

1. [20번. 다음 지문에서 어법상 틀린 것을 모두 고르시오.]

① When moving into a new situation, many people decide that they need to master what's new. To this end, ② they reduce their connections to people or activities that might distract from their goal. But that is a mistake. ③ Being too focused can lead to becoming unidimensional - you have few remedies to the microstresses what are inevitably bombarding you at that time. So ④ when things are tough during so a transition, you have almost nothing else in your life to counterbalance the stress. ⑤ Instead of staying laser-focused, use this transition as the jumping-off point for building new networks to shape the work you want to do and with whom you want to do it.

2. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?[26년 3월 21번]

A first step toward establishing a respectful classroom learning community is acceptance of all ideas and answers — regardless of any obvious errors. Rich mathematical discussions cannot occur if this expectation is not in place. We must remember that wrong answers are often rooted in misconceptions, and unless these ideas are allowed to be brought to the forefront, we cannot help students confront their thinking. Students who are in safe learning environments are willing to risk sharing an incorrect answer with their peers in order to grow mathematically. It is important to model and expect the acceptance of all ideas without derogatory comments. As educators we can model this by recording all answers to be considered without giving any verbal or physical expressions that indicate agreement or disagreement with any answer. The teacher may need to practice having a "blank face." Students look to teachers as the source of correct answers. Part of building a safe learning community is to shift this source of knowledge to the students by equipping them to defend the thinking behind their solutions.

\*derogatory: 비하하는

① Why a Blank Face Counts: Creating a Safe Learning Environment for Rich Ideas and Answers

- ② Building a Safe Learning Community: Respecting Individuality for Emotional Growth
- ③ The Power of Praise: Verbal Expressions That Motivate Students
- ④ The Teacher as Living Encyclopedia: Providing the Right Answers
- ⑤ A Respectful Classroom: Anyone Not Speaking Only For The Exclusive

3. 다음 글을 읽고 역을 설계하려 할 때 가장 적절한 것은? [26년 3월 22번]

The usual intercity traveler moves slowly through the station area. The passenger may not be familiar with the routine, have baggage to handle and check or retrieve, have a long wait for connections or delayed trains, and may require information, food, and a comfortable place to sit. Commuters, on the other hand, are familiar with the route through the station, have little or no luggage, and are usually in a hurry. They want direct access to or from local streets and transport. These two types of traffic should be kept separate to avoid conflict and confusion. In some large stations such as Grand Central Terminal in New York City, commuter and intercity trains arrive and depart on different levels. In smaller stations, separate platforms should be used and traffic routed so that the two lines of movement do not cross. In some instances, separate stations are in use. Clear and concise direction and routing signs and other means of channelization are desirable.

- ① Design stations where all trains, regardless of type, arrive at the same platform.
- ② Allow commuters and intercity travelers to use the different routes to enhance confusion.
- ③ Encourage intercity commuters to move slowly through the station to reduce congestion.
- ④ Distinct routes alleviate the overlap for travelers to move quickly
- ⑤ Install separate platforms or levels so that the two groups of passengers with different purposes do not cross paths.

4. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 Like actors, lighting cues usually need a motivation이 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [26년 3월 23번]

Most performance lighting is made up of a number of different looks which we have called lighting states. Each lighting cue triggers a change to a new state. Like actors, lighting cues usually need a motivation. This might be something very obvious such as a cue required to brighten a room setting when an actor turns on a light switch or the rapid increase in intensity at the end of a dance number in a traditional musical (known as a button cue). At other times we will need a cue to provide a subtle change in atmosphere over a number of minutes, motivated perhaps by the mention of a sunset or the intention to slowly change the feel of the performance from normal to threatening.

① Lighting changes must serve a specific dramatic purpose within the performance.

② Actors should be the ones to physically control the lighting changes during the play.

③ The brightness of the lighting should remain constant regardless of the scene.

④ Lighting is primarily designed to make the actors look more attractive on stage.

⑤ The technical team must rehearse lighting cues as much as actors practice their lines.

5. 다음 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? [26년 3월 24번]

But sound such as music from a loudspeaker will sound different in every acoustical environment.

Rooms have their own "sound" because they impose their own characteristics on audio signals contained within them. It's actually kind of remarkable. (A) Sound such as music coming from headphones will sound the same everywhere. (B) No matter what acoustical environment we are in, the headphones sound the same. That's because the room is not part of that playback signal path. (C) Every room where you set up the loudspeaker will cause the sound you hear to be different — sometimes dramatically different; that is because the room is now part of the signal path. (D) Also, in the same room, the loudspeaker will sound different when it is placed in different locations in the room and it will sound different as you move around the room. (E) Similarly, when you are recording a musical instrument, the sound you receive at the microphone will be different in every room and the recorded sound will sound different as the instrument or the microphone is moved.

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

6. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [26년 3월 29번]

The Industrial Revolution did more than just invent new materials or machines. It invented a new process for manufacturing: the modern factory. Prior to around 1850, most piano shops used an apprentice system in which a master builder taught younger workers the skills of the trade, usually over the course of many years. The larger piano shops did have specialists - for example, one person who specialized in soundboards, another who made hammers, and so on. But even the largest piano makers of that time produced no more than 5-10 pianos per year per worker, as pianos were still made essentially one at a time. The development of a true piano factory occurred first in the United States, led by Jonas Chickering in Boston and later the Steinway family in New York City. These factories led to improvements in both efficiency and quality. For example, one of the factories of the time had its own iron casting facility where it made its metal plates, which were thought to be the best available.

[Summary]

The Industrial Revolution not only created new tools but also brought a profound change in how goods were made - a shift from small workshops relying on manual skills to organized production systems that \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① continued the old tradition of making pianos one at a time  
② discouraged workers from learning new manufacturing skills  
③ relied entirely on human craftsmanship without mechanical aid  
④ accommodated labor-intensive mechanism based on specialized roles and improved productivity and quality  
⑤ didn't depend on only just a few specialized workforces who worked separately

7. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 **않는** 것을 모두 고르시오. [26년 3월 30번]

In a thesis-based doctoral programme, students typically spend a significant amount of time and effort researching a specific topic. While this deep dive into a particular area allows for thorough exploration and understanding, it can also result in narrowing the focus. As students become deeply absorbed in their research, they may spend less time exploring related fields or acquiring skills outside their immediate area of study. Consequently, this singular focus may limit the breadth of knowledge and skills developed during the programme, potentially hindering students' ability to adapt to diverse career paths or address interdisciplinary challenges. Some universities in Europe have recognised the limitations of traditional thesis-based doctoral programmes and have started to implement more structured approaches. These structured programmes often combine research with coursework and training in transferable skills. By incorporating coursework, seminars, workshops and internships into the curriculum, they aim to provide students with a broader skill set and better prepare them for a variety of career paths beyond academia.

① In thesis-based doctoral programmes, the extensive focus on a single topic enables students to gain profound expertise but often restricts the diversity of their academic experiences.

② Students in traditional doctoral programmes generally have exposure to related disciplines and transferable skills compatible with their main research area.

③ One purpose of structured doctoral programmes introduced by some European universities is to overcome the narrowness of the conventional research-centered approach.

④ Structured doctoral programmes emphasize versatile preparation by integrating elements such as coursework and internships into their academic framework.

⑤ The broader educational design of the structured programmes is intended to help doctoral students pursue only a fixed career pathways, including options outside academia.

8. [32번. 다음 지문에서 어법상 **틀린** 것을 모두 고르시오.]

① Perhaps the best-known development to emerge from the liberation and expansion of aesthetic experience are the aesthetics of everyday life. Although there is presently a flowering of work on everyday aesthetics, the possibility of aesthetic gratification in ordinary objects and events has long been recognized, ② even if degraded and dismissed by prevalent philosophical theory. ③ Widely valued by poets, especially Romantic poets and those in Asian traditions, the aesthetic in everyday situations has also recognized by novelists. It may be most convenient, though, to locate its contemporary intellectual origins in John Dewey's Art as Experience. In that book Dewey argued against the separation of art from life by basing aesthetic experience on the biological and cultural conditions of human life. ④ He located the aesthetic, not in an internalized awareness of sensation and feeling but in "a complete interpenetration of self and the world of objects and events." Further, ⑤ Dewey maintained that "the aesthetic is the clarified and intensified development of traits that belong to every normal complete experience."

9. 글의 흐름상 (A),(B),(C)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [26년 3월 31번]

Research shows that, by age three, children understand that imaginary objects do not come to life. This is especially clear with respect to everyday objects – children know that even though they imagine a pencil in an empty box, the box will remain empty. (A)[However / Thus], emotion can sometimes disrupt this understanding, or at least its expression. That is, even though a child knows that monsters are not real, the thought of a monster under a bed might be enough to make a child refuse to go into his room at night. Indeed, research shows that children have a more difficult time displaying their understanding of the causal relations between imagination and reality when they are asked to pretend or imagine scary things, like monsters. (B)[For example / In addition], preschool children were shown an empty box and were asked to imagine a monster inside. All children agreed that the box was empty. (C)[Consequently / Nonetheless], when they were left alone with the box they exhibited fear and avoidance of it.

	(A)	(B)	(C)
①	However	For example	Consequently
②	But	For example	Nonetheless
③	However	In addition	Nonetheless
④	Thus	In addition	Consequently
⑤	Thus	For example	Nonetheless

10. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은? [26년 3월 33번]

One cannot validly argue that humans are morally superior beings on the ground that they possess, while others lack, the capacities of a moral agent. ① The reason is that, as far as moral standards are concerned, only beings that have the capacities of a moral agent can meaningfully be said to be either morally good or morally bad. ② Consequently, attempting to attribute moral qualities to entities without such capacities results in a categorical error. Only moral agents can be judged to be morally better or worse than others, and the others in question must be moral agents themselves. Judgments of moral superiority are based on the comparative merits or deficiencies of the entities being judged, and these merits and deficiencies are all moral ones, that is, ones determined by moral standards. ③ The scarcity of entities that can be meaningfully judged to be morally good necessitates a fundamental reformulation of these valid moral standards. Suppose valid moral standards are equally applied to two distinct entities. ④ In such a case, the first can be correctly judged as morally superior to the second only if it fulfills those standards to a higher degree. Both entities, therefore, must fall within the range of application of moral standards. ⑤ If even one of the subjects lies entirely outside this normative boundary, the comparison itself loses its validity. This would not be the case, however, if humans were being judged superior to animals and plants, since the latter are not moral agents.

\* entity: 존재

11. 다음 글에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [26년 3월 35번]

Standardization of information was an effect of printing; since it allowed exact @reproduction of information in a way that manuscript copying did not. This is @evident in the contrast between the travel logs of Marco Polo and those of Christopher Columbus. After his return from China in 1295, a century and a half before printing, Polo's narrative was copied in about 150 different manuscripts, with so many differences that we're not sure which version is © authentic. In contrast, there is only one version of Christopher Columbus's letters about the exploration of the Caribbean in the 1490s, since they were @fixed in printed form and widely distributed at the time they were written. So the certainty of @inaccuracy was a way that printing was an improvement over the old oral-manuscript culture.

- ① a      ② b      ③ c      ④ d      ⑤ e

12. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [26년 3월 34번]

Such artificial 'pause fillers' as machine-generated supplements for silence may help to produce a more natural-sounding cadence in machine-generated speech patterns and so help to convince the AI's human interlocutors that they are engaging with another human.

(A) While brief, calculated pauses successfully mimic human hesitation, extended periods of quiet tend to expose the system's underlying limitations. The technical issues flagged in AI's poor handling of higher duration and frequency silences, no less than the machine inference that silence can be filled with relevant sounds in some conversational situations, are both significant.

(B) Indeed, it is not solely the insertion of artificial sounds, but also the strategic use of quiet moments that contributes to this deceptive authenticity. AI's 'humanity' of silence emerges in these contexts not least because a short period of silence is likely to be interpreted as a 'pause for thought', therefore reinforcing the illusion that the machine is 'thinking' before responding, just as a human might.

(C) Despite these ongoing struggles with prolonged quiet, the AI may be starting to recognise silence not as an absence but as meaningful data. Yet, the AI exhibits confusion when presented with substantial silences, and it treats short break tags as equivalent to vocal markers. These behaviors indicate its continuing preference for sound over silence, for presence over absence.

\* cadence: 억양    \*\* interlocutor: 대화 상대    \*\*\* equivalent: 상응하는

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

13. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것을 **모두** 고른 것은? [26년 3월 36번]

Archaeological evidence suggests that various crops were being cultivated as early as 9500 BC in the Levant. Over the millennia, continuous innovations have boosted agricultural productivity while reducing manual labor. However, the growing global population will always demand more food. It is projected that by 2050, the world's population will increase to 9.7 billion, which will require global food production to rise by at least 70% to meet demand. Despite this need, only a small portion of the Earth's surface is suitable for farming due to limitations such as climate, topography, soil quality, and technology. Political and economic factors, including land ownership patterns, environmental laws, and population density, also influence agricultural land use. In fact, the amount of land used for agriculture has been declining. In 2013, around 18.6 million square miles was used for food production, compared to 19.5 million square miles in 1991.

- Ⓐ There is evidence that crops were cultivated around 9500 BC.
- Ⓑ The amount of manual labor has increased from ancient times to the present.
- Ⓒ The world population is expected to reach 9.7 billion by 2050, but the probability is only about 70%.
- Ⓓ A large part of the Earth's land is already used for agriculture, so it is difficult to solve food shortages.
- Ⓔ Political and economic factors affect the use of agricultural land.
- Ⓕ In 2013, approximately 18.6 million square miles were used to produce food.
- Ⓖ More crops were grown in 2013 than in 1991.

- ① a, c, e      ② b, d, f      ③ a, e, f  
 ④ b, c, g      ⑤ c, e, g

14. 다음 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? [26년 3월 37번]

By contrast, terms for less central category members are often built up from the core terms - like mother-in-law and step-father.

If you are going to compare languages, it helps to start with something that you are confident you can find in all languages. (A) Take for example signs or words for mother and father. (B) If we add other family relationships to this category - son, grandmother, aunt, brother-in-law, cousin - we are defining the category of kinship terminology. (C) And the probability that a specific kin relationship has a label is predictable based on the other kinship terms in the language. (D) For example, all languages have a core set of kinship terms-like mother and father. (E) If we compare languages across the world, we can ask what kinship relationships are typically expressed with core terminology, and what relationships are expressed by modifying the core terminology.

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

15. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [26년 3월 39번]

Our intuition about states of matter comes from our experience on Earth's surface, where the pressure is uniformly low and variations in temperature cause changes in the state of matter from solid to liquid to gas. This bias comes from the fact that we live in a very constant pressure environment. Even small changes in pressure, such as those we experience when under water or on high mountaintops, can have very large effects on our metabolism. But the pressure changes we experience are trivial compared to the pressure range of the overall planetary environment. Since pressure is controlled by the weight of overlying material, pressures increase rapidly with depth. For this reason a planet's pressure ranges are enormous - from essentially zero pressure in space to pressures of millions of atmospheres in planetary interiors.

- ① The limitations of human intuition about matter due to constant pressure environments
- ② The relationship between metabolism and environmental pressure changes
- ③ The role of temperature variations in determining changes in the state of matter
- ④ The importance of pressure differences in shaping planetary environments
- ⑤ The significance of temperature surpassing pressure variation in function

16. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 "No, you're Captain Hook, and I'm Peter Pan!"과 같이 말한 이유로 가장 적절한 것은? [26년 3월 38번]

There are several ways that participants in a make-believe can communicate things about the fictional world to other participants. Sometimes these messages are emitted naturally as a result of full participation in the fictional world - i.e., something said or done by a player while in character communicates some things that are fictional of that world. For example, a child pretending to be Peter Pan might gasp and draw a plastic knife. This might be sufficient to communicate that fictionally one of Peter's enemies, such as Captain Hook, is approaching. These in-character behaviors can be insufficient, however, to maintain the necessary amount of common ground about what is fictional in the world of the make-believe. At these times participants often come at least partly out of character to give other participants the information they need. For example, it would be important to avoid confusion about who is playing which character: "No, you're Captain Hook, and I'm Peter Pan!"

\* make-believe: 가상 역할 놀이 \*\* gasp: 숨을 헐떡이다

- ① Because they aimed to achieve complete immersion in the fictional world by demonstrating perfectly in character behaviors to their playmates.
- ② Because they wanted to establish strict, competitive rules for the activity, feeling that merely pretending was not entertaining enough to sustain interest.
- ③ Because they were expressing a spontaneous reaction driven by complete absorption in the role, without breaking the theatrical illusion.
- ④ Because their implicit, role-playing actions were already adequate to convey all necessary details about the imaginary scenario.
- ⑤ Because role-playing alone failed to sustain mutual agreement, the player briefly broke character to resolve ambiguity regarding their identities.

17. 다음 글에서 설명하는 연구 방법의 예시로 적절하지 않은 것을 모두 고르시오. [26년 3월 40번]

When self-experimentation and conventional experiments are both possible, the difference between them often resembles the difference between learning and showing: Self-experiments are better for discovery but worse for convincing others that the solution is helpful or the answer is correct. Of course, most scientists want to do both - discover something and convince others of their discovery. Thus, psychologists should consider doing both self-experiments and conventional ones. The best use of resources may often be self-experiments followed by conventional ones. The researcher begins with self-experiments that, if all goes well, find large effects and / or generate and eliminate many hypotheses. This exploratory and theory-building phase lasts until a convenient solution or large effect is found. Then the researcher uses self-experiments to find the procedural parameters (e.g., duration, time of day, intensity) that optimize the solution or maximize the effect. Only then would the researcher begin conventional experiments, using the optimized parameters.

- ① A scientist tries several diets herself to find the most effective one. After finding it, she tests the diet on a large group of people to prove that it really works.
- ② A psychologist practices a new memory skill for weeks to see which time of day is best for learning. Then, he uses that specific time to test 50 students in a formal study.
- ③ A doctor finds that a certain herbal tea cured his own cold. He then tells the public that this tea is a perfect medicine for everyone, without doing any more tests on other people.
- ④ A researcher wants to study how music affects work. He listen to different genres himself to create a good theory, and then he does a standard experiment with others to check his theory.
- ⑤ To test a new workout app, a developer uses it herself first to find and fix any problems. Once the app is perfect, she conducts a manipulated experiment with many users to show its success to fit into his-desired results.

18. 다음 빈칸 (A)~(C)에 들어갈 문맥에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? [26년 3월 41~42번]

The emergence of the social sciences in the nineteenth century and the ability to work with large datasets created demand for new ways of visualizing information. Processed numerical information was best expressed in tables, charts, and graphs. Mathematics, natural sciences, and social sciences that employed statistics were at the forefront of the development of charts and graphs. History was a consumer, not a designer, of most of these new visualizations - and mostly a (A) \_\_\_\_\_ consumer at that, since economic and social history lagged behind political history as an area of research. Simple charts and graphs were not difficult to interpret, and their visual conventions became part of what any ordinary reader would be expected to follow. As statistical analysis became more sophisticated, the visualizations that resulted became more and more (B) \_\_\_\_\_ to the argument. In some cases, the visualization made interpretation possible. These success stories demonstrated the worth of statistical analysis and visualization. Perhaps the most notable example is John Snow's map of the incidence of cholera in an 1854 London outbreak, which helped plot the source of the outbreak at a single water pump in the neighborhood. Snow's cholera map showed that visualizations could serve as both narrative and analysis. Authors began to (C) \_\_\_\_\_ with ways of using visual clues to tell complex stories about events, increasing the amount of information that could be conveyed in a small space and thereby overcoming the limitations of two dimensions in print.

- | (A)              | (B)            | (C)            |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| ① reluctant      | trivial        | describe       |
| ② sparing        | peripheral     | experiment     |
| ③ modest         | related        | observe        |
| ④ <b>limited</b> | <b>central</b> | <b>explore</b> |
| ⑤ generous       | essential      | develop        |

25년 9월 모고

19. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 어색한 것만을 있는 대로 고른 것은? [20번]

"Tactics" is a term ①drawn from military usage. Strategies are plans of action ②directing a military force when attacking another, and tactics are responses to conditions on the ground. In this vein, time is imposed on us by our cultures, by the technologies that have regimented time down to the nanosecond, and by its own finite nature and the fact ③which we're going to live only so long. In response, we must develop tactics for dealing with time and waiting. These aren't tactics ④to eliminate waiting; instead, these are tactics for teaching us how to learn from the seams. These tactics have the potential to reorient us in profound ways, ⑤transforming our perspectives on our wait times. Such renewed perspectives transform waiting from a burden to a springboard toward things ⑥likes creativity, social critique, or reflection on our inner state and the state of our relationships.

- ① ㉠, ㉡, ㉣      ② ㉡, ㉢, ㉤  
 ③ ㉢, ㉥      ④ ㉣, ㉤  
 ⑤ ㉠, ㉢, ㉤

20. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [21번]

Mirror neurons are the hardware of empathy, and so what would make more sense than to look and see which animals possess these cells? And this is exactly where modern research now stands: all researchers know so far is that apes possess mirror neurons. We still need to test to see which other species are like us in this respect. Scientists often publicly speculate that we can probably expect surprises here, too. They assume that all animals that live in herds or large groups possess similar brain mechanisms, because social units function only if individuals can see things from the perspective of others in the group and feel what they are feeling. I can see a goldfish waving its fin at us. As an animal that travels around in a tightly-knit group, it's on board with this idea — or at least swimming alongside the boat.

- ① The Evolutionary Roots of Human Technology  
 ② Empathy and Its Neural Basis in Social Species  
 ③ How Brain Mechanisms Control Memory Capacity  
 ④ Goldfish and Apes: Unexpected Leaders of Neuroscience  
 ⑤ Comparing the Limits of Human and Animal Empathy

정답: ② 해설: 제목은 '사회성 종에서의 공감과 그 신경학적 토대'가 핵심이므로 ②가 가장 포괄적·정확합니다. ①·③은 주제가 다르고, ④·⑤는 과장·비교 구도로 핵심을 흐립니다.

21. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 [the numbers don't add up]이 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [23번]

It's conceivable that in a world where solar panels are incredibly expensive and there's an extreme collapse in the cost of launching objects to space, you might want to maximize your energy per panel by putting them above the atmosphere. But panels are cheap, and even if we assume pretty steep drops in the cost of space launch, [the numbers don't add up]. This becomes especially clear when you start to think about maintenance. Try to imagine acres upon acres of glass panels in space, regularly hit by intense radiation and bits of space debris while enduring the extreme heat of constant sunlight. They'll have to be repaired and cared for either by astronauts or an army of advanced robots.

- ① solar panels in space can be cleaned more easily than those on Earth
- ② the costs of maintaining space solar panels outweigh their potential benefits
- ③ launching solar panels into space is the most efficient way to produce energy
- ④ the only challenge for space-based solar power is the initial launch expense
- ⑤ future technology will soon make space-based solar power the cheapest option

② 해설: [the numbers don't add up]은 비용과 이익을 계산해 보았을 때 수치가 맞지 않는다는 뜻이므로, 유지·보수 비용이 잠재적 이익보다 크다는 의미의 ②가 가장 잘 대응됩니다. 관용 표현 해석 문제에서는 바로 앞뒤 문장에서 언급되는 경제적 결과나 상황 평가를 기반으로 계산이나 논리상 균형이 맞지 않는다는 함의를 읽어내는 것이 중요합니다.

22. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [24번]

We create and mindlessly adopt sharp distinctions, and those distinctions change lives far more dramatically than marginal differences ever do. Indeed, all differences are arbitrary, but \_\_\_\_\_ . And it can be severely damaging. I call this resulting damage "the borderline effect." The examples are endless. Someone's IQ is 69 and someone else's is 70 - but only the score of 70 is deemed to be within the range of normal. We don't have to be statisticians to know there is not a meaningful difference between 69 and 70.

- ① making rigid distinctions between categories obscures their arbitrary nature
- ② carefully separating individuals into categories reveals their objective qualities
- ③ drawing strict lines between groups ensures fairness and accuracy in judgment
- ④ recognizing even small differences highlights their true and essential meaning
- ⑤ emphasizing marginal differences clarifies why categorical thinking is necessary in statistics

23. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [39번]

Paper's mechanical properties lend themselves to folding and bending. The cellulose fibers of which it is made can be partially snapped in the area of maximum bend, allowing a permanent crease to form, while sufficient fibers remain undamaged for the material not to crack and fall apart. Indeed, in this state it pretty much maintains its ability to resist being pulled apart, but it can also be torn easily and accurately along the crease if a point of weakness — a small, initial tear — is opened up. \_\_\_\_\_ — hence the art of origami. There are very few materials as good: metal foils can hold a crease, but control of the crease is somewhat more difficult. Plastic sheeting doesn't tend to hold a crease at all, unless it is very soft, in which case it lacks the rigidity required of a good wrapping material.

- ① Paper is almost identical to metals and plastics in lacking both stiffness and flexibility
- ② This property shows why paper seldom holds a crease and so it is suited for wrapping and folding
- ③ The partial snapping of fibers proves that metals and plastics are more useful than paper for folding
- ④ Paper lacks both the strength to hold together and the ability to tear predictably, which makes it suitable for folding
- ⑤ This balance of strength and weakness enables paper to take various shapes by making creases and turning them into shapes

24. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 단어 중 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은? [40번]

The study does show that a mother cat has her own individual odour that must be consistent enough despite changes in her reproductive state over time for her kittens to remember her scent ten months after ①they last saw or smelled her. Mother cats can tell which kittens belong to them, too - when litters are mixed up ②they use their kittens' scent to distinguish them from offspring of other mothers. Despite this, when faced with a selection of kittens who have wandered from the nest, her own and others that aren't hers, a mother cat doesn't appear to favour her own offspring when retrieving them. The reason for this is uncertain, although distress vocalizations from kittens that are lost from ③their nest are known to be very powerful. Thus, it may just be hard for the mother to resist retrieving them, regardless of whether ④they are hers. In the wild, a squeaking kitten out in the open is likely to attract predators, which is bad news for any other kittens around it. A rapid rescue of any crying kitten would be a good strategy to prevent ⑤they from drawing unwanted attention.

- ① a                      ② b                      ③ c                      ④ d                      ⑤ e
- ② 해설: ⑥의 they는 '어미 고양이들'을 가리키고, 나머지 ①③④⑤는 '새끼 고양이들'을 가리킵니다.

25. 다음 지문 [A]와 [B]를 읽고, 지문[A]에 대한 지문 [B]에 대한 주장이다. 주장[B]에 대해 [B]지문에서 어휘의 쓰임이 적절하지 **않는** 것을 고르시오. (25년 9월 22번)

[A]

The future of work depends on two forces: a harmful substituting force and a helpful complementing one. Many tales have a hero and a villain fighting each other for dominance, but in our story, technology plays both roles at once, displacing workers while simultaneously raising the demand for their efforts elsewhere in the economy. This interaction helps explain why past worries about automation were misplaced: our ancestors had predicted the wrong winner in that fight, underestimating quite how powerful the complementing force would prove to be or simply ignoring that factor altogether. It also helps to explain why economists have traditionally been dismissive of the idea of technological unemployment: there appeared to be firm limits to the substituting force, leaving lots of tasks that could not be performed by machines, and a growing demand for human beings to do them instead.

[B]

Contrary to the belief that technology ultimately creates more opportunities than it destroys, some argue that the future of work is increasingly dominated by a powerful substituting force with only limited complementing effects. In this view, technology acts ① less as a hero and more as a rival, steadily replacing human labor ② without generating enough new forms of employment to offset those losses. Rather than misjudging automation in the past, earlier concerns about technological unemployment may have ③ underestimated how rapidly machines would acquire capabilities once thought uniquely human. Economists who dismissed such fears often assumed that there would always remain tasks beyond the reach of automation and a persistent demand for human workers. However, advances in artificial intelligence challenge these assumptions by ④ shrinking the range of exclusively human tasks and ⑤ longing for the need for labor across many sectors of the economy.

⑤ reducing the need for labor across many sectors of the economy.