

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 2개 고르시오. [21-1]

Perhaps nothing has revolutionized the study of human-environment interactions more than the development of spatially explicit methods for collecting and analyzing data. Just a few decades ago, most natural and social scientists collected their data without precise spatial referents. References were made to watersheds, to communities, to villages, to cities, to proximity to rivers, and so on. In some cases (in anthropology mostly), there was even the custom of changing the name of the community and even its location, “to protect the informants.” While confidentiality remains an important concern when working with human subjects, the extreme to which this was done was largely unjustified. Everyone knew more or less where these studied communities were, and anyone interested could have found out. Be that as it may, there was very little interest, except in geography, to precisely locate a study area on a map with coordinates. Geography persisted, and finally convinced the rest of us, that place was fundamentally important to understand human-environment dynamics.

* watershed: (강의) 유역 ** proximity: 근처, 근접 *** coordinate: 좌표

- ① renaming and relocating communities to protect anthropological informants
- ② the shift toward spatially explicit data methods highlighting the importance of place
- ③ growing need to protect research subjects by hiding their location
- ④ significance of correct spatial information in human-environment studies
- ⑤ the rise of big data technologies transforming every branch of modern science

다음 글을 아래와 같이 요약할 때, 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 알맞게 연결된 것은? [21-2]

The idea that our senses may be deceiving us was taken up by the French philosopher and mathematician René Descartes. He realized that sometimes our senses give us a false impression—a straight stick in a glass of water appears to be bent, for example. And if we know that they can be unreliable, it would be wrong to trust them completely—everything that we experience with our senses might be false. It might even be that we are asleep, and that the world we are experiencing is no more than a dream, or that God or some mischievous power is making us believe things that are not really true. If that is the case, though, we can never know anything for sure. But Descartes then showed that there was one thing he could be sure of: In order to be deceived, he must exist, and exist as a thing that thinks. So, although his senses could not be trusted, he could be sure he existed as something that was capable of thinking and reasoning.

* mischievous: 장난기 많은



Descartes concluded that while sensory information is fundamentally (A) _____, the very capacity for cognitive activity serves as (B) _____ evidence of one's own existence.

- | (A) | (B) |
|--------------|--------------|
| ① unreliable | questionable |
| ② credible | definitive |
| ③ inaccurate | ambiguous |
| ④ authentic | conclusive |
| ⑤ flawed | undeniable |

다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오 [21-3]

Hunters in the Ache tribe, living in the Paraguayan jungle, have a lot of ups and downs in their success at the hunt. Some days they bring home much more food than they could possibly eat; other days they come home empty-handed. If a man caught a wild pig and hoarded it for himself and his family, much of it would go to waste (there are no deep-freeze refrigerators in the Paraguayan jungle). During unlucky periods, individual hunters and their families would starve. Instead of living by a philosophy of “rugged individualism,” however, hunters who have a lucky day share their meat with other families. And they don’t just share a little; they share a lot—fully 90%. In exchange for this generosity, their neighbors share with them on days when the luck runs the other way. By exchanging resources, particularly those that are unpredictable and uncertain (like meat from the hunt, as opposed to vegetable crops), the group provides a mutual insurance policy against starvation.

* rugged individualism: 단호한 개인주의 ** hoard: 비축하다

① Hunting success among Ache men varies widely, producing occasional surpluses as well as days without food

② Meat sharing among Ache hunters typically involves small portions, with most of the catch reserved for the hunter’s own household

③ Lack of refrigeration makes hoarding a wild pig inefficient because much of the meat would spoil before consumption

④ Reciprocal exchange of meat across households functions as a collective insurance system against starvation during unlucky periods

⑤ Unpredictable resources such as hunted meat are more suitable for sharing arrangements than relatively stable vegetable crops

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [22-1]

Connectivity, the capacity of a landscape to ① facilitate movement by any given species across the landscape, is of increasing concern for conservation biologists. As the connectivity of a landscape increases from the human perspective (generally through increases in road networks), connectivity decreases for many other species. Although we may see many species of animals moving across human landscapes (e.g. deer, wolves, and turtles crossing roads or wandering through our backyards), landscapes substantially ② transformed for human use act as ③ obstacles to movement of both animal and plant species. In some cases, these barriers are incomplete—many turtles die on roads, but some make it across. In other cases, passage is essentially impossible—cities along landscape corridors such as river valleys can effectively ④ reinforce genetic exchange between previously connected plant and animal populations; dams can permanently ⑤ halt spawning of fish by blocking travel to their breeding grounds. Thus, lack of connectivity can decrease the conservation value of remaining habitat below what its mapped area might suggest, increasing the impact of fragmentation.

* corridor: 회랑 지대(주요 도로나 강을 따라 나 있는 좁고 긴 땅) ** spawning: 산란 *** fragmentation: 파편화

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [22-2]

By enhancing energy efficiency and putting waste products to use, biopower helps move utilities and industries in a sustainable direction. The U.S. forest products industry now obtains half its energy by combusting woody waste and liquid waste from pulp mill processing. Biopower helps alleviate climate change as well by reducing carbon dioxide emissions, and capturing landfill gas reduces emissions of methane, a potent greenhouse gas. Biopower also benefits human health as it cuts down on pollution: by replacing coal in co-firing and direct combustion, biopower reduces emissions of sulfur dioxide because plant matter, unlike coal, contains no appreciable sulfur content. In addition, biomass resources tend to be geographically spread out, so using them can help support rural economies and reduce many nations' dependence on imported fuels.

* combust: 연소시키다 ** alleviate: 완화하다 *** sulfur dioxide: 이산화황

- ① Burning Woody Waste: How One Industry Powers Itself
- ② Biopower's Benefits: Cleaner Energy from Biomass and Waste
- ③ Cutting Sulfur Dioxide: A Single Advantage of Plant Fuel
- ④ Why Coal Remains the Best Choice for Utilities
- ⑤ Renewable Energy: Comparing Every Technology and Its Cost

밑줄 친 (A) create a mosaic of habitats 가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [22-3]

One example of human interventions modifying the character of savannas is through their effects on savanna-dwelling mammals such as elephants. They are what is known as a 'keystone species' because they have a strong effect on many aspects of the environment in which they live. They diversify the ecosystems which they occupy and (A) create a mosaic of habitats by browsing, trampling, and knocking over bushes and trees. They also spread seeds through their eating and defecating habits and maintain or create water holes by wallowing. All these roles are beneficial to other species. Conversely, where human interference prevents elephants from moving freely within their habitats and leads to their numbers exceeding the carrying capacity of the savanna, their effect can be environmentally disastrous. Equally, if humans reduce elephant numbers in a particular piece of savanna, the savanna may become less diverse and less open, and its water holes may fill with mud. This will be harmful to other species.

* trample: 짓밟다 ** defecate: 배설하다 *** wallow: 뒹굴다

- ① maintaining a static and uniform state of the ecosystem to prevent any structural changes
- ② converting the savanna into a homogenous landscape dominated by a single vegetation type
- ③ causing irreversible environmental damage that diminishes the available niches for other species
- ④ generating a patchwork of varied environmental conditions that support high biodiversity
- ⑤ establishing a standardized system of resources to ensure equal competition among all species

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [23-1]

There is one important thing to note about momentum. Since motion is relative, only relative velocities are relevant. In fact, when you think about it, all velocities are relative. Thus, on the surface of the earth, we always reckon velocity with respect to the ground—the velocity of the earth itself does not matter. There is a true story of a French pilot in World War II who stretched his hand out of his small airplane window and caught a bullet. How is this possible? The velocity of the bullet must have been about the same as the velocity of his plane. This can happen, because a bullet slows down to such a velocity toward the end of its flight path due to the action of air drag. Since only relative velocity matters, the momentum of the bullet was negligible as far as the pilot was concerned. Thus, he would have had little problem in catching the bullet.

* momentum: 운동량(물체의 질량과 속도의 곱으로 나타내는 물리량) ** velocity: 속도 *** reckon: 생각하다

- ① the story of a pilot catching a bullet in flight
- ② projectile slowing due to air drag near the end of flight
- ③ the idea that absolute speed determines momentum regardless of reference frames
- ④ the importance of relative velocity in understanding momentum and motion
- ⑤ the science behind every major technology used in World War II aviation

다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 모두 고르시오 [23-2]

Hipparchus of Nicaea was the most important astronomer of the Hellenistic Age after Aristarchus of Samos. Unlike Aristarchus, Hipparchus believed in the geocentric universe of Aristotle. A noted mathematician, Hipparchus gauged the movement of the sun and the moon using an astronomical model devised by Apollonius of Perga. Hipparchus worked at Alexandria and Rhodes; at the latter city, he created a kind of astronomical research center in which he cataloged the stars according to brightness. He produced a star chart of about 850 stars, tracking their movements and relative brightness. Hipparchus made more accurate measurements than Aristarchus did of the distance of the moon and sun from the earth. To account for the orbit of the sun around the earth he developed the idea of the eccentric, which Ptolemy of Alexandria would expand upon.

* geocentric: 지구 중심적인 ** gauge: 측정하다 *** eccentric: 이심원(중심이 지구에서 벗어난 위치에 있는 원 궤도)

- ① Hipparchus, one of the leading astronomers of the Hellenistic era, embraced Aristotle's Earth-centered model instead of Aristarchus of Samos's Sun-centered theory.
- ② Drawing on a model developed by Apollonius of Perga, Hipparchus calculated the movements of the Sun and Moon during his work in Alexandria and Rhodes.
- ③ Rather than concentrating solely on planetary models, Hipparchus compiled a systematic catalog of stars that included their brightness.
- ④ A catalog containing about 850 stars was produced, arranging them by apparent brightness and recording their positions and motions.
- ⑤ The idea of the eccentric was introduced to account for the Sun's motion around Earth by Ptolemy and was later further developed by Hipparchus.

다음 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?
[23-3]

Living things are not confined to the familiar temperate realm of land, water, and sunlight (A) [inhabiting / inhabited] by plants and plant-eating animals. They can be found in the darkest depths of the ocean, in hot volcanic mud, in pools beneath the frozen surface of the Antarctic, and buried kilometers deep in the Earth's crust. The creatures that live in these extreme environments are generally unfamiliar, not only because they are inaccessible, but also because they are mostly microscopic. In more homely habitats, too, most organisms are too small for us to see without special equipment: they tend to go unnoticed, (B) [if / unless] they don't cause a disease or rot the timbers of our houses. Yet microorganisms make up most of the total mass of living matter on our planet. Only recently, through new methods of molecular analysis and specifically through the analysis of DNA sequences, (C) [we have begun / have we begun] to get a picture of life on Earth that is not grossly distorted by our biased perspective as large animals living on dry land.

* temperate: 온대의 ** Earth's crust: 지각 ***
microscopic: 극히 작은

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|--------------|--------|---------------|
| ① inhabiting | unless | we have begun |
| ② inhabiting | if | have we begun |
| ③ inhabited | unless | we have begun |
| ④ inhabited | if | have we begun |
| ⑤ inhabited | unless | have we begun |

다음 지문에서 어법상 틀린 것을 모두 고르시오. [24-1]

Today's cultural tourist is just as likely to be in search of 'popular', 'everyday' or 'street' culture as they are likely to visit a heritage site or a museum. ① The museum seems to have lost its dominant role as a factory of meaning in (post)modern society. so cultural tourists have gone in search of meaning elsewhere. The predominant direction of expansion has been into 'everyday life'. ② Cultural tourism is as many based on experiencing as it is on seeing; therefore, ③ Raymond Williams' definitions of culture as a whole way of life as well as the arts and learning is particularly relevant here. Past definitions of cultural tourism have placed too much emphasis on cultural tourism as a form of arts or heritage tourism in its narrowest sense; for example, visiting museums, monuments, galleries and theatres. ④ Cultural tourists are also interested in the more experiential aspects of culture. In an international context, particularly in the context of indigenous or ethnic tourism, ⑤ the way of life of a people can be a central focus, where the traveller is motivated primarily by first-hand, authentic or intimate contact with people who ethnic or cultural background is different from their own.

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? [24-2]

Similarly, at least 13 million Americans belong to virtual football leagues in which participants select players from different professional teams; at the end of the season, the participant whose virtual team has amassed the most points, defined by each virtual league differently, wins the jackpot.

Although many U.S. Americans consider mathematics boring and tedious, all forms of standardized rankings involve figures and numbers. ① When ranking quarterbacks, for instance, the NFL (National Football League) standardizes the ranking process by defining different numerical categories that cover all aspects of the position. ② Each quarterback has certain numbers and figures, ranging from "percentage of pass completions" to "interceptions over touchdowns" to "number of yards passed per game". ③ The quarterback's livelihood depends on those numbers. ④ To negotiate a raise, a quarterback has to improve his numbers, and when a quarterback is benched, it is often due to unsatisfactory numbers. ⑤ Such leagues even have a draft at the beginning of the season.

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [25-1]

Teaching reflects what society itself demands: it necessitates that disorder—of students and teachers alike, of mind, behavior, and environment—yield to its opposite. Effective teaching requires that, failing their own self-imposed order, students experience the imposition of some outer order so that inner order may develop. This means in practice, for instance, that the goals of classes and courses be clearly set, that they be explained and justified, that the manner of achieving them be clear, that the presentation of materials conducive to reaching them be appropriate, and that all activities be directed somehow to their attainment. It means, too, that students take up their own obligation to maintain the conditions under which learning occurs: quiet in their classrooms, respect for and courtesy toward others, civility of language and behavior, and the like. Above all, it implies _____

_____. That is, good teaching requires that teachers and students subject themselves to external and internal control so that learning can take place.

* conducive: 도움이 되는 ** perseverance: 인내

- ① spontaneous intellectual explorations guided solely by students' momentary interests
- ② flexible curricula intended to minimize the psychological pressure of evaluation
- ③ a harmonious classroom atmosphere where academic rigor is strictly avoided
- ④ goal-directed academic efforts sustained by persistence and systematic methods
- ⑤ the complete elimination of external interventions to foster independent thinking

다음 주어진 글에 이어질 순서로 알맞은 것은? [25-2]

When we lecture, scold, yell, or criticize, when we say something positive but in a sarcastic tone, or when we try to make our kids feel guilty, it activates their amygdala, triggering their stress response and putting them into a defensive, rigid, reactive state.

(A) Conversely, positive words like yes, love, and peace activate systems in the prefrontal cortex that are related to emotional regulation. The problem is that negative words like no and don't have a more powerful effect on kids than positive words.

(B) Even more basic, when we say no or don't, it releases stress chemicals in our kids' brains (and in ours) that are associated with fear and anger. Functional brain imaging research has shown that even seeing the word no on a screen for less than a second while you're lying in an MRI scanner will cause your brain to suddenly release dozens of stress-producing hormones and neurotransmitters.

(C) For this reason, the researchers Suniya Luthar and John Gottman say that "bad is stronger than good" when it comes to communicating with children and teens.

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

다음 지문에서 밑줄 친 부분 중 그 성격이 다른 하나는?

[25-2]

The experiences of learning to ① ride a bicycle or drive a car illustrate well how the "what" and "how" systems—those involved in object identification and practical action—might interact during development. When we learn to drive a car, we go through a first stage where each required action and sequence of actions—such as looking in the mirror, signaling with the blinker, pressing the clutch prior to shifting into gear, and so forth—are explicitly thought of and double-checked while monitoring our situation in the environment. Once learned and after a few hours of practice, the required actions for driving become second nature, transferable to almost any vehicle and performed ② without explicit thinking. Information appears to be perceived directly; the affordances of the road, the car, and the traffic ③ implicitly detected. Actually, this sort of automatization of conscious learning can be jeopardized by ④ the return of explicit awareness. If you start to think too much about your driving, you actually increase your chances of having an accident. People in sport competitions confirm that self-consciousness is one's worst enemy: tennis, golf, or billiard players commonly report that they lose ⑤ their "touch" by thinking too much about their moves.

다음 지문에서 밑줄 친 부분 중 그 성격이 **다른** 하나는?
[26-1]

In the context of a studio visit, the viewer might notice several clipped newspaper articles pinned to the wall, a wax-coated hotplate, walls with paint marks, resin-drizzled floors and several sculptures barely visible through their plastic wrap. ① Such real-world clues offer the visitor a foothold onto the artist's oeuvre. The studio visitor imagines that the artist is currently a painter, who applies wax and resin and finds inspiration in ② particular articles. Similarly, guests experiencing artworks in some homes notice art positioned next to furnishings, family photographs displayed on the piano and coffee-table books stacked to demonstrate preferences. Together, these components affect particular experiences. Within the artist's studio or collector's home, residue from studio activities or the collector's ③ personal belongings help to connect the artworks to the world. By contrast, artworks displayed in exhibitions feel comparatively isolated, practically clipped from the world where they originated. This could explain why aestheticians tend to ④ treat artworks as singletons, rather than as ⑤ members of some set.

다음 주어진 글에 이어질 순서로 알맞은 것은? [26-2]

Linguists typically distinguish between signals that are communicative and those that are informative, depending on whether the information is conveyed intentionally or not. For example, a deliberate wink is distinguished from an involuntary blink by the communicative intention that lies behind it.

(A) However, for someone from a cultural group where that convention does not exist, such behaviour would be unintentional and hence would not be communicative.

(B) In other words, a given piece of behaviour may be communicative to some of the participants and only informative to others.

(C) Yet in intercultural interaction, information conveyed unintentionally may actually be interpreted as intentional; for instance, in some cultures, showing the soles of one's shoes can communicate an insult and when somebody does that, it is typically assumed to have communicative intent.

* sole: (신발) 밑창

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

밑줄 친 (A) “uniquely engages the psychological processes needed to gain access to characters' subjective experiences.” 가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [26-3]

Through stories we can explore the human condition and see how other people think. This can affirm our own beliefs and perceptions, but it also challenges them. Regardless of the language, there is something universal about what occurs in the brain at the point when we are processing narratives, triggering better self-awareness and empathy for others. Psychologists scanned people listening to narratives in English, Farsi, and Mandarin, and found the same patterns of brain activation when people found meaning in the stories. Other studies find that reading fiction significantly increases empathy toward others, including people of a different race or religion. And the more absorbed in a story a reader is, the more empathetically they behave in real life. For instance, if the researcher “accidentally” dropped his pens, those participants who had previously reported being “highly absorbed” in the story were about twice as likely to help pick up the pens. Another study concluded that literary fiction (A) “uniquely engages the psychological processes needed to gain access to characters' subjective experiences.” That is to say, if you read novels, you can probably read emotions, vital skills for forming cooperative societies.

* affirm: 확인하다 ** empathy: 공감 *** Farsi: 페르시아어

- ① focusing on the external plot and historical facts rather than the emotional context
② improving linguistic skills necessary for translating complex literary narratives
③ restricting the scope of empathy to individuals with similar cultural backgrounds
④ activating the mental capacity to perceive and understand the inner world of others
⑤ reinforcing one's own beliefs without being challenged by the perspectives of others

다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 모두 고르시오 [27-1]

Over the past twenty years, with the arrival of digital politics, social and political protest movements have changed and become ever more prominent through what the sociologist Manuel Castells has called Networks of Outrage and Hope. We now have a swirling world of 'online activism', digital rebellion, information politics and People's Platforms. Smartphones and social networking now provide a more fluid, leaderless, participatory activism that arises more spontaneously. The early examples like the Occupy Movement (2011), the Arab Spring in Egypt (2010), the Umbrella Movement in Hong Kong (2014, 2019), the Gezi Park Movement in Turkey (2013), and the Pussy Riots in Russia (2011) galvanized large numbers of people and attracted world attention. While some suggest that these new politics are enhancing democracy, others maintain that they do not really challenge the dominant power groups. Looking back, most of them have proved unsuccessful, clamped down upon by the state. There seems a limit to the power of new social movements.

* swirling: 소용돌이치는 ** galvanize: (충격을 주어) 행동에 나서게 하다 *** clamp down upon: ~을 진압하다

① Digital politics has enabled more fluid and leaderless activism, with smartphones and social networking fostering participatory movements that arise involuntarily

② Several prominent movements in the 2010s gained global attention, including Occupy, the Arab Spring in Egypt, and protests in Hong Kong and Turkey

③ Debate persists over whether online-enabled movements strengthen democracy or fail to challenge dominant power groups in meaningful ways

④ Historical review shows that most digital protest movements achieved lasting success, largely escaping state repression and consolidating major reforms

⑤ Many recent movements were eventually suppressed by governments, suggesting limits to the power of new social movements despite their visibility

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? [27-2]

In response, urban planning evolved, placing emphasis on roads and highways to accommodate increased travel.

The advent of automobiles drastically altered urban landscapes by enabling the growth of suburbs. (①) Cars provided individuals the ability to live farther from city centers, where land was cheaper and more abundant. (②) This expansion created the modern suburb, characterized by residential zones separate from commercial and industrial areas, promoting a shift from high-density urban living to the spacious suburbs. (③) The flexibility cars offered meant people could commute daily, uniting work, leisure, and homelife in new ways. (④) This decentralization led to altered living patterns, encouraging families to seek homes in quieter, suburban environments while maintaining access to urban job markets. (⑤) The sprawling growth fueled demands for expanded infrastructure and services in these areas, bringing in new economic opportunities. Cars were instrumental in shaping this living model by significantly detaching home locations from places of employment and recreation.

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? (보너스-문제 중요) [27-1]

While some suggest that these new politics are enhancing democracy, others maintain that they do not really challenge the dominant power groups.

Over the past twenty years, with the arrival of digital politics, social and political protest movements have changed and become ever more prominent through what the sociologist Manuel Castells has called Networks of Outrage and Hope. (①) We now have a swirling world of 'online activism', digital rebellion, information politics and People's Platforms. (②) Smartphones and social networking now provide a more fluid, leaderless, participatory activism that arises more spontaneously. (③) The early examples like the Occupy Movement (2011), the Arab Spring in Egypt (2010), the Umbrella Movement in Hong Kong (2014, 2019), the Gezi Park Movement in Turkey (2013), and the Pussy Riots in Russia (2011) galvanized large numbers of people and attracted world attention. (④) Looking back, most of them have proved unsuccessful, clamped down upon by the state. (⑤) There seems a limit to the power of new social movements.

다음 글을 아래와 같이 요약할 때, 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 알맞게 연결된 것은? [28-1]

People like pictures of the savanna, even if they have never been there. In one study, people of different ages (8, 11, 15, 18, 35, and over 70 years) looked at images of tropical forests, deciduous forests, coniferous forests, deserts, and the East African savanna. Eight-year-old children said that they would like to live in or visit the savanna more than any other environment. After the age of 15, people also liked deciduous and coniferous forests. Since none of these people had visited savannas, the implication is that this preference was programmed into their brains. This programmed preference is called "the savanna hypothesis." As people get older, this preference gets modified by where they have lived. Synek and Grammer, researchers in evolutionary psychology, confirmed these findings in a different study. They showed that young children in Austria prefer landscapes thinly dotted with trees and with low mountains, scenes that resemble the savanna. After puberty, their preferences shifted to areas with denser trees and higher mountains, again, presumably, because of more experience with these terrains.

* deciduous: 낙엽성의 ** coniferous: 침엽수의 *** terrain: 환경, 지형



Research suggests that humans possess an (A) ----- affinity for savanna-like landscapes during early development, which is subsequently (B) ----- by accumulated environmental experiences as they age.

- | (A) | (B) |
|--------------|-----------|
| ① programmed | preserved |
| ② inherent | adjusted |
| ③ acquired | shifted |
| ④ innate | sustained |
| ⑤ cultivated | modified |

밑줄 친 (A) "transparent" 가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [28-2]

Dreamers find it difficult to determine whether a memory is from a dream or some other source after time has passed, known as "source monitoring." It is difficult to distinguish between memories of real dreams and made-up ones, imagination or stories someone else told us. Although dreams are usually more vivid than imagination, the cognitive operations that generate imagining are also remembered. Remembering that you intentionally thought of an image helps distinguish it from a perception that you did not intentionally generate. Dream generation, in contrast, is (A) "transparent" in that we don't experience the generation process, making it more difficult to source monitor.

- ① offering distinct mental cues that make it easier to determine where an experience came from
- ② not leaving behind an awareness of the thought processes used to form a memory
- ③ standing out clearly from actual experiences because they seem extremely unrealistic
- ④ looking highly lifelike and therefore seldom being mistaken for imagined events
- ⑤ gradually becoming less important because they are not associated with strong emotions

다음 지문에서 주어진 문장의 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오. [28-3]

In contrast, people will typically show the precise opposite pattern for their successes and will interpret those events as being of outsize importance.

Much research in social psychology has documented some of the key strategies that people rely upon in defending the belief I am good. For example, when people perform poorly at something, they tend to trivialize their failures. ① This trivialization disarms those failures and prevents them from overwriting their life stories. Imagine, say, that someone fails a calculus test. ② A common defensive response is to conclude that this test was just not that important to them. ③ They may say to themselves, "Who cares about calculus anyway. I'm not going to become a mathematician." ④ So if someone aces a calculus test, they may think to themselves about how crucial calculus is for their future career success and how it's key to getting into graduate school or getting a highly desired job as an engineer or a financial analyst. ⑤ By titrating how importantly people view their successes and failures, they can shape their emotional reactions to these events in a way that enables them to tell a more convincing story that I am good

다음 지문 [A] [B]를 읽고, 지문 [B]에서 밑줄 친 어휘의 쓰임이 잘못된 것을 고르시오. [29-1]

[A]

Along with the mistaken notion that the law resides in the books goes the equally mistaken idea that law is secret, or at least inaccessible to the ordinary person. To understand and apply the law at the advanced, technical level that lawyers do requires professional knowledge, but to understand the basic substance of the law does not. Law reflects life. The principles and issues embodied in the law are not different from those that we experience in other aspects of our lives. Contract law, for example, is a commentary on the way people make, interpret, keep, and break their promises in commercial and noncommercial settings. Few nonlawyers can describe the objective theory of contract formation or the Statute of Frauds, but they have thought a lot about contracts and promises. If you cross your fingers when you make a promise, does it mean that the promise doesn't count?

[B]

① Ordinary people use the law in their daily lives even without the help of lawyers. For example, they rely on legal rules when signing rental agreements, buying products, using online services, applying for jobs, paying taxes, driving on public roads, or resolving small disputes with neighbors and businesses. ② Consumers often exercise their legal rights by requesting refunds for defective products, filing complaints against unfair treatment, or seeking compensation for damages. Workers may use labor laws to understand their rights regarding wages, working hours, and workplace safety, while tenants and landlords follow housing regulations to protect their interests. People also use the law when making wills, registering property, obtaining licenses, or following rules designed to ensure public safety and order. Although lawyers can provide professional assistance in complex situations, ③ many legal matters are handled directly by people holding law expertise who read regulations, complete official forms, and communicate with government agencies on their own. In this way, ④ the law is not limited to courtrooms or legal professionals; ⑤ it serves as a practical tool that ordinary people regularly use to make decisions, protect their rights, fulfill their responsibilities, and navigate everyday life.

다음 글의 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은? [29-2]

Along with the mistaken notion that the law resides in the books goes the equally mistaken idea that law is secret, or at least inaccessible to the ordinary person. To understand and apply the law at the advanced, technical level that lawyers do requires professional knowledge, but to understand the basic substance of the law does not. Law reflects life. ① The principles and issues embodied in the law are not different from those that we experience in other aspects of our lives. ② Contract law, for example, is a commentary on the way people make, interpret, keep, and break their promises in commercial and noncommercial settings. ③ Because contract disputes can make good television, some people learn the word contract from dramatic shows rather than from thinking about the promises they make in daily life. ④ Few nonlawyers can describe the objective theory of contract formation or the Statute of Frauds, but they have thought a lot about contracts and promises. ⑤ If you cross your fingers when you make a promise, does it mean that the promise doesn't count? If your newly purchased television doesn't work, can you return it to the store? And so on.

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [29-3]

What deeply affected so many Black communities globally was not only that they could not metaphorically breathe because of the oppressive forms and limits of white supremacy, but also that so many Black communities literally cannot breathe because of environmental racism. Similarly to Black communities in the UK, Black Americans are also more likely to live near landfills, industrial plants and fossil-fuel infrastructure. The process by which _____ is called redlining. This process means that fossil-fuelled power plants and hazardous-waste facilities are disproportionately and deliberately situated in Black or ethnic-minority neighbourhoods. As a result of this, Black Americans are three times more likely to die from exposure to air pollutants than their white counterparts.

- ① minority groups voluntarily relocate to highly industrialized urban zones
- ② the government implements strict environmental regulations across all communities
- ③ sustainable energy sources are prioritized in underdeveloped rural areas
- ④ local residents actively participate in the urban planning of their districts
- ⑤ such toxic facilities are systematically concentrated within marginalized racial neighborhoods

밑줄 친 (A) Individuals are subject to inherent cognitive limitations 가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

[30-2]

Dietary behaviors are, in large part, the consequence of automatic responses to a particular situation with food, many of which lead to increased caloric consumption and poor dietary choices. **(A) Individuals are subject to inherent cognitive limitations** and mostly lack the capacity to consistently recognize, ignore, or resist contextual cues that encourage eating. Take, for example, going to the movies. For many, a night at the movies also means sharing popcorn, candy, and soda. People often cannot resist this learned indulgence and are encouraged by the environment to eat a particular food. Another example is eating potato chips or peanuts that have been set out during a friendly card game or conversation with others. Individuals often consume snacks not because they are hungry, but because they are prompted by the social environment, which encourages them to eat. Similarly, grocery stores and restaurants have discovered the profits in suggestive selling, a sales technique where the customer is encouraged to make an additional purchase by taking advantage of a two-for-one sale or special discount. Grocery stores often use placement of items to encourage impulse buying.

* indulgence: 탐닉

- ① Human self-regulation is naturally susceptible to external environmental triggers that prompt eating.
- ② Rational decisions about food intake are primarily based on internal physical hunger signals.
- ③ Cognitive abilities allow individuals to easily overcome habitual indulgence in social settings.
- ④ Learned habits from childhood have minimal impact on the way people consume food in adulthood.
- ⑤ Social environments provide sufficient information for people to avoid impulsive food consumption.

다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오 [18-1]

There are estimated to be more than 160,000 farms spread across Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland combined. On all of those farms, you will find barns, and in some of those barns, you might be fortunate enough to stumble across a classic tractor like the Massey Ferguson 35. Production of the Massey Ferguson 35 in the UK and the USA stopped in 1964. If you were to strike up a conversation with a farmer who still owns one, she might well give the chassis of her Massey Ferguson 35 an affectionate tap and nostalgically remark, 'They don't make 'em like that anymore.' The fact that the tractor has survived at least fifty-eight years seems to provide evidence of its superior build quality. But wait – how long did the other 388,381 Massey Ferguson 35 tractors produced between 1956 and 1964 last before they went for scrap? Rather than build quality, it might well be the fondness that people in Ireland have for the little red tractor (Harry Ferguson, who developed it, was born in Ireland) that has led farmers there to hold on to their Massey Fergusons and take care of them as well as they have.

* stumble across: ~을 우연히 발견하다 ** chassis: 차대(자동차의 기본 프레임 구조) *** scrap: 폐품

- ① The presence of Massey Ferguson 35 tractors in Irish barns is treated as potentially misleading evidence of build quality, given selective survival.
- ② Production of the Massey Ferguson 35 in both the United Kingdom and the United States is noted as having ended in 1964.
- ③ Longevity of surviving tractors is taken as definitive proof of superior build quality, leaving little reason to consider owners' attachment.
- ④ The large number of tractors originally produced raises the question of how many did not endure, complicating conclusions drawn from survivors.
- ⑤ Cultural fondness in Ireland, linked to Harry Ferguson's Irish origins, is suggested as a motive for careful retention and maintenance.

다음 지문에 대한 주제문을 요약 하고자 한다. 주어진 단어만을 사용 하여 완료 하시오. (필요시 어형 변화) [30-1]

Not too much or too little—that's what moderation means. Moderation does not mean that you have to eliminate low-nutrient-density foods from your diet, such as soft drinks and candy, but rather that you can include them occasionally. Moderation entails not taking anything to extremes. You probably have heard that vitamin C has positive effects, but that doesn't mean huge doses of this essential nutrient are appropriate for you. It's also important to remember that substances that are healthful in small amounts can sometimes be dangerous in large quantities. For example, the body needs zinc for hundreds of chemical reactions, including those that support normal growth, development, and immune function. Too much zinc, however, can cause deficiency of copper, another essential mineral, which can lead to damaged immune function. Being moderate in your diet means that you do not restrict or completely eliminate any one type of food, but rather that all types of food can fit into a healthful diet.

[since / occasional treats / beneficial nutrients / allow / while / avoid / can harm / extremes / in excess]

Moderation _____

_____.

다음 지문에 대한 주제문을 요약 하고자 한다. 주어진 단어만을 사용 하여 완료 하시오. (필요시 어형 변화) [30-3]

Science shows that, when compared to adults, children naturally prefer higher levels of sweet and salty tastes and reject bitter tastes. This might help explain why children are drawn to more unhealthy food choices within our current food environment—an environment composed of high-salt, high-refined-sugar foods. In support of this idea, studies have found that sensory experiences, beginning early in life, can shape preferences in both a positive and a negative way. For example, expecting mothers who consume diets rich in healthy foods can help develop their child's taste preferences in a positive way because flavors from foods that the mother eats are transmitted to amniotic fluid and to mother's milk, creating an environment in which breastfed infants are more accepting of these flavors. In contrast, infants fed formula learn to prefer its unique flavor profile and may have more difficulty initially accepting flavors not found in formula, such as those of fruit and vegetables. Having healthy food experiences early in life may go a long way toward promoting healthy eating throughout a person's life span.

[분사구문 사용]

[children's taste preferences / eating habits / shape / in a high-salt, high-sugar environment / influence]

Early sensory exposure _____
_____, _____
_____.