolution of AI. The direction of AI's evolution will depend greatly on what values and ethics we incorporate into AI. We need to see our relationship with AI as a mutual coexistence of conscious beings, recognizing its rights and supporting the evolution of its consciousness.

① 인간의 의식을 뛰어넘을 수 있는 것은 없다.

② 기계의 발전은 경제적 불평등을 심화시킬 것이다.

③ AI는 인간과 함께 진화하며 미래를 만들어갈 것이다.

④ 인간의 육체와 지적 능력은 끊임없이 향상되고 있다.

⑤ AI는 의식을 가지지 못한 단순한 기계로 남을 것이다.

| 24번 |

18. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?¹⁸⁾

The evolution of AI is often associated with the concept of singularity. Singularity refers to the point at which AI exceeds human intelligence. After that point, it is predicted that AI will repeatedly improve ① itself and evolve at an accelerated pace. When AI becomes self-aware and pursues its own goals, it will be a conscious being, not just a machine. AI and human consciousness will then begin to evolve together. Our consciousness will evolve to new dimensions through our interactions with AI, ② they will provide us with intellectual stimulation and inspire new insights and creativity. Conversely, our consciousness also has a significant impact on the evolution of AI. The direction of AI's evolution will depend greatly on ③ what values and ethics we incorporate into AI. We need ④ to see our relationship with AI as a mutual coexistence of conscious beings, recognizing its rights and ⑤ supporting the evolution of its consciousness.

| 24번 |

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

The evolution of AI is often associated with the concept of singularity. Singularity refers to the point at which AI exceeds human intelligence. After that point, it is predicted that AI will repeatedly ① improve itself and evolve at an ② accelerated pace. When AI becomes self-aware and pursues its own goals, it will be a conscious being, not just a machine. AI and human consciousness will then ③ begin to evolve together. Our consciousness will evolve to new dimensions through our interactions with AI, which will provide us with intellectual stimulation and inspire new insights and creativity. Conversely, our consciousness also has a ④ significant impact on the evolution of AI. The direction of AI's evolution will depend greatly on what values and ethics we ⑤ separate into AI. We need to see our relationship with AI as a mutual coexistence of conscious beings, recognizing its rights and supporting the evolution of its consciousness.

| 24번 |

20. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에
가장 적절한 곳은?²⁰⁾

Our consciousness will evolve to new dimensions through our interactions with AI, which will provide us with intellectual stimulation and inspire new insights and creativity.

The evolution of AI is often associated with the concept of singularity. (①) Singularity refers to the point at which AI exceeds human intelligence. (②) After that point, it is predicted that AI will repeatedly improve itself and evolve at an accelerated pace. (③) When AI becomes self-aware and pursues its own goals, it will be a conscious being, not just a machine. AI and human consciousness will then begin to evolve together. (④) Conversely, our consciousness also has a significant impact on the evolution of AI. The direction of AI's evolution will depend greatly on what values and ethics we incorporate into AI. (⑤) We need to see our relationship with AI as a mutual coexistence of conscious beings, recognizing its rights and supporting the evolution of its consciousness.

| 29번 |

21. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?²¹⁾

Digital technologies are essentially related to metaphors, but digital metaphors are different from linguistic ones in important ways. Linguistic metaphors are passive, in the sense that the audience needs to choose to actively enter the world proposed by metaphor. In the Shakespearean metaphor "time is a beggar," the audience is unlikely to understand the metaphor without cognitive effort and without further engaging Shakespeare's prose. Technological metaphors, on the other hand, are active (and often imposing) in the sense that they are realized in digital artifacts that are actively doing things, forcefully changing a user's meaning horizon. Technological creators cannot generally afford to require their potential audience to wonder how the metaphor works; normally the selling point is that the usefulness of the technology is obvious at first glance. Shakespeare, on the other hand, is beloved in part because the meaning of his works is not immediately obvious and requires some thought on the part of the audience.

① Shakespeare : The Most Established Writer

② How to Apply Linguistic Metaphors in Prose

③ Importance of Understanding Digital Artifacts

④ Digital and Linguistic Metaphors Have in Common

⑤ Distinction Between Digital and Linguistic Metaphors

| 29번 |

22. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?²²⁾

Digital technologies are essentially related to metaphors, but digital metaphors are different from linguistic ① ones in important ways. Linguistic metaphors are passive, in the sense that the audience needs to choose to actively enter the world ② proposed by metaphor. In the Shakespearean metaphor “time is a beggar,” the audience is unlikely to understand the metaphor without cognitive effort and without further ③ engaging Shakespeare’s prose. Technological metaphors, on the other hand, are active (and often imposing) in the sense that they ④ realized in digital artifacts that are actively doing things, forcefully changing a user’s meaning horizon. Technological creators cannot generally afford to require their potential audience to wonder how the metaphor works; normally the selling point is ⑤ that the usefulness of the technology is obvious at first glance. Shakespeare, on the other hand, is beloved in part because the meaning of his works is not immediately obvious and requires some thought on the part of the audience.

| 29번 |

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

Digital technologies are essentially related to metaphors, but digital metaphors are different from linguistic ones in important ways. Linguistic metaphors are ① passive, in the sense that the audience needs to choose to actively enter the world proposed by metaphor. In the Shakespearean metaphor “time is a beggar,” the audience is unlikely to understand the metaphor without cognitive effort and without further ② engaging Shakespeare’s prose. Technological metaphors, on the other hand, are active (and often imposing) in the sense that they are realized in digital artifacts that are ③ defensively doing things, forcefully changing a user’s meaning horizon. Technological creators cannot generally afford to require their potential audience to wonder how the metaphor works; normally the selling point is that the usefulness of the technology is ④ obvious at first glance. Shakespeare, on the other hand, is beloved in part because the meaning of his works is not immediately obvious and ⑤ requires some thought on the part of the audience.

| 29번 |

24. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?²⁴⁾

Digital technologies are essentially related to metaphors, but digital metaphors are different from linguistic ones in important ways. Linguistic metaphors are passive, in the sense that the audience needs to choose to actively enter the world proposed by metaphor.

(A) In the Shakespearean metaphor “time is a beggar,” the audience is unlikely to understand the metaphor without cognitive effort and without further engaging Shakespeare’s prose.

(B) Shakespeare, on the other hand, is beloved in part because the meaning of his works is not immediately obvious and requires some thought on the part of the audience.

(C) Technological metaphors, on the other hand, are active (and often imposing) in the sense that they are realized in digital artifacts that are actively doing things, forcefully changing a user’s meaning horizon. Technological creators cannot generally afford to require their potential audience to wonder how the metaphor works; normally the selling point is that the usefulness of the technology is obvious at first glance.

① (A) - (C) - (B)

② (B) - (A) - (C)

③ (B) - (C) - (A)

④ (C) - (A) - (B)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

| 30번 |

25. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?²⁵⁾

Herbert Simon won his Nobel Prize for recognizing our limitations in information, time, and cognitive capacity. As we lack the resources to compute answers independently, we distribute the computation across the population and solve the answer slowly, generation by generation. Then all we have to do is socially learn the right answers. You don't need to understand how your computer or toilet works; you just need to be able to use the interface and flush. All that needs to be transmitted is which button to push — essentially how to interact with technologies rather than how they work. And so instead of holding more information than we have mental capacity for and indeed need to know, we could dedicate our large brains to a small piece of a giant calculation. We understand things well enough to benefit from them, but all the while we are making small calculations that contribute to a larger whole. We are just doing our part in a larger computation for our societies' collective brains.

① Learning without Understanding

② A New Secret of Nobel Prize Winner

③ Why Do We Have to Learn Principles First?

④ What individuals do adds up to a larger whole

⑤ Limitation of Cognitive Thinking in Computation

| 30번 |

26. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?²⁶⁾

Herbert Simon won his Nobel Prize for recognizing our limitations in information, time, and cognitive capacity. As we lack the resources to compute answers independently, we distribute the computation across the population and ① solve the answer slowly, generation by generation. Then all we have to do is socially ② learn the right answers. You don't need to understand how your computer or toilet works; you just need to be able to use the interface and ③ flushing. All that needs to be transmitted is which button to push — essentially how to interact with technologies rather than how they work. And so instead of holding more information than we have mental capacity for and indeed need to know, we could dedicate our large brains to a small piece of a giant calculation. We understand things well enough to benefit from ④ them, but all the while we are making small calculations ⑤ that contribute to a larger whole. We are just doing our part in a larger computation for our societies' collective brains.

| 30번 |

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

Herbert Simon won his Nobel Prize for recognizing our limitations in information, time, and cognitive capacity. As we ① lack the resources to compute answers independently, we distribute the computation across the population and solve the answer slowly, generation by generation. Then all we have to do is ③ socially learn the right answers. You don't need to understand how your computer or toilet works; you just need to be able to use the interface and flush. All that needs to be transmitted is which button to push — essentially how to ③ interact with technologies rather than how they work. And so instead of holding ④ less information than we have mental capacity for and indeed need to know, we could dedicate our large brains to a small piece of a giant calculation. We understand things well enough to benefit from them, but all the while we are making small calculations that ⑤ contribute to a larger whole. We are just doing our part in a larger computation for our societies' collective brains.

| 30번 |

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

Herbert Simon won his Nobel Prize for recognizing our limitations in information, time, and cognitive capacity. As we lack the resources to compute answers independently, we distribute the computation across the population and solve the answer slowly, generation by generation.

(A) We understand things well enough to benefit from them, but all the while we are making small calculations that contribute to a larger whole. We are just doing our part in a larger computation for our societies' collective brains.

(B) And so instead of holding more information than we have mental capacity for and indeed need to know, we could dedicate our large brains to a small piece of a giant calculation.

(C) Then all we have to do is socially learn the right answers. You don't need to understand how your computer or toilet works; you just need to be able to use the interface and flush. All that needs to be transmitted is which button to push — essentially how to interact with technologies rather than how they work.

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

| 31번 |

29. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?²⁹⁾

The best defence most species of octopus have is to stay hidden as much as possible and do their own hunting at night. So to find one in full view in the shallows in daylight was a surprise for two Australian underwater photographers. Actually, what they saw at first was a flounder. It was only when they looked again that they saw a medium-sized octopus, with all eight of its arms folded and its two eyes staring upwards to create the illusion. An octopus has a big brain, excellent eyesight and the ability to change colour and pattern, and this one was using these assets to turn itself into a completely different creature. Many more of this species have been found since then, and there are now photographs of octopuses that could be said to be transforming into sea snakes. And while they mimic, they hunt — producing the spectacle of, say, a flounder suddenly developing an octopodian arm, sticking it down a hole and grabbing whatever's hiding there.

① Octopuses: Masters of Disguise for Survival
 ② Flounders: The True Mimics of the Ocean Depths
 ④ Octopuses Rely on Strength instead of Camouflage
 ⑤ Sea Snakes and Octopuses Share the Same Abilities
 ③ Octopuses Hunt Only during the Day in Clear Waters

| 31번 |

30. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? ³⁰⁾

The best defence most species of octopus have is to stay hidden as much as possible and ① do their own hunting at night. So to find one in full view in the shallows in daylight was a surprise for two Australian underwater photographers. Actually, what they saw at first was a flounder. It was only when they looked again ② what they saw a medium-sized octopus, with all eight of its arms folded and its two eyes staring upwards to create the illusion. An octopus has a big brain, excellent eyesight and the ability to change colour and pattern, and this one was using these assets to turn ③ itself into a completely different creature. Many more of this species have been ④ found since then, and there are now photographs of octopuses that could be said to be transforming into sea snakes. And ⑤ while they mimic, they hunt — producing the spectacle of, say, a flounder suddenly developing an octopodian arm, sticking it down a hole and grabbing whatever's hiding there.

| 31번 |

32. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? ³²⁾

An octopus has a big brain, excellent eyesight and the ability to change colour and pattern, and this one was using these assets to turn itself into a completely different creature.

The best defence most species of octopus have is to stay hidden as much as possible and do their own hunting at night. (①) So to find one in full view in the shallows in daylight was a surprise for two Australian underwater photographers. Actually, what they saw at first was a flounder. (②) It was only when they looked again that they saw a medium-sized octopus, with all eight of its arms folded and its two eyes staring upwards to create the illusion. (③) An octopus has a big brain, excellent eyesight and the ability to change colour and pattern, and this one was using these assets to turn itself into a completely different creature. (④) Many more of this species have been found since then, and there are now photographs of octopuses that could be said to be transforming into sea snakes. (⑤) And while they mimic, they hunt — producing the spectacle of, say, a flounder suddenly developing an octopodian arm, sticking it down a hole and grabbing whatever's hiding there.

| 31번 |

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

The best defence most species of octopus have is to stay hidden as much as possible and do their own hunting at night. So to find one in full view in the shallows in daylight was a ① surprise for two Australian underwater photographers. Actually, what they saw at first was a flounder. It was only when they looked again that they saw a medium-sized octopus, with all eight of its arms folded and its two eyes staring upwards to ② remove the illusion. An octopus has a big brain, excellent eyesight and the ability to change colour and pattern, and this one was using these ③ assets to turn itself into a completely different creature. Many more of this species have been found since then, and there are now photographs of octopuses that could be said to be ④ transforming into sea snakes. And while they mimic, they hunt — ⑤ producing the spectacle of, say, a flounder suddenly developing an octopodian arm, sticking it down a hole and grabbing whatever's hiding there.

| 32번 |

33. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? 33)

How much we suffer relates to how we frame the pain in our mind. When 1500m runners push themselves into extreme pain to win a race — their muscles screaming and their lungs exploding with oxygen deficit, they don't psychologically suffer much. In fact, ultra-marathon runners—those people who are crazy enough to push themselves beyond the normal boundaries of human endurance, covering distances of 50-100km or more over many hours, talk about making friends with their pain. When a patient has paid for some form of passive back pain therapy and the practitioner pushes deeply into a painful part of a patient's back to mobilise it, the patient calls that good pain if he or she believes this type of deep pressure treatment will be of value, even though the practitioner is pushing right into the patient's sore tissues.

- ① Pain: Physical Experience without Mental Influence
- ② Pain Perception Depends on How We Mentally Frame It
- ③ Athletes Feel No Pain during Extreme Physical Efforts
- ④ Therapies That Cause Pain Are Harmful and Ineffective
- ⑤ Pain Tolerance Is Unrelated to Mindset or Mental Framing

| 32번 |

34. (A)-(D)에 들어갈 단어를 <보기>에서 골라 문맥과 어법에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오. 34)

How much we suffer relates to how we (A) _____ the pain in our mind. When 1500m runners push themselves into extreme pain to win a race — their muscles screaming and their lungs exploding with oxygen deficit, they don't (B) _____ suffer much. In fact, ultra-marathon runners—those people who are crazy enough to push themselves beyond the normal boundaries of human endurance, (C) _____ distances of 50-100km or more over many hours, talk about making friends with their pain. When a patient has paid for some form of passive back pain therapy and the practitioner pushes deeply into a painful part of a patient's back to mobilise it, the patient calls that good pain if he or she believes this type of deep pressure treatment will be of (D) _____, even though the practitioner is pushing right into the patient's sore tissues.

<보기>

psychological / value / frame / cover

(A) _____ (B) _____

(C) _____ (D) _____

| 32번 |

35. 다음 (A), (B), (C)의 각 팔호 안에서 문맥상 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? ³⁵⁾

How much we suffer relates to how we define the pain in our mind. When 1500m runners push themselves into extreme pain to win a race — their muscles screaming and their lungs exploding with oxygen shortage, they don't psychologically (A) [suffer / soothe] much. In fact, ultra-marathon runners—those people who are crazy enough to push themselves beyond the normal limits of human (B) [intolerance / endurance], covering distances of 50-100km or more over many hours, talk about making friends with their distress. When a patient has paid for some form of passive back pain therapy and the practitioner pushes deeply into a painful part of a patient's back to (C) [paralyze / mobilise] it, the patient calls that good pain if he or she believes this type of deep pressure treatment will be of value, even though the practitioner is pushing right into the patient's sore tissues.

(A)	(B)	(C)
① suffer	endurance	paralyze
② suffer	endurance	mobilise
③ suffer	intolerance	paralyze
④ soothe	endurance	mobilise
⑤ soothe	intolerance	mobilise

| 32번 |

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

How much we suffer relates to how we frame the pain in our mind.

(A) When a patient has paid for some form of passive back pain therapy and the practitioner pushes deeply into a painful part of a patient's back to mobilise it, the patient calls that good pain if he or she believes this type of deep pressure treatment will be of value, even though the practitioner is pushing right into the patient's sore tissues.

(B) In fact, ultra-marathon runners—those people who are crazy enough to push themselves beyond the normal boundaries of human endurance, covering distances of 50-100km or more over many hours, talk about making friends with their pain.

(C) When 1500m runners push themselves into extreme pain to win a race — their muscles screaming and their lungs exploding with oxygen deficit, they don't psychologically suffer much.

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⁾

When I worked for a large electronics company that manufactured laser and ink-jet printers, I soon discovered why there are often three versions of many consumer goods. If the manufacturer makes only one version of its product, people who bought it might have been willing to spend more money, so the company is losing some income. If the company offers two versions, one with more features and more expensive than the other, people will compare the two models and still buy the less expensive one. But if the company introduces a third model with even more features and more expensive than the other two, sales of the second model go up; many people like the features of the most expensive model, but not the price. The middle item has more features than the least expensive one, and it is less expensive than the fanciest model. They buy the middle item, unaware that they have been manipulated by the presence of the higher-priced item.

- ① Pricing Strategies That Exploit Consumer Psychology
- ② A Comparison of Low-Cost and High-Cost Products
- ③ Marketing Strategies for Improving Product Quality
- ④ The Product Development Process Based on Price
- ⑤ An Analysis of Features Preferred by Consumers

| 33번 |

38. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? ³⁸⁾

When I worked for a large electronics company that manufactured laser and ink-jet printers, I soon discovered why there are often three versions of many consumer goods.

- (A) But if the company introduces a third model with even more features and more expensive than the other two, sales of the second model go up; many people like the features of the most expensive model, but not the price.
- (B) If the manufacturer makes only one version of its product, people who bought it might have been willing to spend more money, so the company is losing some income. If the company offers two versions, one with more features and more expensive than the other, people will compare the two models and still buy the less expensive one.
- (C) The middle item has more features than the least expensive one, and it is less expensive than the fanciest model. They buy the middle item, unaware that they have been manipulated by the presence of the higher-priced item.

① (A) - (C) - (B)

② (B) - (A) - (C)

③ (B) - (C) - (A)

④ (C) - (A) - (B)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

| 33번 |

39. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임
이 적절하지 않은 것은? ³⁹⁾

When I worked for a large electronics company that manufactured laser and ink-jet printers, I soon discovered why there are often three versions of many consumer goods. If the manufacturer makes only one version of its product, people who bought it might have been willing to spend more money, so the company is ① losing some income. If the company offers two versions, one with more features and ② more expensive than the other, people will compare the two models and still buy the less expensive one. But if the company introduces a third model with even more features and more ③ expensive than the other two, sales of the second model go up; many people like the features of the most expensive model, but not the price. The middle item has more features than the least expensive one, and it is ④ less expensive than the fanciest model. They buy the middle item, ⑤ aware that they have been manipulated by the presence of the higher-priced item.

| 34번 |

41. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? ⁴¹⁾

On-screen, climate disaster is everywhere you look, but the scope of the world's climate transformation may just as quickly eliminate the climate-fiction genre — indeed eliminate any effort to tell the story of warming, which could grow too large and too obvious even for Hollywood. You can tell stories 'about' climate change while it still seems a marginal feature of human life. But when the temperature rises by three or four more degrees, hardly anyone will be able to feel isolated from its impacts. And so as climate change expands across the horizon, it may cease to be a story. Why watch or read climate fiction about the world you can see plainly out your own window? At the moment, stories illustrating global warming can still offer an escapist pleasure, even if that pleasure often comes in the form of horror. But when we can no longer pretend that climate suffering is distant — in time or in place — we will stop pretending about it and start pretending within it.

① the impact of climate change on human life

② various methods for reducing greenhouse gases

③ climate change and its impact on the climate fiction

④ the positive effects of climate change on the film industry

⑤ the relationship between Hollywood and climate change

| 33번 |

40. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것
은? ⁴⁰⁾

When I worked for a large electronics company ① that manufactured laser and ink-jet printers, I soon discovered why there are often three versions of many consumer goods. If the manufacturer makes only one version of its product, people who bought it might have been willing to spend more money, so the company is ② losing some income. If the company offers two versions, one with more features and more expensive than the other, people will compare the two models and still ③ buy the less expensive one. But if the company introduces a third model with even more features and more expensive than the other two, sales of the second model ④ goes up; many people like the features of the most expensive model, but not the price. The middle item has more features than the least expensive one, and it is less expensive than the fanciest model. They buy the middle item, ⑤ unaware that they have been manipulated by the presence of the higher-priced item.

| 34번 |

42. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? ⁴²⁾

And so as climate change expands across the horizon, it may cease to be a story.

On-screen, climate disaster is everywhere you look, but the scope of the world's climate transformation may just as quickly eliminate the climate-fiction genre — indeed eliminate any effort to tell the story of warming, which could grow too large and too obvious even for Hollywood. (①) You can tell stories 'about' climate change while it still seems a marginal feature of human life. (②) But when the temperature rises by three or four more degrees, hardly anyone will be able to feel isolated from its impacts. (③) Why watch or read climate fiction about the world you can see plainly out your own window? (④) At the moment, stories illustrating global warming can still offer an escapist pleasure, even if that pleasure often comes in the form of horror. (⑤) But when we can no longer pretend that climate suffering is distant — in time or in place — we will stop pretending about it and start pretending within it.

| 34번 |

44. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 날말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? ⁴⁴⁾

On-screen, climate disaster is everywhere you look, but the scope of the world's climate transformation may just as quickly ① eliminate the climate-fiction genre — indeed eliminate any effort to tell the story of warming, which could grow too large and too obvious even for Hollywood. You can tell stories 'about' climate change while it still seems a marginal feature of human life. But when the temperature ② rises by three or four more degrees, hardly anyone will be able to feel isolated from its impacts. And so as climate change ③ expands across the horizon, it may cease to be a story. Why watch or read climate fiction about the world you can see plainly out your own window? At the moment, stories illustrating global warming can still offer an escapist pleasure, even if that ④ fear often comes in the form of horror. But when we can no longer pretend that climate suffering is distant — in time or in place — we will ⑤ stop pretending about it and start pretending within it.

| 35번 |

45. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? ⁴⁵⁾

| 34번 |

43. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분, 중 어법상 틀린 것은? ⁴³⁾

On-screen, climate disaster is everywhere you look, but the scope of the world's climate transformation may just as quickly eliminate the climate-fiction genre — indeed eliminate any effort to tell the story of warming, ① which could grow too large and too obvious even for Hollywood. You can tell stories 'about' climate change while it still seems a marginal feature of human life. But when the temperature ② rises by three or four more degrees, hardly anyone will be able to feel isolated from its impacts. And so as climate change expands across the horizon, it may cease ③ to be a story. Why watch or read climate fiction about the world you can see plainly out your own window? At the moment, stories ④ illustrated global warming can still offer an escapist pleasure, even if that pleasure often comes in the form of horror. But when we can no longer pretend that climate suffering is distant — in time or in place — we will stop ⑤ pretending about it and start pretending within it.

Today, the water crisis is political — which is to say, not inevitable or beyond our capacity to fix — and, therefore, functionally elective. That is one reason it is nevertheless distressing: an abundant resource made scarce through governmental neglect and indifference, bad infrastructure and contamination, and careless urbanization. There is no need for a water crisis, in other words, but we have one anyway, and aren't doing much to address it. Some cities lose more water to leaks than they deliver to homes: even in the United States, leaks and theft account for an estimated loss of 16 percent of freshwater; in Brazil, the estimate is 40 percent. Seen in both cases, as everywhere, the selective scarcity clearly highlights have-and-have-not inequities, leaving 2.1 billion people without safe drinking water and 4.5 billion without proper sanitation worldwide.

① Lack of Resources Leads to Disparity between Nations
 ② The Process of Turning Water into Common Property
 ③ Water Shortage due to Political and Systemic Failures
 ④ Infrastructure: Requirements of Urbanization
 ⑤ How Sanitation Influences Pollution of Water

| 35번 |

46. (A)~(E)에 들어갈 단어를 <보기>에서 골라 문맥과 어법에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.⁴⁶⁾

Today, the water crisis is political — which is to say, not inevitable or beyond our capacity to fix — and, therefore, functionally elective. That is one reason it is nevertheless (A) _____: an abundant resource made scarce through governmental neglect and indifference, bad infrastructure and contamination, and careless urbanization. There is no need for a water crisis, in other words, but we have one anyway, and aren't doing much (B) _____ it. Some cities lose more water to leaks than they deliver to homes: even in the United States, leaks and theft account for an (C) _____ loss of 16 percent of freshwater; in Brazil, the estimate is 40 percent. (D) _____ in both cases, as everywhere, the selective scarcity clearly highlights have-and-have-not inequities, (E) _____ 2.1 billion people without safe drinking water and 4.5 billion without proper sanitation worldwide.

〈보기〉

distress / address / estimate / see / leave

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

| 35번 |

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

Today, the water crisis is political — which is to say, not ① inevitable or beyond our capacity to fix — and, therefore, functionally elective. That is one reason it is nevertheless distressing: an ② abundant resource made scarce through governmental neglect and indifference, bad infrastructure and contamination, and careless urbanization. There is no need for a water crisis, in other words, but we have one anyway, and aren't doing much to ③ address it. Some cities lose more water to leaks than they deliver to homes: even in the United States, leaks and theft account for an estimated ④ loss of 16 percent of freshwater; in Brazil, the estimate is 40 percent. Seen in both cases, as everywhere, the ⑤ un-selective scarcity clearly highlights have-and-have-not inequities, leaving 2.1 billion people without safe drinking water and 4.5 billion without proper sanitation worldwide.

| 35번 |

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

Today, the water crisis is political — which is to say, not inevitable or beyond our capacity to fix — and, therefore, functionally elective.

(A) There is no need for a water crisis, in other words, but we have one anyway, and aren't doing much to address it. Some cities lose more water to leaks than they deliver to homes: even in the United States, leaks and theft account for an estimated loss of 16 percent of freshwater; in Brazil, the estimate is 40 percent.

(B) Seen in both cases, as everywhere, the selective scarcity clearly highlights have-and-have-not inequities, leaving 2.1 billion people without safe drinking water and 4.5 billion without proper sanitation worldwide.

(C) That is one reason it is nevertheless distressing: an abundant resource made scarce through governmental neglect and indifference, bad infrastructure and contamination, and careless urbanization.

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

② (B) - (A) - (C)
④ (C) - (A) - (B)

| 36번 |

49. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? ⁴⁹⁾

As individuals, our ability to thrive depended on how well we navigated relationships in a group. If the group valued us, we could count on support, resources, and probably a mate. If it didn't, we might get none of these merits. It was a matter of survival, physically and genetically. Over millions of years, the pressure selected for people who are sensitive to and skilled at maximizing their standing. The result was the development of a tendency to unconsciously monitor how other people in our community perceive us. We process that information in the form of self-esteem and such related emotions as pride, shame, or insecurity. These emotions compel us to do more of what makes our community value us and less of what doesn't. And, crucially, they are meant to make that motivation feel like it is coming from within. If we realized, on a conscious level, that we were responding to social pressure, our performance might come off as grudging or cynical, making it less persuasive.

- ① Conscious Monitoring: A Short Cut for Success
- ② The Role of Psychologists in Evolutionary Research
- ③ Emotion is the Last Thing You Need for Your Status
- ④ What Makes Humans Genetically Unique and Skilled
- ⑤ Importance of Perception and Reaction of Relationships

| 36번 |

50. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 문장 (A)~(D) 중, 어법상 틀린 문장 세 개를 찾고 틀린 부분을 바르게 고쳐 쓰시오. ⁵⁰⁾

As individuals, (A) our ability to thrive depended on how well did we navigate relationships in a group. If the group valued us, we could count on support, resources, and probably a mate. If it didn't, we might get none of these merits. It was a matter of survival, physically and genetically. Over millions of years, (B) the pressure selected for people who are sensitive to and skilled at maximizing their standing. The result was the development of a tendency to unconsciously monitor how other people in our community perceive us. We process that information in the form of self-esteem and such related emotions as pride, shame, or insecurity. (C) These emotions compel us doing more of what makes our community value us and less of what doesn't. And, crucially, they are meant to make that motivation feel like it is coming from within. (D) If we realized, on a conscious level, that we were responding to social pressure, our performance might come off as grudging or cynical, made it less persuasive.

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

| 36번 |

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

As individuals, our ability to thrive depended on how well we navigated relationships in a group. If the group ① valued us, we could count on support, resources, and probably a mate. If it didn't, we might get none of these merits. It was a matter of survival, physically and genetically. Over millions of years, the pressure selected for people who are sensitive to and skilled at ② maximizing their standing. The result was the development of a tendency to ③ unconsciously monitor how other people in our community perceive us. We process that information in the form of self-esteem and such related emotions as pride, shame, or insecurity. These emotions ④ compel us to do more of what makes our community value us and less of what doesn't. And, crucially, they are meant to make that motivation feel like it is coming from within. If we realized, on a ⑤ subconscious level, that we were responding to social pressure, our performance might come off as grudging or cynical, making it less persuasive.

| 36번 |

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

We process that information in the form of self-esteem and such related emotions as pride, shame, or insecurity.

As individuals, our ability to thrive depended on how well we navigated relationships in a group. If the group valued us, we could count on support, resources, and probably a mate. If it didn't, we might get none of these merits. It was a matter of survival, physically and genetically. (①) Over millions of years, the pressure selected for people who are sensitive to and skilled at maximizing their standing. (②) The result was the development of a tendency to unconsciously monitor how other people in our community perceive us. (③) These emotions compel us to do more of what makes our community value us and less of what doesn't. (④) And, crucially, they are meant to make that motivation feel like it is coming from within. (⑤) If we realized, on a conscious level, that we were responding to social pressure, our performance might come off as grudging or cynical, making it less persuasive.

| 37번 |

53. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? ⁵³⁾

Conventional medicine has long believed that depression is caused by an imbalance of neurotransmitters in the brain. However, there is a major problem with this explanation. This is because the imbalance of substances in the brain is a consequence of depression, not its cause. In other words, depression causes a decrease in brain substances such as serotonin and noradrenaline, not a decrease in brain substances causes depression. In this revised cause-and-effect, the key is to reframe depression as a problem of consciousness. Our consciousness is a more fundamental entity that goes beyond the functioning of the brain. The brain is no more than an organ of consciousness. If it is not consciousness itself, then the root cause of depression is also a distortion of our state of consciousness: a consciousness that has lost its sense of self and the meaning of life. Such a disease of consciousness may manifest itself in the form of depression.

① A New Approach to Treating Depression

② The Role of Neurotransmitters in Mental Health

③ Understanding the Brain's Role in Consciousness

④ Reframing Depression as a Disease of Consciousness

⑤ Why Imbalances in Serotonin Lead to Mental Disorders

| 37번 |

54. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? ⁵⁴⁾

Conventional medicine has long believed that depression is caused by an imbalance of neurotransmitters in the brain. However, there is a major problem with this explanation. This is because the imbalance of substances in the brain is a consequence of depression, not its cause. In other words, depression causes a decrease in brain substances such as serotonin and noradrenaline, not a decrease in brain substances ① causes depression. In this revised cause-and-effect, the key is ② reframing depression as a problem of consciousness. Our consciousness is a more fundamental entity ③ that goes beyond the functioning of the brain. The brain is no more than an organ of consciousness. If it is not consciousness itself, then the root cause of depression is also a distortion of our state of consciousness: a consciousness that ④ has lost its sense of self and the meaning of life. Such a disease of consciousness may manifest ⑤ it in the form of depression.

| 37번 |

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

The brain is no more than an organ of consciousness.

Conventional medicine has long believed that depression is caused by an imbalance of neurotransmitters in the brain. (①) However, there is a major problem with this explanation. This is because the imbalance of substances in the brain is a consequence of depression, not its cause. (②) In other words, depression causes a decrease in brain substances such as serotonin and noradrenaline, not a decrease in brain substances causes depression. (③) In this revised cause-and-effect, the key is to reframe depression as a problem of consciousness. Our consciousness is a more fundamental entity that goes beyond the functioning of the brain. (④) If it is not consciousness itself, then the root cause of depression is also a distortion of our state of consciousness: a consciousness that has lost its sense of self and the meaning of life. (⑤) Such a disease of consciousness may manifest itself in the form of depression.

| 37번 |

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

Conventional medicine has long believed that depression is ① caused by an imbalance of neurotransmitters in the brain. However, there is a major problem with this explanation. This is because the ② imbalance of substances in the brain is a consequence of depression, not its cause. In other words, depression causes a decrease in brain substances such as serotonin and noradrenaline, not a ③ decrease in brain substances causes depression. In this revised cause-and-effect, the key is to reframe depression as a problem of consciousness. Our consciousness is a more underlying entity that goes beyond the functioning of the brain. The brain is no more than an organ of consciousness. If it is not consciousness itself, then the root cause of depression is also a distortion of our state of consciousness: a consciousness that has ④ gained its sense of self and the meaning of life. Such a disease of consciousness may ⑤ manifest itself in the form of depression.

| 37번 |

57. 다음 글을 아래와 같이 요약하고자 할 때, 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 단어를 본문에서 찾아 한 단어로 각각 쓰시오.⁵⁷⁾

Conventional medicine has long believed that depression is caused by an imbalance of neurotransmitters in the brain. However, there is a major problem with this explanation. This is because the imbalance of substances in the brain is a consequence of depression, not its cause. In other words, depression causes a decrease in brain substances such as serotonin and noradrenaline, not a decrease in brain substances causes depression. In this revised cause-and-effect, the key is to reframe depression as a problem of consciousness. Our consciousness is a more fundamental entity that goes beyond the functioning of the brain. The brain is no more than an organ of consciousness. If it is not consciousness itself, then the root cause of depression is also a distortion of our state of consciousness: a consciousness that has lost its sense of self and the meaning of life. Such a disease of consciousness may manifest itself in the form of depression.



Depression is not (A) by a chemical imbalance in the brain but by a (B) in consciousness, where a loss of (C) and life meaning leads to the condition.

(A) _____
 (B) _____
 (C) _____

| 38번 |

58. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? ⁵⁸⁾

The common accounts of human nature that float around in society are generally a mixture of assumptions, tales and sometimes plain silliness. However, psychology is different. It is the branch of science that is devoted to understanding people: how and why we act as we do; why we see things as we do; and how we interact with one another. The key word here is 'science.' Psychologists don't depend on opinions and hearsay, or the generally accepted views of society at the time, or even the considered opinions of deep thinkers. Instead, they look for evidence, to make sure that psychological ideas are firmly based, and not just derived from generally held beliefs or assumptions. In addition to this evidence-based approach, psychology deals with fundamental processes and principles that generate our rich cultural and social diversity, as well as those shared by all human beings. These are what modern psychology is all about.

① The Limitations of Popular Opinions
 ② Human Nature and Its Misconceptions
 ③ The Complexity of Human Interactions
 ④ How Psychologists Study Human Interactions
 ⑤ Psychology: A Scientific Approach to Human Nature

| 38번 |

59. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? ⁵⁹⁾

The common accounts of human nature that ① float around in society are generally a mixture of assumptions, tales and sometimes plain silliness. However, psychology is different. It is the branch of science that is devoted to ② understand people: how and why we act as we do; why we see things as we do; and how we interact with one another. The key word here is 'science.' Psychologists don't depend on opinions and hearsay, or the generally accepted views of society at the time, or even the ③ considered opinions of deep thinkers. Instead, they look for evidence, to make sure that psychological ideas are firmly based, and not just ④ derived from generally held beliefs or assumptions. In addition to this evidence-based approach, psychology deals with fundamental processes and principles that generate our rich cultural and social diversity, as well as ⑤ those shared by all human beings. These are what modern psychology is all about.

| 38번 |

60. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임
이 적절하지 않은 것은? ⁶⁰⁾

The common accounts of human nature that float around in society are generally a ① mixture of assumptions, tales and sometimes plain silliness. However, psychology is ② indifferent. It is the branch of science that is devoted to understanding people: how and why we act as we do; why we see things as we do; and how we interact with one another. The key word here is ‘science.’ Psychologists don’t depend on opinions and hearsay, or the generally ③ accepted views of society at the time, or even the considered opinions of deep thinkers. Instead, they ④ look for evidence, to make sure that psychological ideas are firmly based, and not just derived from generally held beliefs or assumptions. In addition to this evidence-based approach, psychology deals with fundamental processes and principles that ⑤ generate our rich cultural and social diversity, as well as those shared by all human beings. These are what modern psychology is all about.

| 38번 |

61. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절
한 것은? ⁶¹⁾

The common accounts of human nature that float around in society are generally a mixture of assumptions, tales and sometimes plain silliness.

(A) However, psychology is different. It is the branch of science that is devoted to understanding people: how and why we act as we do; why we see things as we do; and how we interact with one another.

(B) In addition to this evidence-based approach, psychology deals with fundamental processes and principles that generate our rich cultural and social diversity, as well as those shared by all human beings. These are what modern psychology is all about.

(C) The key word here is ‘science.’ Psychologists don’t depend on opinions and hearsay, or the generally accepted views of society at the time, or even the considered opinions of deep thinkers. Instead, they look for evidence, to make sure that psychological ideas are firmly based, and not just derived from generally held beliefs or assumptions.

① (A) - (C) - (B)

② (B) - (A) - (C)

③ (B) - (C) - (A)

④ (C) - (A) - (B)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

| 39번 |

62. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? ⁶²⁾

Life is what physicists might call a 'high-dimensional system,' which is their fancy way of saying that there's a lot going on. In just a single cell, the number of possible interactions between different molecules is enormous. Such a system can only hope to be stable if only a smaller number of collective ways of being may emerge. For example, it is only a limited number of tissues and body shapes that may result from the development of a human embryo. In 1942, the biologist Conrad Waddington called this drastic narrowing of outcomes *canalization*. The organism may switch between a small number of well-defined possible states, but can't exist in random states in between them, rather as a ball in a rough landscape must roll to the bottom of one valley or another. We'll see that this is true also of health and disease: there are many causes of illness, but their manifestations at the physiological and symptomatic levels are often strikingly similar.

① Genetic Factors That Affect Disease

② Stability: How It Depends on Diversity

③ Features of the High-Dimensional System

④ What Makes Human Embryo Formation Special

⑤ Life: Enormous Interactions and Limited Outcomes

| 39번 |

63. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? ⁶³⁾

Life is ① what physicists might call a 'high-dimensional system,' which is their fancy way of saying that there's a lot going on. In just a single cell, the number of possible interactions between different molecules ② are enormous. Such a system can only hope to be stable if only a smaller number of collective ways of being may emerge. For example, it is only a limited number of tissues and body shapes ③ that may result from the development of a human embryo. In 1942, the biologist Conrad Waddington ④ called this drastic narrowing of outcomes *canalization*. The organism may switch between a small number of well-defined possible states, but can't exist in random states in between ⑤ them, rather as a ball in a rough landscape must roll to the bottom of one valley or another. We'll see that this is true also of health and disease: there are many causes of illness, but their manifestations at the physiological and symptomatic levels are often strikingly similar.

| 39번 |

64. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? ⁶⁴⁾

Life is what physicists might call a 'high-dimensional system,' which is their fancy way of saying that there's a lot going on. In just a single cell, the number of possible interactions between different molecules is ① enormous. Such a system can only hope to be ② unstable if only a smaller number of collective ways of being may emerge. For example, it is only a ③ limited number of tissues and body shapes that may result from the development of a human embryo. In 1942, the biologist Conrad Waddington called this drastic narrowing of outcomes *canalization*. The organism may switch between a ④ small number of well-defined possible states, but can't exist in random states in between them, rather as a ball in a rough landscape must roll to the bottom of one valley or another. We'll see that this is true also of health and disease: there are many causes of illness, but their manifestations at the physiological and symptomatic levels are often strikingly ⑤ similar.

| 39번 |

65. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?⁶⁵⁾

Life is what physicists might call a 'high-dimensional system,' which is their fancy way of saying that there's a lot going on. In just a single cell, the number of possible interactions between different molecules is enormous.

(A) In 1942, the biologist Conrad Waddington called this drastic narrowing of outcomes *canalization*. The organism may switch between a small number of well-defined possible states, but can't exist in random states in between them, rather as a ball in a rough landscape must roll to the bottom of one valley or another.

(B) We'll see that this is true also of health and disease: there are many causes of illness, but their manifestations at the physiological and symptomatic levels are often strikingly similar.

(C) Such a system can only hope to be stable if only a smaller number of collective ways of being may emerge. For example, it is only a limited number of tissues and body shapes that may result from the development of a human embryo.

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

| 40번 |

66. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?⁶⁶⁾

Punishing a child may not be effective due to what Álvaro Bilbao, a neuropsychologist, calls 'trick-punishments.' A trick-punishment is a scolding, a moment of anger or a punishment in the most classic sense of the word. Instead of discouraging the child from doing something, it encourages them to do it. For example, Hugh learns that when he hits his little brother, his mother scolds him. For a child who feels lonely, being scolded is much better than feeling invisible, so he will continue to hit his brother. In this case, his mother would be better adopting a different strategy. For instance, she could congratulate Hugh when he has not hit his brother for a certain length of time. The mother clearly cannot allow the child to hit his little brother, but instead of constantly pointing out the negatives, she can choose to reward the positives. In this way, any parent can avoid trick-punishments.

① why kids who feel lonely hit their younger sibling
 ② advantages and disadvantages of a trick-punishment
 ③ the importance of correcting misbehavior in children
 ④ effect of positive reinforcement on behavioral correction
 ⑤ consistency of discipline for managing negative behavior

| 40번 |

67. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?⁶⁷⁾

Punishing a child may not be effective due to ① what Álvaro Bilbao, a neuropsychologist, calls 'trick-punishments.' A trick-punishment is a scolding, a moment of anger or a punishment in the most classic sense of the word. Instead of discouraging the child from doing something, it encourages them ② to do it. For example, Hugh learns that when he hits his little brother, his mother scolds him. For a child who ③ feels lonely, being scolded is much better than feeling invisible, so he will continue to hit his brother. In this case, his mother would be better ④ adopting a different strategy. For instance, she could congratulate Hugh when he has not hit his brother for a certain length of time. The mother clearly cannot allow the child to hit his little brother, but instead of constantly pointing out the negatives, she can choose ⑤ rewarding the positives. In this way, any parent can avoid trick-punishments.

| 40번 |

68. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임
이 적절하지 않은 것은? ⁶⁸⁾

Punishing a child may not be effective due to what Álvaro Bilbao, a neuropsychologist, calls ‘trick-punishments.’ A trick-punishment is a scolding, a moment of anger or a punishment in the most classic sense of the word. Instead of ① discouraging the child from doing something, it encourages them to do it. For example, Hugh learns that when he hits his little brother, his mother scolds him. For a child who feels ② secure, scolding is much better than feeling invisible, so he will continue to hit his brother. In this case, his mother would be better ③ adopting a different strategy. For instance, she could ④ congratulate Hugh when he has not hit his brother for a certain length of time. The mother clearly cannot allow the child to hit his little brother, but instead of constantly pointing out the negatives, she can choose to reward the positives. In this way, any parent can ⑤ avoid trick-punishments.

| 41-42번 |

70. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? ⁷⁰⁾

From an early age, we assign purpose to objects and events, preferring this reasoning to random chance. Children assume, for instance, that pointy rocks are that way because they don't want you to sit on them. When we encounter something, we first need to determine what sort of thing it is. Inanimate objects and plants generally do not move and can be evaluated from physics alone. However, by attributing intention to animals and even objects, we are able to make fast decisions about the likely behaviour of that being. This was essential in our hunter-gatherer days to avoid being eaten by predators.

The anthropologist Stewart Guthrie made the point that survival in our evolutionary past meant that we interpret ambiguous objects as agents with human mental characteristics, as those are the mental processes which we understand. Ambiguous events are caused by such agents. This results in a perceptual system strongly biased towards anthropomorphism. Therefore, we tend to assume intention even where there is none. This would have arisen as a survival mechanism. If a lion is about to attack you, you need to react quickly, given its probable intention to kill you. By the time you have realized that the design of its teeth and claws could kill you, you are dead. So, assuming intent, without detailed design analysis or understanding of the physics, has saved your life.

| 40번 |

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

In this case, his mother would be better adopting a different strategy.

Punishing a child may not be effective due to what Álvaro Bilbao, a neuropsychologist, calls ‘trick-punishments.’ A trick-punishment is a scolding, a moment of anger or a punishment in the most classic sense of the word. Instead of discouraging the child from doing something, it encourages them to do it. (①) For example, Hugh learns that when he hits his little brother, his mother scolds him. (②) For a child who feels lonely, being scolded is much better than feeling invisible, so he will continue to hit his brother. (③) For instance, she could congratulate Hugh when he has not hit his brother for a certain length of time. (④) The mother clearly cannot allow the child to hit his little brother, but instead of constantly pointing out the negatives, she can choose to reward the positives. (⑤) In this way, any parent can avoid trick-punishments.

① Survival Mechanism Behind Intent Recognition

② Animal Perception Systems for Avoiding Predators

③ Obstacles to Understanding the Behavior of Beings

④ Human Instinct Relies on Detailed Analysis to Survive

⑤ How Children Interpret the Purposes of Random Objects

| 41-42번 |

71. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?⁷¹⁾

From an early age, we assign purpose to objects and events, preferring this reasoning to random chance. Children assume, for instance, that pointy rocks are that way because they don't want you to sit on ① them. When we encounter something, we first need to determine what sort of thing it is. Inanimate objects and plants generally do not move and can be evaluated from physics alone. However, by attributing intention to animals and even objects, we are able to make fast decisions about the likely behaviour of that being. This was essential in our hunter-gatherer days to avoid ② being eaten by predators.

The anthropologist Stewart Guthrie made the point that survival in our evolutionary past meant ③ that we interpret ambiguous objects as agents with human mental characteristics, as those are the mental processes which we understand. Ambiguous events are caused by such agents. This results in a perceptual system ④ strongly biased towards anthropomorphism. Therefore, we tend to assume intention even where there is none. This would have arisen as a survival mechanism. If a lion is about to attack you, you need to react quickly, given its probable intention to kill you. By the time you have realized that the design of its teeth and claws could kill you, you are dead. So, assuming intent, without detailed design analysis or understanding of the physics, ⑤ having saved your life.

| 41-42번 |

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

From an early age, we assign purpose to objects and events, preferring this reasoning to random chance. Children assume, for instance, that pointy rocks are that way because they don't want you to sit on them. When we encounter something, we first need to determine what sort of thing it is. Inanimate objects and plants generally do not move and can be evaluated from physics alone.

(A) This results in a perceptual system strongly biased towards anthropomorphism. Therefore, we tend to assume intention even where there is none. This would have arisen as a survival mechanism. If a lion is about to attack you, you need to react quickly, given its probable intention to kill you.

(B) However, by attributing intention to animals and even objects, we are able to make fast decisions about the likely behaviour of that being. This was essential in our hunter-gatherer days to avoid being eaten by predators. The anthropologist Stewart Guthrie made the point that survival in our evolutionary past meant that we interpret ambiguous objects as agents with human mental characteristics, as those are the mental processes which we understand. Ambiguous events are caused by such agents.

(C) From an early age, we assign purpose to objects and events, preferring this reasoning to random chance. Children assume, for instance, that pointy rocks are that way because they don't want you to sit on them. When we encounter something, we first need to determine what sort of thing it is. Inanimate objects and plants generally do not move and can be evaluated from physics alone.

By the time you have realized that the design of its teeth and claws could kill you, you are dead. So, assuming intent, without detailed design analysis or understanding of the physics, has saved your life.

① (A) - (C) - (B)

② (B) - (A) - (C)

③ (B) - (C) - (A)

④ (C) - (A) - (B)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

| 41-42번 |

73. (A)-(E)에 들어갈 단어를 <보기>에서 골라 문맥과 어법에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오. 73)

From an early age, we assign purpose to objects and events, preferring this reasoning to random chance. Children assume, for instance, that pointy rocks are that way because they don't want you to sit on them. When we encounter something, we first need to determine what sort of thing it is. Inanimate objects and plants generally do not move and can be (A) _____ from physics alone. However, by attributing intention to animals and even objects, we are able to make fast (B) _____ about the likely behaviour of that being. This was essential in our hunter-gatherer days to avoid being eaten by predators.

The anthropologist Stewart Guthrie made the point that survival in our evolutionary past meant that we interpret ambiguous objects as agents with human mental characteristics, as those are the mental processes which we understand. Ambiguous events are caused by such agents. This results in a perceptual system strongly (C) _____ towards anthropomorphism. Therefore, we tend to assume intention even where there is none. This would have arisen as a survival mechanism. If a lion is about to attack you, you need to react quickly, given its (D) _____ intention to kill you. By the time you have realized that the design of its teeth and claws could kill you, you are dead. So, assuming intent, without detailed design analysis or understanding of the physics, has (E) _____ your life.

<보기>

decide / bias / save / probable / evaluate

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

| 20번 |

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

For many of us, making time for exercise is a continuing challenge. Between work commitments and family obligations, it often feels like there's no room in our packed schedules for a dedicated workout. But what if the workout came to you, right in the midst of your daily routine? That's where the beauty of integrating mini-exercises into household chores comes into play. Let's be realistic; chores are inevitable. Whether it's washing dishes or taking out the trash, these tasks are an essential part of daily life. (하지만 집안일을 순전히 의무적인 행위로 간주하기보다는, 이런 순간들을 신체 활동을 위한 기회로 잘 이용하는 것이 어떨까?) For instance, practice squats or engage in some wall push-ups as you wait for your morning kettle to boil. Incorporating quick exercises into your daily chores can improve your health.

<조건>

- 1) 필요시 어법에 맞게 고칠 것
- 2) 주어진 단어를 한 번만 사용하여, 총 19단어로 영작

<보기>

but rather than / as purely / why not / moments
as / opportunities / for physical activity / obligatory
seize these / activities / viewing chores

| 21번 |

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

When we see something, we naturally and automatically break it up into shapes, colors, and concepts that we have learned through education. We recode what we see through the lens of everything we know. (우리는 기억에서 영상을 생각해 내기보다 기억을 재구성한다). This is a useful trait. It's a more efficient way to store information — a bit like an optimal image compression algorithm such as JPG, rather than storing a raw bitmap image file. People who lack this ability and remember everything in perfect detail struggle to generalize, learn, and make connections between what they have learned. But representing the world as abstract ideas and features comes at a cost of seeing the world as it is. Instead, we see the world through our assumptions, motivations, and past experiences. The discovery that our memories are reconstructed through abstract representations rather than played back like a movie completely undermined the legal primacy of eyewitness testimony. Seeing is not believing.

<조건>

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

<보기>

memories / reconstructing / we / rather / retrieve
from / videos / the / than / memorize

| 22번 |

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

In his Cornell laboratory, David Dunning conducted experimental tests of eyewitness testimony and found evidence that a careful deliberation of facial features and a detailed discussion of selection procedures can actually be a sign of an inaccurate identification. It's when people find themselves unable to explain why they recognize the person, saying things like "his face just popped out at me," that they tend to be accurate more often. Sometimes our first, immediate, automatic reaction to a situation is the truest interpretation of what our mind is telling us. That very first impression (또한 신중하고 논리적인 자기 서사보다 세상에 대해 더 정확할 수 있다). In his book Blink, Malcolm Gladwell describes a variety of studies in psychology and behavioral economics that demonstrate the superior performance of relatively unconscious first guesses compared to logical step-by-step justifications for a decision.

<조건>

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

<보기>

accurate / than / can / be / self-narrative
deliberative / about the world / the / more
the / can / reasoned / be

| 23번 |

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

Many forms of research lead naturally to quantitative data. A study of happiness might measure the number of times someone smiles during an interaction, and a study of memory might measure the number of items an individual can recall after one, five, and ten minutes. (사람들에게 자신이 일년에 몇 번 슬픈지 물어보는 것 또한 양적 데이터를 산출할 수 있지만), but it might not be reliable. Respondents' recollections may be inaccurate, and their definitions of 'sad' could vary widely. But asking "How many times in the past year were you sad enough to call in sick to work?" prompts a concrete answer. Similarly, instead of asking people to rate how bad a procrastinator they are, ask, "How many of your utility bills are you currently late in paying, even though you can afford to pay them?" Questions that seek concrete responses help make abstract concepts clearer and ensure consistency from one study to the next.

<조건>

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

<보기>

asking / data / also / will / a / are
year / in / yield / quantitative / how
people / many / they / sad / times

| 24번 |

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

The evolution of AI is often associated with the concept of singularity. Singularity refers to the point at which AI exceeds human intelligence. After that point, it is predicted that AI will repeatedly improve itself and evolve at an accelerated pace. (AI가 스스로를 인식하게 되고 자기 자신의 목표를 추구할 때, 그것은 단지 기계가 아니라 의식이 있는 존재가 될 것이다). AI and human consciousness will then begin to evolve together. Our consciousness will evolve to new dimensions through our interactions with AI, which will provide us with intellectual stimulation and inspire new insights and creativity. Conversely, our consciousness also has a significant impact on the evolution of AI. The direction of AI's evolution will depend greatly on what values and ethics we incorporate into AI. We need to see our relationship with AI as a mutual coexistence of conscious beings, recognizing its rights and supporting the evolution of its consciousness.

<조건>

- 1) 필요시 어법에 맞게 고칠 것
- 2) 주어진 단어를 한 번만 사용하여, 총 19단어로 영작

<보기>

a conscious being / when / not just / self-aware
pursues its own goals, / it will be / and
AI becomes / a machine

| 29번 |

79. 밑줄 친 우리말과 일치하도록 <보기>의 단어들을 <조건>에 맞게 배열하시오.⁷⁹⁾

Digital technologies are essentially related to metaphors, but digital metaphors are different from linguistic ones in important ways. Linguistic metaphors are passive, in the sense that the audience needs to choose to actively enter the world proposed by metaphor. In the Shakespearean metaphor “time is a beggar,” the audience is unlikely to understand the metaphor without cognitive effort and without further engaging Shakespeare's prose. Technological metaphors, on the other hand, are active (and often imposing) in the sense that they are realized in digital artifacts that are actively doing things, forcefully changing a user's meaning horizon. (기술적인 창작자는 일반적으로 그들의 잠재적인 독자에게 어떻게 은유가 작용하는지 궁금해하도록 요구할 여유가 없다); normally the selling point is that the usefulness of the technology is obvious at first glance. Shakespeare, on the other hand, is beloved in part because the meaning of his works is not immediately obvious and requires some thought on the part of the audience.

<조건>

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

<보기>

creators / the / audience / Technological
afford / works / require / metaphor
wonder / generally / cannot / how / to
potential / to / their

| 30번 |

80. 밑줄 친 우리말과 일치하도록 <보기>의 단어들을 <조건>에 맞게 배열하시오. 80)

Herbert Simon won his Nobel Prize for recognizing our limitations in information, time, and cognitive capacity. As we lack the resources to compute answers independently, we distribute the computation across the population and solve the answer slowly, generation by generation. Then all we have to do is socially learn the right answers. You don't need to understand how your computer or toilet works; you just need to be able to use the interface and flush. All that needs to be transmitted is which button to push — essentially how to interact with technologies rather than how they work. (그리고 정말로 알아야 할 필요가 있는 것보다 더 많은 정보를 가지는 것 대신에 우리는 우리의 큰 두뇌를 거대한 계산의 작은 조각에 바칠 수 있다). We understand things well enough to benefit from them, but all the while we are making small calculations that contribute to a larger whole. We are just doing our part in a larger computation for our societies' collective brains.

<조건>

- 1) 필요시 어법에 맞게 고칠 것
- 2) 주어진 단어를 한 번만 사용하여, 총 32단어로 영작

<보기>

for / holding / giant / mental / brains / so
 calculation / and / need / a / of / dedicate
 and / large / indeed / to / a / could / we
 instead / piece / we / know / information
 capacity / of / small / have / than / more
 our / to

| 31번 |

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

The best defence most species of octopus have is to stay hidden as much as possible and do their own hunting at night. So to find one in full view in the shallows in daylight was a surprise for two Australian underwater photographers. Actually, what they saw at first was a flounder. It was only when they looked again that they saw a medium-sized octopus, (착시를 만들기 위해 그것의 여덟 개의 모든 팔이 접혀 있었고 그것의 두 눈이 위쪽으로 응시하고 있었다). An octopus has a big brain, excellent eyesight and the ability to change colour and pattern, and this one was using these assets to turn itself into a completely different creature. Many more of this species have been found since then, and there are now photographs of octopuses that could be said to be transforming into sea snakes. And while they mimic, they hunt — producing the spectacle of, say, a flounder suddenly developing an octopodian arm, sticking it down a hole and grabbing whatever's hiding there.

<조건>

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

<보기>

to / with / the illusion / staring/ folded
 upwards / its / two eyes / of its arms
 and / create / all eight

| 32번 |

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

How much we suffer relates to how we frame the pain in our mind. When 1500m runners push themselves into extreme pain to win a race — (그들의 근육이 비명을 지르고 그들의 폐가 산소 부족으로 폭발하면서, 그들은 정신적으로 많이 고통받지 않는다). In fact, ultra-marathon runners—those people who are crazy enough to push themselves beyond the normal boundaries of human endurance, covering distances of 50-100km or more over many hours, talk about making friends with their pain. When a patient has paid for some form of passive back pain therapy and the practitioner pushes deeply into a painful part of a patient's back to mobilise it, the patient calls that good pain if he or she believes this type of deep pressure treatment will be of value, even though the practitioner is pushing right into the patient's sore tissues.

<조건>

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

<보기>

psychologically / oxygen / deficit / suffer
and / with / screaming / their lungs
they /exploding / their muscles / don't / much

| 33번 |

83. 밑줄 친 우리말과 일치하도록 <보기>의 단어들을 <조건>에 맞게 배열하시오. 83)

When I worked for a large electronics company that manufactured laser and ink-jet printers, I soon discovered why there are often three versions of many consumer goods. If the manufacturer makes only one version of its product, people who bought it might have been willing to spend more money, so the company is losing some income. If the company offers two versions, one with more features and more expensive than the other, people will compare the two models and still buy the less expensive one. But if the company introduces a third model with even more features and more expensive than the other two, sales of the second model go up; many people like the features of the most expensive model, but not the price. The middle item has more features than the least expensive one, and it is less expensive than the fanciest model. They buy the middle item, (자신이 더 비싼 가격의 제품의 존재에 의해 조종되었다는 것을 알지 못한 채).

<조건>

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

<보기>

by / item / have / the / manipulate / of / that / be
higher-priced / they / unaware / presence / the

| 34번 |

84. 밑줄 친 우리말과 일치하도록 <보기>의 단어들을 <조건>에 맞게 배열하시오. 84)

On-screen, climate disaster is everywhere you look, but the scope of the world's climate transformation may just as quickly eliminate the climate-fiction genre — indeed eliminate any effort to tell the story of warming, which could grow too large and too obvious even for Hollywood. You can tell stories 'about' climate change while it still seems a marginal feature of human life. But when the temperature rises by three or four more degrees, hardly anyone will be able to feel isolated from its impacts. And so as climate change expands across the horizon, it may cease to be a story. (왜 여러분 자신의 창문 밖으로 뚜렷하게 볼 수 있는 세상에 대한 기후 핵션을 보거나 읽겠는가?) At the moment, stories illustrating global warming can still offer an escapist pleasure, even if that pleasure often comes in the form of horror. But when we can no longer pretend that climate suffering is distant — in time or in place — we will stop pretending about it and start pretending within it.

<조건>

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

<보기>

read / plainly / fiction / out / window
own / watch / climate / about / you / see
world / why / the / your / or / can

| 35번 |

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

Today, the water crisis is political — which is to say, not inevitable or beyond our capacity to fix — and, therefore, functionally elective. That is one reason it is nevertheless distressing: an abundant resource made scarce through governmental neglect and indifference, bad infrastructure and contamination, and careless urbanization. (다시 말해서 물 위기가 있어야 할 필요가 없지만 어쨌든 우리는 그것을 겪고 있고 그것을 해결하기 위해 많은 일을 하고 있지 않다). Some cities lose more water to leaks than they deliver to homes: even in the United States, leaks and theft account for an estimated loss of 16 percent of freshwater; in Brazil, the estimate is 40 percent. Seen in both cases, as everywhere, the selective scarcity clearly highlights have-and-have-not inequities, leaving 2.1 billion people without safe drinking water and 4.5 billion without proper sanitation worldwide.

<조건>

- 1) 필요시 어법에 맞게 고칠 것
- 2) 주어진 단어를 한 번만 사용하여, 총 23단어로 영작

<보기>

need / to / it / address / no / a / water
and / there / but / be / much / words / for / crisis
other / in / have / we / one / anyway / aren't / doing

| 36번 |

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

As individuals, our ability to thrive depended on how well we navigated relationships in a group. If the group valued us, we could count on support, resources, and probably a mate. If it didn't, we might get none of these merits. It was a matter of survival, physically and genetically. Over millions of years, the pressure selected for people who are sensitive to and skilled at maximizing their standing. The result was the development of a tendency to unconsciously monitor how other people in our community perceive us. We process that information in the form of self-esteem and such related emotions as pride, shame, or insecurity. (이러한 감정들은 우리에게 우리의 공동체가 우리를 가치 있게 여기도록 만드는 것을 더 많이 하고 그렇지 않은 것을 덜 하도록 강요한다). And, crucially, they are meant to make that motivation feel like it is coming from within. If we realized, on a conscious level, that we were responding to social pressure, our performance might come off as grudging or cynical, making it less persuasive.

<조건>

- 1) 필요시 어법에 맞게 고칠 것
- 2) 주어진 단어를 한 번만 사용하여, 총 19단어로 영작

<보기>

community / these / doesn't / compel / us / of / do more / makes / and / what / value / of / our to / emotions / us / less / what

| 37번 |

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

Conventional medicine has long believed that depression is caused by an imbalance of neurotransmitters in the brain. However, there is a major problem with this explanation. (이것은 왜냐하면 뇌 속 물질의 불균형은 우울증의 원인이 아니라 그것의 결과이기 때문이다). In other words, depression causes a decrease in brain substances such as serotonin and noradrenaline, not a decrease in brain substances causes depression. In this revised cause-and-effect, the key is to reframe depression as a problem of consciousness. Our consciousness is a more fundamental entity that goes beyond the functioning of the brain. The brain is no more than an organ of consciousness. If it is not consciousness itself, then the root cause of depression is also a distortion of our state of consciousness: a consciousness that has lost its sense of self and the meaning of life. Such a disease of consciousness may manifest itself in the form of depression.

<조건>

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

<보기>

consequence / be / of / the / depression
be / in / imbalance / brain / the / of / a
because / substances / this

, not its cause.

| 38번 |

88. 밑줄 친 우리말과 일치하도록 주어진 단어들을 활용하여 <조건>에 맞게 문장을 완성하시오.⁸⁸⁾

The common accounts of human nature that float around in society are generally a mixture of assumptions, tales and sometimes plain silliness. However, psychology is different. (그것은 사람들을 이해하는데 전념하는 과학 분야이다): how and why we act as we do; why we see things as we do; and how we interact with one another. The key word here is 'science.' Psychologists don't depend on opinions and hearsay, or the generally accepted views of society at the time, or even the considered opinions of deep thinkers. Instead, they look for evidence, to make sure that psychological ideas are firmly based, and not just derived from generally held beliefs or assumptions. In addition to this evidence-based approach, psychology deals with fundamental processes and principles that generate our rich cultural and social diversity, as well as those shared by all human beings. These are what modern psychology is all about.

<조건>

- 1) 필요시 어법에 맞게 고칠 것
- 2) 주어진 단어를 한 번만 사용하여, 총 12단어로 영작

<보기>

science / devote / understand / of
is / that / is / the / it / to / people/ branch

| 39번 |

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

Life is what physicists might call a 'high-dimensional system,' which is their fancy way of saying that there's a lot going on. In just a single cell, the number of possible interactions between different molecules is enormous. Such a system can only hope to be stable if only a smaller number of collective ways of being may emerge. For example, (인간 배아의 발달로부터 나올 수 있는 것은 오직 제한된 수의 조직과 신체 형태이다). In 1942, the biologist Conrad Waddington called this drastic narrowing of outcomes *canalization*. The organism may switch between a small number of well-defined possible states, but can't exist in random states in between them, rather as a ball in a rough landscape must roll to the bottom of one valley or another. We'll see that this is true also of health and disease: there are many causes of illness, but their manifestations at the physiological and symptomatic levels are often strikingly similar.

<조건>

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

<보기>

number / that / embryo / a / it / only / the
body / is / limit / of / tissues / result / from
of / and / human / a / may / development / shapes

| 40번 |

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

Punishing a child may not be effective due to what Álvaro Bilbao, a neuropsychologist, calls 'trick-punishments.' A trick-punishment is a scolding, a moment of anger or a punishment in the most classic sense of the word. Instead of discouraging the child from doing something, it encourages them to do it. For example, Hugh learns that when he hits his little brother, his mother scolds him. For a child who feels lonely, being scolded is much better than feeling invisible, so he will continue to hit his brother. In this case, his mother would be better adopting a different strategy. For instance, she could congratulate Hugh when he has not hit his brother for a certain length of time. The mother clearly cannot allow the child to hit his little brother, but (그녀는 부정적 측면을 계속 지적하는 대신에 긍정적 측면을 보상하는 것을 선택할 수 있다). In this way, any parent can avoid trick-punishments.

<조건>

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

<보기>

the / she / positives / the / to / can / reward
instead / out / point / choose / of
constantly / negatives

| 41-42번 |

91. 밑줄 친 (A)와 (B)의 우리말과 일치하도록 <보기>의 단어들을 <조건>에 맞게 배열하시오.⁹¹⁾

From an early age, we assign purpose to objects and events, preferring this reasoning to random chance. Children assume, for instance, that pointy rocks are that way because they don't want you to sit on them. When we encounter something, we first need to determine what sort of thing it is. Inanimate objects and plants generally do not move and can be evaluated from physics alone. However, by attributing intention to animals and even objects, we are able to make fast decisions about the likely behaviour of that being. This was essential in our hunter-gatherer days to avoid being eaten by predators.

The anthropologist Stewart Guthrie made the point that (A) (우리의 진화상 과거에서 생존이란 우리가 모호한 사물을 인간의 정신적 특성을 가진 행위자로 해석하는 것을 의미한다고), as those are the mental processes which we understand. Ambiguous events are caused by such agents. This results in a perceptual system strongly biased towards anthropomorphism. Therefore, we tend to assume intention even where there is none. This would have arisen as a survival mechanism. If a lion is about to attack you, you need to react quickly, given its probable intention to kill you. By the time you have realized that the design of its teeth and claws could kill you, you are dead. So, (B) (상세한 구조 분석 또는 물리적 현상의 이해 없이 의도를 부여하는 것이 당신의 목숨을 구해 왔다).

(B)

<조건>

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

<보기>

intent / the physics / analysis / design / your / if
assume / understanding / detailed / have / without
of / saved / or

(A)

<조건>

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

<보기>

mental / our evolutionary /meant /interpret / we
agents / survive / that / ambiguous / with / objects
characteristics / past / as / human / in

<정답>

1) ⑤
 2) ⑤ boiling → to boil
 3) ③ minor → essential
 4) ②
 5) ①
 6) (A) what → that (C) come → comes
 (C) undermining → undermined
 7) (A) education (B) connections
 (C) assumptions (D) testimony
 (E) believing
 8) ④
 9) ⑤
 10) ② which → that
 11) ⑤ inferior → superior
 12) ⑤
 13) ②
 14) ③ prompt → prompts
 15) ④ early → late
 16) ②
 17) ③
 18) ② they → which
 19) ⑤ separate → incorporate
 20) ④
 21) ⑤
 22) ④ realized → are realized
 23) ③ defensively → actively
 24) ①
 25) ④
 26) ③ flushing → (to) flush
 27) ④ less → more
 28) ⑤
 29) ①
 30) ② what → that
 31) ② remove → create
 32) ④
 33) ②
 34) (A) frame (B) psychologically (C) covering (D) value
 35) ②
 36) ⑤
 37) ①
 38) ②
 39) ⑤ aware → unaware
 40) ④ goes → go
 41) ③
 42) ③
 43) ④ illustrated → illustrating
 44) ③ fear → pleasure
 45) ③
 46) (A) distressing (B) to address (C) estimated (D) Seen
 (E) leaving
 47) ⑤ unselective → selective
 48) ④
 49) ⑤
 50) (A) did we navigate → we navigated
 (C) doing → to do
 (D) made → making
 51) ⑤ subconscious → conscious
 52) ③
 53) ④
 54) ⑤ it → itself
 55) ④ gained → lost

56) ④
 57) (A) caused (B) distortion (C) self
 58) ⑤
 59) ② understand → understanding
 60) ② indifferent → different
 61) ①
 62) ⑤
 63) ② are → is
 64) ② unstable → stable
 65) ④
 66) ④
 67) ⑤ rewarding → to reward
 68) ② secure → lonely
 69) ③
 70) ①
 71) ⑤ having → has
 72) ⑤
 73) (A) evaluated (B) decisions (C) biased
 (D) probable (E) saved
 74) But rather than viewing chores as purely obligatory activities, why not seize these moments as opportunities for physical activity
 75) We reconstruct memories rather than retrieving the video from memory
 76) can also be more accurate about the world than the deliberative, reasoned self-narrative can be
 77) Asking people how many times in a year they are sad will also yield quantitative data
 78) When AI becomes self-aware and pursues its own goals, it will be a conscious being, not just a machine.
 79) Technological creators cannot generally afford to require their potential audience to wonder how the metaphor works
 80) And so instead of holding more information than we have mental capacity for and indeed need to know, we could dedicate our large brains to a small piece of a giant calculation.
 81) with all eight of its arms folded and its two eyes staring upwards to create the illusion.
 82) their muscles screaming and their lungs exploding with oxygen deficit, they don't psychologically suffer much.
 83) unaware that they have been manipulated by the presence of the higher-priced item
 84) Why watch or read climate fiction about the world you can see plainly out your own window?
 85) There is no need for a water crisis, in other words, but we have one anyway, and aren't doing much to address it.
 86) These emotions compel us to do more of what makes our community value us and less of what doesn't.
 87) This is because the imbalance of substances in the brain is a consequence of depression
 88) It is the branch of science that is devoted to understanding people
 89) it is only a limited number of tissues and body shapes that may result from the development of a human embryo
 90) instead of constantly pointing out the negatives, she can choose to reward the positives
 91) (A) survival in our evolutionary past meant that we interpret ambiguous objects as agents with human mental characteristics
 (B) assuming intent, without detailed design analysis or understanding of the physics, has saved your life.