## Test 1

#### 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0203] Dear Minister of Welfare,

I am the Chairperson of the Bluevale Legislative Committee, representing more than 200 senior citizens in the community. We are concerned about the planned reduction of the bus services offered to the elderly since many of them are now unable to drive. The elderly in our community solely depend on the bus services to go to the clinics and the grocery shops. These services give them the convenience of staying in their homes rather than taking up residence in expensive nursing homes. The independence they enjoy is beneficial to them, and also, the welfare department is saving a big amount that would have gone to professional caregivers. For this reason, we are asking you not to reduce the bus services. The senior citizens in our community will surely appreciate it.

Sincerely,

David Lowe

- ① 노인 복지 및 건강 관리 전문가를 추천하려고
- ② 노인을 위한 교통 편의 시설 이용에 대해 문의하려고
- ③ 노인이 대중교통 이용 시에 겪는 불편함을 호소하려고
- ④ 노인 복지 개선 활동에 필요한 기금 모금 운동을 제안하려고
- ⑤ 노인에게 제공되는 버스 서비스를 축소하지 말 것을 요구하려고

#### 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0204]

Out of the gloom a sound broke the silence. A faraway, thin, *yip-yap* kind of sound. A dog! It was a dog barking! There was a dog down here! If there was a dog down here, there would probably be a person down here with the dog. If I could just walk toward the dog sounds, the person could direct me out of this forest. A wave of ease washed over me. Things were looking up. Or so I thought. The faraway yipping was joined by nearer yapping. A couple of dogs? That seemed odd. Then came yelping, nearer still. Then howling. I froze. The hairs on the back of my neck stood up. Then the whole forest seemed to explode in dog howling. Only they weren't dogs. They were coyotes. The coyotes Ellen had told me about. The ones that stole cats and ate them. Cat eaters. Meat eaters. I realized with a start that out here in this wilderness, I was not some cool kid in slightly battered fancy running shoes. I was meat. I ran.

\* yip (강아지 따위가) 깨갱거리며 울다 \*\* yap (개가) 요란하게 짖다 \*\*\* yelp 캥캥하고 짖다

- ① delighted  $\rightarrow$  guilty
- ③ relieved → terrified
- $\bigcirc$  disappointed  $\rightarrow$  annoyed

- $\bigcirc$  surprised  $\rightarrow$  proud
- ④ jealous → embarrassed

# [21005-0205]

#### 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Cultural patrimony is inalienable, and cultural objects have their greatest value to society when they remain, and can be studied, in their place of origin. All nations, as well as the international museum community, must accept, either based simply on a "moralistic" theory of what is right and justifiable or on the recognition of a crucial necessity to protect and conserve the cultural heritage, that nations, and museums, must join together to help protect and preserve each country's treasures. Such protection and preservation does not translate to a right to take another country's cultural patrimony. It is peculiar indeed that many leading museum officials have not encouraged such a national attitude and even have justified, indirectly at least, the trafficking in cultural treasures. Museum officials must begin to follow a stricter code of ethics with regard to their acquisitions. Provisions of the Code of Ethics adopted by the International Council of Museums should provide the example for all museums.

\* patrimony 유산 \*\* inalienable 양도할 수 없는 \*\*\* trafficking 밀매

- ① 국제 박물관 위원회의 윤리 강령은 시대의 변화를 제대로 반영해야 한다.
- ② 문화재를 효율적으로 관리하기 위해서 사용 가능한 예산이 확충되어야 한다.
- ③ 박물관에 타 문화의 문화재를 들여올 때 윤리 강령을 엄격히 준수해야 한다.
- ④ 자기 문화를 경시하고 다른 문화를 맹목적으로 추종하는 태도를 버려야 한다.
- ⑤ 문화유산의 체계적이고 효율적인 관리를 위한 세계 공통의 규정을 마련해야 한다.



### 밑줄 친 we can no longer see its soldiers가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

In the early 1900s, motors were changing the world. Big, heavy motors ran factories and trains and the gears of automation. If big motors changed work, they were sure to change the home, too. So the 1918 edition of the Sears, Roebuck catalog featured the Home Motor — a five-pound electrical beast that would "lighten the burden of the home." This single Home Motor would supply all the power needs of a modern family. Also for sale were plug-ins that attached to the central Home Motor: an egg beater device, a fan, a mixer, a grinder, a buffer. Any job that needed doing, the handy Home Motor could do. Marc Weiser, a scientist at Xerox, points out that the electric motor succeeded so well that it became invisible. Eighty years later nobody owns a Home Motor. We have instead dozens of micro-motors everywhere. They are so small, so embedded, and so common that we are unconscious of their presence. We would have a hard time just listing all the motors whirring in our homes today. We know the industrial revolution succeeded because we can no longer see its soldiers.

- ① the total automation of home appliances is still ongoing
- 2) the prices of home appliances are continuously dropping
- 3 families nowadays do not conform to traditional family norms
- 4 modern home appliances have motors that don't use electricity
- ⑤ motors are now so small and common that we hardly recognize their existence

#### 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0207]

We are the drivers controlling the direction our lives will take. Whether you follow a spiritual guiding light or have a gut instinct that urges you to act, ultimately, you are the one writing the manuscript of your life story. Research shows that adults make approximately 35,000 decisions a day, both consciously and subconsciously. Whether it is true or not, we face decisions from the moment we wake up until the very seconds before we fall asleep, all to repeat this cycle in just a few short hours. Although many of these choices and decisions are routine, they have an impact on our life. One decision leads to another, creating a cascading chain of events. The point? If you are feeling yourself getting stuck in an unhappy environment, alter a choice you make day after day. No, waking up 15 minutes earlier to do a morning run or deciding to smile at your coworkers as you walk past them will not instantly make your life perfect, but it could lead to a chain reaction that leads to an improvement.

- ① 최악의 순간에도 언제나 선택의 여지는 남아 있다.
- ② 쉬운 결심을 자주 하면 지킬 수 있는 가능성이 높아진다.
- ③ 의사 결정은 체계적인 단계를 거쳐 이루어지는 것이 바람직하다.
- ④ 큰 행복을 가끔 경험하기보다 작은 행복을 자주 경험하는 게 낫다.
- ⑤ 일상적인 선택과 결정에 지속적인 변화를 주면 삶이 향상될 수 있다.

# [21005-0208]

#### 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Popular music is much talked about in terms of youth culture and kinds of resistance. This is both valid and yet misleading. Not all subcultures are about youth. And 'youth' itself is a notion that contains great diversity. It is a label that appeals to marketeers and sociologists, but still conceals a range of ages and of cultural behaviours. So consumers of Irish folk music or of Indian film music or of reggae may feel their identities are being reinforced, and may feel that they are asserting that identity against dominant cultural forms—but they are not necessarily young, and they are not resisting with a kind of loud public display which makes the tabloids. Brackett talks about the dangers of interpreting music only through youth culture and about a 'naive, romanticised celebration of youth rebellion'. Demographic realities mean that youth audiences have grown old, yet have not simply abandoned the popular music of their younger days for some form of easy listening. Rock music is still part of the identity of a now middle-aged generation. Where they stand in relation to kinds of resistance and to counter culture, has not been adequately explored.

\* demographic 인구 통계(학)의

- ① repeated themes and key concepts in popular music
- ② emerging perspectives on contemporary youth culture
- 3 function of popular music to encompass all generations
- 4 powerful influence of rebellious youth on forming popular music
- ⑤ misunderstanding of popular music as youth culture and resistance

[21005-0209]

#### 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Some people are nostalgic for a simpler life more deeply embedded in natural rhythms. The environmental humanities increasingly tend toward a different view. In industrialized societies, rural and suburban residents generally have larger "carbon footprints" than city dwellers, because people in the countryside drive considerable distances between workplaces, shops, schools, and a home that is expensive to heat and cool. An urban apartment building with shared walls is more heat efficient than a house, and the greater population density of cities makes mass transit feasible. Nor is place-making in cities necessarily cut off from nature. To the contrary, urban planners now search for ways to make cities "greener." They recognize that a city is not outside the natural world but part of it. Streams once buried in culverts are being opened up, green corridors are being established, green roof gardens are being created, and new buildings are designed to harvest wind and solar energy. Even without such innovations, city residents often have a smaller environmental impact than people seemingly closer to nature.

\* culvert 지하 수로 \*\* green corridor 녹지축(도시 지역의 산과 공원 등 녹지 공간이 길게 형성된 형태)

- ① What Makes City Dwellers Discontent?
- 2 Reducing Your Personal Carbon Footprint
- 3 Challenges and Benefits of Urban Planning
- 4 City Living: Less Harmful to the Environment
- 5 Escaping the City: An Exploration of Rural Life



Place des Vosges에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

[21005-0210]

Place des Vosges is considered to be the prototype of residential squares in Europe. On a site near the city walls and the Bastille, it had gone through several phases of development and decline, before it was planned to become a factory. However, the king decided that a square should be built there; first the three sides of the square were built in front of the factory and, after the closure of the factory, the fourth side was also built on its site. It was completed in 1612 and was named Place Royale. Rather than fronting houses onto the busy and crowded streets, which was a feature of medieval towns, this was a space that excluded and discouraged traffic, creating an enclosed and exclusive residential environment. To emphasize the unity of composition, the 38 houses that surrounded the square were ordered to have uniform facades: a row of dormer windows in steep slate-finished individual roofs that covered two-story houses above a continuous ground-floor arcade. Two arched entrances from the north and the south provided access to the space, although a new access was added to the square later.

\* prototype 원형 \*\* facade (건물의) 전면, 정[앞]면 \*\*\* dormer window 지붕창

- ① 성벽 근처에 위치하고 있었다.
- ② 광장의 세 면이 공장 앞에 먼저 지어졌다.
- ③ 1612년에 완공되어 Place Royale이라고 명명되었다.
- ④ 교통이 편리한 개방적인 주거 환경을 갖추었다.
- ⑤ 북쪽과 남쪽에 아치형 입구가 있었다.

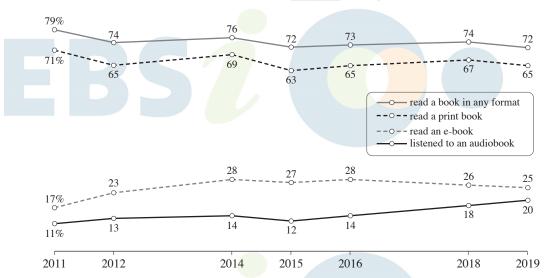




다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

### U.S. Adults' Book Consumption by Formats (2011–2019)

% of U.S. adults who say they have in the previous 12 months



The above graph shows U.S. adults' book consumption by formats from 2011 to 2019. 
① More than seven-in-ten U.S. adults said they had read a book in the preceding 12 months in any format, in each survey year from 2011 to 2019. ② Print books remained the most popular format among the three formats, with 65% of adults in 2019 saying they had read a print book in the preceding 12 months. ③ While the percentage of U.S. adults reading e-books decreased from 28% in 2016 to 25% in 2019, there was an increase from 14% to 20% in the percentage of U.S. adults listening to audiobooks during the same period. ④ The percentage of U.S. adults who read print books was over five times larger than that of those who listened to audiobooks in 2015, and the gap between the percentages of the two formats was smaller in 2019 compared to 2015. ⑤ The percentage of U.S. adults who read books in any format continuously decreased throughout the survey period, from 2011 to 2019.

Mother's Day Makeover Essay Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

[21005-0212]

### Mother's Day Makeover Essay Contest

Would you like to spoil your mom with a head-to-toe Mother's Day makeover? Eva Spa has teamed up with local sponsors to offer one very special mom a deluxe health and beauty package.

The package includes:

- a 1-night stay at The Old House Village Hotel
- a 1-hour relaxation massage, a deluxe manicure, organic skincare, and makeup treatments at Eva Spa
- a haircut and styling at Lavish Hair
- a new outfit from Lotuswear
- a \$100 gift certificate to the Atlas Cafe

To enter the contest, write a 300–500 word essay telling us why your mom is special to you. We'll select the winning essay, and the writer will win our Mother's Day Package to give to their mom!

Entries must be received no later than midnight on May 1.

Entries must be mailed to our store or emailed to info@evaspa.com.

The winner will be announced on May 5.

\* spoil (특별한 일로) 행복하게 하다

- ① 당선자의 어머니에게 건강 미용 패키지를 제공한다.
- ② 당선 선물로 제공하는 패키지에는 호텔 숙박과 머리 손질이 포함된다.
- ③ 출품할 글의 길이는 500단어 이상이어야 한다.
- ④ 출품작 제출은 우편 또는 이메일을 통해서 가능하다.
- ⑤ 당선자는 5월 5일에 발표된다.

Peterson Summer Swimming Program에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

[21005-0213]

### **Peterson Summer Swimming Program**

The City Recreation Division's summer swimming program begins on June 26 at several locations including the Costello Pool and the Riverside Vets Pools.

The program includes summer camps from 9 am to 11 am Mondays through Fridays, Family Swim (general public) from 1 pm to sunset seven days a week, and swim lessons from 9 am to 11 am on Saturdays and Sundays.

MONDAY – FRIDAY	SATURDAY – SUNDAY
9 am – 11 am	9 am – 11 am
Summer Camps	Swim Lessons
* Registration required	

#### **EVERY DAY**

1 pm – Sunset

#### **Family Swim**

\* Children under 13 must be accompanied by an adult.

Summer Camps are only open to Peterson residents.

Registration begins at 8:30 am on May 6, 2021 on our official website.

For more information, contact us at (971) 321–3131 or visit our website, www. petersoncity.gov.

- ① 한 곳의 수영장에서 진행된다.
- ② 여름 캠프는 사전 등록 없이 참가할 수 있다.
- ③ 수영 강좌는 주말 오후에 있다.
- ④ 가족 수영 시 13세 미만의 아동은 성인 동반이 필요하다.
- ⑤ Peterson 시 거주자가 아니어도 여름 캠프에 참가할 수 있다.

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?

[21005-0214]

Most of the forest is dark, because only 3 per cent of the sun's light penetrates the canopy. For the plants under the trees this makes ① it pitch-black. You might not think so when you walk through the forest, but this has to do with the green shade you find there. Trees use the chlorophyll in the leaves ② to convert light, water and carbon dioxide into sugar. Chlorophyll, however, has a 'green gap', ③ which means it can't make use of this wavelength of light. As a result, green light is ④ reflected, and this makes the forest seem brighter to human visitors than it does to plants, because plants cannot 'see' this colour. As 97 per cent of all the other wavelengths of light have already been absorbed and processed in the canopy, from where the green plants on the forest floor ⑤ is standing, things literally look gloomy.

\* canopy 숲의 우거진 윗부분 \*\* chlorophyll 엽록소



13

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

[21005-0215]

The fisherman prefers to travel many thousands of miles, to put himself through powerful disciplines, to learn a special vocabulary and to enter a kind of piscatorial religion all for the purpose of demonstrating his ① superiority over fish. He prefers the huge and powerful inhabitants of the sea which are quite bothersome and have ② little food value. Once fastened to his enemy, the fisherman subjects himself to physical ③ torture while strapped into a chrome barber's chair, and resists for hours having his arms torn off. But he has proved that he is better than fish. Or he may ④ underestimate the fighting quality of the bonefish which has no value except for the photographs of the antagonists. The fisherman endows the fish with great intelligence and incredible strength to the end that in ⑤ defeating it he is even more intelligent and powerful.

\* piscatorial 낚시의, 어업[어부]의 \*\* antagonist 맞상대, 적대자

# **14** [21005-0216]

#### 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

One of the keys to end all wars, hatred, bigotry, suffering, violence, and disease is kindness. Perform acts of kindness every single day. When you act with kindness, your brain increases its serotonin level going into your system. Serotonin is an organic compound, found in the brain, which makes you feel good. It also boosts your immune system. So, with acts of kindness, you get two for one. You feel good and you ward off illness. However, here's the best part, the person who is the recipient of the act of kindness also feels an increase in his or her serotonin level as well as does everyone in the immediate vicinity. This is beautiful stuff. If we all performed one little act of kindness each day, eventually we would have a world at peace and free of

\* bigotry 편협성 \*\* vicinity 부근, 인근

① guilt

② control

③ disease

4 poverty

⑤ pollution

# **15** [21005-0217]

#### 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The 'inauthentic' as somehow 'not being the real thing' has long been a feature of the tourism industry. Whatever we may argue with regard to what the tourist may want, what he or she actually gets is another matter entirely. It is not difficult to conceive of a situation in which Shakespeare's birthplace was found not to be Shakespeare's birthplace but was still promoted as such to tourists, many of whom would be none the wiser, and many others who would still be able to absorb an interesting presentation of social heritage without the hook of any famous association. Indeed, this is exactly what happened with Hans Christian Andersen's birthplace, which was preserved during his lifetime in honour of his achievement but was also denounced by him as not being the birthplace at all. Now referred to as 'the house traditionally associated with Hans Christian Andersen', it is still the core of the 'Hans Christian Andersen Museum' in Odense. Thus, authentic pilgrimage continues to

\* denounce 비난하다 \*\* pilgrimage 순례, 긴 여행

- ① centre on an inauthentic location
- ② glamourise an inauthentic lifestyle
- 3 connect tourists with authentic beauty
- 4 inspire authenticity in special moments
- ⑤ raise questions about authentic achievements

#### 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0218]

One of the problems with a belief system characterized by radical individualism is that it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Even though American political culture is especially associated with the twin concepts of freedom and liberty, our historical interpretation and application of freedom lacks consensus and consistency. Many of us learned in grade school that the Pilgrims fled Europe in search of religious freedom, but when the first European settlers found their freedom in the new land it was at the expense of native people who experienced domination at the hands of the American colonizers. Similarly, students are taught that the American Revolution was a war of independence from the tyranny of the British, but the historical record also reveals that many of our great patriots were not concerned with the tyranny they inflicted on their very own African slaves.

- ① overlooks the significance of history education
- 2 disturbs the balance between freedom and security
- ③ promotes a narrow and limited understanding of freedom
- 4 puts too much emphasis on the enhancement of social equity
- 5 values personal achievement and independence over cooperation

## [21005-0219]

#### 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

US researchers suspect that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They compared the self-destructive programming of human cells with a similar programme that works in great apes, specifically chimpanzees. This programme destroys and dismantles old and defective cells. Their comparison showed that the clean-up mechanism is a lot more effective in chimpanzees than it is in people, and the researchers believe that the reduced rate at which cells are broken down in humans allows for larger brain growth and a higher rate of connections between cells. But this improvement in intelligence probably comes at a high price, because the chimps' self-cleansing mechanism also gets rid of cancer cells. Whereas chimpanzees hardly ever get cancer, in humans this disease is one of the top causes of death. Are we paying the price for our intellectual capacities? If our current level of intelligence is not suited to the survival of humankind, it must either be increased or lowered. The latter is probably unacceptable, as we can't reconcile it with our ideas about self-worth.

\* reconcile 양립하게 하다, 조화시키다

- ① brain damage affects how information is processed
- ② there are definite disadvantages to our powerful brain
- 3 human intelligence has evolved to aid immediate survival
- 4 human diseases often affect other animals such as chimpanzees
- ⑤ ageing causes major cell loss in a tiny region in the front of the brain

**18** [21005-0220]

#### 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Services are often 'tailor made' to suit the customer. ① Sometimes the product is a unique solution to a customer's requirements, such as a consultant's report, a dental filling or a haircut. ② At other times the choice is limited to a 'menu' of services on offer, for example a house mortgage, a car service or office cleaning. ③ Even so there is likely to be considerable 'personalisation' of the service to meet an individual customer's requirements: the amount, term and interest rates of a mortgage vary from customer to customer within the overall guidelines of the building society, for example. ④ One of the key roles of standardisation in the workplace is that it creates routine procedures that managers and employees can follow to complete tasks and responsibilities. ⑤ This lack of standardisation of the final delivered product makes personal contact between the supplier of a service, or their agent, and the customer desirable and often inevitable.

\* mortgage (담보) 대출 \*\* building society 주택 금융 공제 조합

**19** [21005-0221]

#### 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

There is obviously a considerable range of possible legal, technical and social options for managing the explosion of personal information.

- (A) It may, moreover, be difficult or impossible to get the agreement of technology companies to support the proposed transition. In addition, even if some form of technology-based expiry date were to be implemented, it may lead to a technological "guerrilla war", as some interests may be concerned to circumvent technology-based expiry dates.
- (B) Although these sorts of proposals are worth pursuing, they face considerable practical barriers to implementation. To begin with, such a fundamental change in our technology infrastructure would require expenditure of considerable resources.
- (C) For example, Mayer-Schönberger proposes mimicking human forgetting by introducing requirements to allow users to set expiry dates for digital information. As he further explains, this proposal would need to be supported by an appropriate legal framework.

\* expiry date 유효 기한, 만기 날짜 \*\* circumvent 교묘히 피하다[면하다]

$$(1)(A) - (C) - (B)$$

$$(2)$$
 (B) – (A) – (C)

$$(3)$$
  $(B) - (C) - (A)$ 

$$(4)$$
 (C) – (A) – (B)

$$(5)$$
 (C) – (B) – (A)

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0222]

Deforestation causes more than the loss of trees for fuel, building materials, paper products, or manufacturing. Another related issue in the deforestation equation is soil erosion.

- (A) Once the trees are removed, there is little replenishing of this energy supply. Soil erosion in tropical areas makes it hard for forests to grow back once they have been removed. Landslides can be a more severe component of the soil erosion problem.
- (B) Without the trees to hold the soil during heavy rains, soils are eroded away, leaving the ground in an unproductive state. In tropical areas, soils are often degraded and lack nutrients. Most of the nutrients in the tropical areas rest in decaying material at the base of the trees that supplies energy back into the ecosystem.
- (C) After heavy rainfall, entire hillsides saturated with water can slide downward, causing serious structural damage to buildings, homes, and agricultural plots. Tree roots help hold hillsides together and therefore help prevent landslides.

\* replenish 보충하다, 다시 채우다 \*\* saturate 스며들다

① 
$$(A) - (C) - (B)$$

$$(2)$$
  $(B) - (A) - (C)$ 

$$(B) - (C) - (A)$$

$$(4)$$
 (C) – (A) – (B)

$$(S)$$
  $(C)$  –  $(B)$  –  $(A)$ 



**21** [21005-0223]

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

We now know that individuals perceive the same stimulus very differently.

If your baby seems to be distressed by an embrace that seems quite natural to you, remember that he is not rejecting you. ( ① ) Up until recently, scientists assumed that all human beings experienced sensations in similar ways. ( ② ) Your feathery touch could feel tickly and irritating on your new-born's skin, while another baby might take delight in the same caress. ( ③ ) Naturally, you may feel a little disappointed that your intuitive approach didn't immediately work, but you can experiment and find a touch that feels right for both you and the baby. ( ④ ) It may take a while to hit upon the right balance, and you will no doubt feel frustrated and exhausted from time to time, just as your infant does. ( ⑤ ) Always keep in mind that comforting your baby and slowly introducing him to new sights, sounds, and touches in the first few months of life is an inexact, learn-asyou-go process for everyone involved.

\* caress 어루만짐

**22** [21005-0224]

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어<mark>가기에 가</mark>장 적절한 곳은?

On the basis of these, evidence is put forward in the form of 'people who do X are 80 per cent more likely to contract Y'.

Probably the greatest single change in human self-understanding to come from the nineteenth century was brought about by the theory of evolution. But alongside this was another, less obvious, but equally important development: the use of statistics. (①) Today we take it for granted that any examination of personal or social life will be set against a background of statistical information. (②) For example, in order to study possible environmental factors in the incidence of disease, one looks at statistics for the disease in various environments or among people who do certain work, or have a particular habit. (③) Thus we often accept statistical correlations as good evidence for one thing causing another, even if the actual mechanism by which that cause operates is unknown. (④) Modern sciences of humankind—psychology, sociology, political science—are quite unthinkable without a foundation of information gathered in the form of statistics. (⑤) But it was only in the nineteenth century that humankind started to become the object of study in this way.

\* contract (병에) 걸리다

#### 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0225]

One way to consider the self-other status of the popular person is to contrast it with that of the elitist. Popular people and elitists both stand out from other group members. There is, however, a critical difference. The popular person stands out from the group but remains inextricably linked to it and wishes to foster both of these conditions. In contrast, the elite person stands out from the group but is distinct from it rather than linked to it. The elitist wishes to foster this distinction but does not wish to foster a link to the group. The distinctiveness of the elite person comes not from the group itself but instead from an external criterion, such as being a champion athlete, a successful student, an extremely privileged, wealthy, or good-looking person, or a certified expert in something. The distinctiveness of the popular person however, does come from the group itself. The group recognizes the popular person as distinct but also as a key member. In this way, the popular person stands out and fits in at the same time.

\* inextricably 불가분하게



Both elitists and popular people are distinct from other group members, but unlike elitists, popular people are \_\_\_\_(A) \_\_\_\_ their group and their distinctiveness comes from being \_\_\_\_(B) \_\_\_\_ by the members of the group.

(A)		(B)	(A)		(B)
① identified with	•••••	criticized	② detached from	•••••	respected
3 detached from	•••••	regulated	4 connected to	•••••	monitored

⑤ connected to …… acknowledged



#### 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오. 24~25

In recent years, research into the visual perception of motion has produced some very interesting results that allow us to interpret contemporary and past artists' intentionality in creating images. This is related to the notion of how humans (a) respond to still images. The research suggests that while looking at still pictures of an object that we know from experience is connected to motion, our brains activate the areas (b) responsible for perceiving movement or action. It is proposed that such stimuli indicate motion to the brain by perceiving 'the object immediately before and after the photograph was taken.' Other research on this topic, in particular bodily responses to static images representing motion, provides further support for these findings.

Increased respiration and heart rates in observers were recorded when they were looking at static pictures of people engaged in physical activities, as if by looking at snapshots of pictures of people exercising, the viewer starts to exercise (c) without performing any physical activity. Increased activity was noted in a promoter area of the brain involved in the visual comprehension of static pictures of images representing action. It is like looking at a picture of a runner or a skier and implicitly knowing that they represent action/movement due to the (d) stimulation of particular brain areas and their physiological responses. Furthermore, we implicitly know that a person or object has shifted from one place to another, from one position to another, in the process of movement. It is essential for us to be aware of how we see images, and how the artist's intentionality is (e) excluded in visual communication.

\* respiration 호흡

#### 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- [21005-0226] ① We See Intended Movements from Static Images
  - 2 How Practice Tricks Your Brain into Seeing Movement
  - 3 Artists' Intention and Purpose Are Central to Creating Art
  - Motion Pictures: Integrated Images for Exploring Our Minds

    Output

    Description:

    Ou
  - ⑤ Unique Mental Processes for Understanding Visual Perspectives

밑줄 친  $(a)\sim(e)$  중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

[21005-0227] ① (a)

2 (b)

3 (c)

4 (d)

⑤ (e)

#### 26~28 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Mrs. Jones decided to get rid of all the junk in her attic. So she removed everything she could find of little value to her and spread the items out on her front lawn. (a) <u>She</u> hooked up her garden hose and washed everything down, letting her belongings dry in the late morning sun. She set up long tables and covered them with cloth, and then placed all the carefully marked items on the tables — two dollars for this and a dollar for that. Everything was marked low for a quick sale.

(B)

Then she handed it back to the elderly lady. The lady looked at it again and asked, "Are you sure you want to sell this for one dollar?" At this point, Mrs. Jones started to get angry, because she thought the old woman was trying to get the vase for free. However, before she had time to confront the elderly lady, the lady said to (b) her, "Don't you realize what you have here?" Mrs. Jones replied, "Yes, an old vase." To that the lady replied, "Ma'am, this is not only an old vase, but an antique vase worth somewhere around three thousand."

(C)

In the early afternoon, the sale began. Many people arrived, and the items went quickly. Mrs. Jones had one old vase left on the table. As (c) she was about to close down the sale, an elderly lady approached the table and the lone vase. She picked up the vase, turned it around, and found "\$2" written on masking tape. "Ma'am," (d) she asked, "are you sure you want to sell this for two dollars?" Mrs. Jones looked at the vase, tore off the masking tape, and placed a new piece of tape, marked only one dollar.

(D)

Mrs. Jones reached for the vase, clutched it to her chest, thanked the old woman for her honesty, and ran into her house with the vase. (e) She placed her treasure on the mantelpiece and now looks at it daily with kind eyes. She no longer hoses it down in the front yard but treats it with care, cleaning it daily with the finest of oils. This vase that was in the attic for so many years is now viewed as a treasure and has become the center of attention when people visit. Every time Mrs. Jones cares for the old vase, she remembers the elderly lady's honesty.

주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- [21005-0228] ① (B) (D) (C)
- ② (C) (B) (D)
- (3) (C) (D) (B)

- (4) (D) (B) (C)
- (5) (D) (C) (B)

밑줄 친 (a) $\sim$ (e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

[21005-0229] ① (a)

② (b)

③ (c)

4 (d)

⑤ (e)

28

윗글의 Mrs. Jones에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- [21005-0230] ① 다락방에 있던 쓸모없는 물건을 모두 치우기로 결심했다.
  - ② 판매하려는 물건의 가격을 낮게 매겼다.
  - ③ 노부인이 꽃병을 공짜로 얻으려고 한다고 생각했다.
  - ④ 꽃병의 가격을 2달러로 바꾸었다.
  - ⑤ 노부인의 정직함에 대해 감사를 표했다.