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

① Emotional Reactions to Color in Art

② The Science Behind Color Preferences

③ How Light Changes the Appearance of Colors

④ Why Red Is the Most Powerful Color in the World

⑤ The Role of Mental Associations in Color Perception

72. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 <u>틀린</u> 것은? [18]

It is a week before the internship program starts. I am writing to bring your attention to a matter that requires immediate consideration regarding the issue my department ① <u>has</u>. As the coordinator, it is becoming apparent to me that the budget, previously approved by your department, ② <u>needing</u> some adjustments in order to meet the emerging modifications. Since my department has hired three more interns than ③ <u>planned</u> initially, the most expensive need is for additional funding to cover their wages, training costs, and materials. I ④ <u>kindly</u> request an additional budget allocation for these expenses. Please ⑤ <u>refer</u> to the attachment for details. Thank you for your attention.

73. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [20]

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

Based on the above, decision-making skills should be <u>(A)</u> through critical thinking in <u>(B)</u> with mathematics.

① cultivated - dispute

② withheld - dispute

③ cultivated - accordance

④ ignored - accordance

⑤ ignored - dispute

74. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [21]

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

① Strategies for Getting True Identity

② The Significance of Taking the Generosity Booster

③ How to Make Personal History through Momentary Actions

④ The Illusion of Instant Virtue: Why Genuine Generosity Takes Time

⑤ From Impulse to Habit: Overcoming the Obstacle of Character Change

75. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [22]

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

① a task that demands sequential scientific understanding

② a complicated procedure influenced by the observer's input

③ an act of freely using unverified formulas to determine units

④ a process for obtaining the result through various experiments

⑤ an assessment of values within prevailing theoretical frameworks

76. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [23]

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

① each persists independently, without influencing the other's magnitude

② the operation of one is redundant for the maintenance of the other's condition

③ they seem to work together and are heavily reliant on one another and keep balance

④ they are processed in different areas of the brain and are completely opposite feelings

⑤ they may cause extreme highs and lows in our bodily functions due to their differences

77. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [24]

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

① The Smart Fridge That Rules Your Life

② Pros and Cons on Upgrading for New Device

③ How Unplanned Obsolescence Sparks New Ideas

④ The Necessity of Intermittent Pauses in Innovation

⑤ Manufacture's Upgrade That Spark the Itch to Buy New Products

78. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [29]

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

79. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [31]

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

① Difficulties in Conducting Experiments in Schools

② Creativity Thrives More With Resource Constraints

③ Access to Resources Not Always Guarantees Success

④ Awareness of Resources Boosts Creativity for Students

⑤ Importance of Sufficient Financial Resources in Learning

80. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [32]

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

81. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [33]

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

① Let's Define Reading as a Single, Simple Concept

② The Flexibility and Ambiguity of Reading's Boundaries

③ Why an Edge Case Plays a Critical Role in Reading Books

④ Exploring Diverse Reading Activities for Multicultural Families

⑤ The Need for a Unified Forum for Educational Reading Activities

82. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [34]

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

Weber's law shows that our perception of difference between two stimuli is relative to their _____(A)_____, requiring much greater changes to distinguish them as the initial stimulus is _____(B)_____.

① strength - intense

② duration - powerful

③ frequency - noticeable

④ categories - fluctuating

⑤ resemblance - familiar

83. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [35]