

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

As the parent of a gifted child, you need to be aware of a certain common parent trap. Of course you are a proud parent, and you should be. While it is very easy to talk nonstop about your little genius and his or her remarkable behavior, this can be very stressful on your child. It is extremely important to limit your bragging behavior to your very close friends, or your parents. Gifted children feel pressured when their parents show them off too much. This behavior creates expectations that they may not be able to live up to, and also creates a false sense of self for your child. You want your child to be who they are, not who they seem to be as defined by their incredible achievements. If not, you could end up with a driven perfectionist child or perhaps a drop-out, or worse.

According to the passage, parents of gifted children should be cautious about \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ their child's abilities excessively, as this can lead to unrealistic \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ and unnecessary stress for the child.

- ① criticizing - confidence
- ② ignoring - opportunities
- ③ praising - expectations
- ④ complimenting - benefits
- ⑤ underestimating - challenges

**2. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [21]**

One valuable technique for getting out of helplessness, depression, and situations which are predominantly being run by the thought, "I can't," is to choose to be with other persons who have resolved the problem with which we struggle. This is one of the great powers of self-help groups. When we are in a negative state, we have given a lot of energy to negative thought forms, and the positive thought forms are weak. Those who are in a higher vibration are free of the energy from their negative thoughts and have energized positive thought forms. Merely to be in their presence is beneficial. In some self-help groups, this is called "hanging out with the winners." The benefit here is on the psychic level of consciousness, and there is a transfer of positive energy and relighting of one's own latent positive thought forms.

\* latent: 잠재적인

\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ others who have succeeded can help individuals regain their \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ and shift away from negative thinking.

- ① Averting - confusion
- ② Hanging out with - depression

- ③ Talking behind - enthusiasm
- ④ Shying away from - confidence
- ⑤ Connecting with - motivation

**3. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [22]**

Our emotions are thought to exist because they have contributed to our survival as a species. Fear has helped us avoid dangers, expressing anger helps us scare off threats, and expressing positive emotions helps us bond with others. From an evolutionary perspective, an emotion is a kind of “program” that, when triggered, directs many of our activities (including attention, perception, memory, movement, expressions, etc.). For example, fear makes us very attentive, narrows our perceptual focus to threatening stimuli, will cause us either to face a situation (fight) or avoid it (flight), and may cause us to remember an experience more acutely (so that we avoid the threat in the future). Regardless of the specific ways in which they activate our systems, the specific emotions we possess are thought to exist because they have helped us (as a species) survive challenges within our environment long ago. If they had not helped us adapt and survive, they would not have evolved with us.

Emotions have evolved as adaptive \_\_\_\_\_ (A) that guide our responses to environmental challenges, helping to enhance our \_\_\_\_\_ (B) survival.

- ① reactions - national
- ② responses - illegal
- ③ mechanisms - species
- ④ programs - revive
- ⑤ mechanisms - immortal

**4. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [23]**

By improving accessibility of the workplace for workers that are typically at a disadvantage in the labour market, AI can improve inclusiveness in the workplace. AI-powered assistive devices to aid workers with visual, speech or hearing difficulties are becoming more widespread, improving the access to, and the quality of work for people with disabilities. For example, speech recognition solutions for people with dysarthric voices, or live captioning systems for deaf and hard of hearing people can facilitate communication with colleagues and access to jobs where inter-personal communication is necessary. AI can also enhance the capabilities of low-skilled workers, with potentially positive effects on their wages and career prospects. For example, AI’s capacity to translate written and spoken word in real-time can improve the performance of non-native speakers in the workplace. Moreover, recent developments in AI-powered text generators can instantly improve the performance of lower-skilled individuals in domains such as writing, coding or customer service.

\*dysarthric: (신경 장애로 인한) 구음(構音) 장애의

AI technology can help create a more \_\_\_\_\_ (A) workplace environment by \_\_\_\_\_ (B) workplace accessibility and work quality for workers with disabilities, while also enhancing the job performance of low-skilled employees.

- ① rounded - strengthening
- ② productive - prohibiting
- ③ competitive - including
- ④ secure - reducing
- ⑤ undesirable - denying

**5. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [24]**

Whales are highly efficient at carbon storage. When they die, each whale sequesters an average of 30 tons of carbon dioxide, taking that carbon out of the atmosphere for centuries. For comparison, the average tree absorbs only 48 pounds of CO<sub>2</sub> a year. From a climate perspective, each whale is the marine equivalent of thousands of trees. Whales also help sequester carbon by fertilizing the ocean as they release nutrient-rich waste, in turn increasing phytoplankton populations, which also sequester carbon — leading some scientists to call them the “engineers of marine ecosystems.” In 2019, economists from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) estimated the value of the ecosystem services provided by each whale at over \$2 million USD. They called for a new global program of economic incentives to return whale populations to preindustrial whaling levels as one example of a “nature-based solution” to climate change. Calls are now being made for a global whale restoration program, to slow down climate change.

\*sequester: 격리하다 \*\*phytoplankton: 식물성 플랑크톤  
Whales are increasingly recognized as \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ in terms of \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_.

in their own time is the \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ of their works, which were entirely new and unheard of before

- ① writers - unfamiliarity
- ② writers - familiarity
- ③ artists - commonality
- ④ composers - unfamiliarity
- ⑤ composers - familiarity

7. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [32]

- ① cruel predators - providing rich nutrients
- ② cruel predators - controlling marine food chain
- ③ economic facilitators - empowering ecotourism industry
- ④ environmental guardians - reducing atmospheric carbon
- ⑤ environmental guardians - worsening marine environment

6. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [31]

You hear again and again that some of the greatest composers were misunderstood in their own day. Not everyone could understand the compositions of Beethoven, Brahms, or Stravinsky in their day. The reason for this initial lack of acceptance is unfamiliarity. The musical forms, or ideas expressed within them, were completely new. And yet, this is exactly one of the things that makes them so great. Effective composers have their own ideas. Have you ever seen the classic movie Amadeus? The composer Antonio Salieri is the “host” of this movie; he’s depicted as one of the most famous non-great composers — he lived at the time of Mozart and was completely overshadowed by him. Now, Salieri wasn’t a bad composer; in fact, he was a very good one. But he wasn’t one of the world’s great composers because his work wasn’t original. What he wrote sounded just like what everyone else was composing at the time. The reason why some of the greatest \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_, like Beethoven and Mozart, were not properly appreciated

Every time a new medium comes along — whether it's the invention of the printed book, or TV, or SNS — and you start to use it, it's like you are putting on a new kind of goggles, with their own special colors and lenses. Each set of goggles you put on makes you see things differently. So when you start to watch television, before you absorb the message of any particular TV show — whether it's Wheel of Fortune or The Wire — you start to see the world as being shaped like television itself. That's why Marshall McLuhan said that every time a new medium comes along — a new way for humans to communicate — it has buried in it a message. It is gently guiding us to see the world according to a new set of codes. The way information gets to you, McLuhan argued, is more important than the information itself. TV teaches you that the world is fast; that it's about surfaces and appearances. Every new medium not only \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ us to see the world differently but also \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ pace and appearances with television.

- ① compels - refusing
- ② encourages - denying
- ③ restricts - without
- ④ allows - enhancing
- ⑤ manipulates - burying

**8. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [33]**

Concepts are vital to human survival, but we must also be careful with them because concepts open the door to essentialism. They encourage us to see things that aren't present. Stuart Firestein opens his book, Ignorance, with an old proverb, "It is very difficult to find a black cat in a dark room, especially when there is no cat." This statement beautifully sums up the search for essences. History has many examples of scientists who searched fruitlessly for an essence because they used the wrong concept to guide their hypotheses. Firestein gives the example of luminiferous ether, a mysterious substance that was thought to fill the universe so that light would have a medium to move through. The ether was a black cat, writes Firestein, and physicists had been theorizing in a dark room, and then experimenting in it, looking for evidence of a cat that did not exist.

Concepts are \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ for understanding the world, but they can also \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ us to search for non-existent phenomena, as seen by the historical error of seeking the luminiferous ether.

- ① important - oversee
- ② impolite - stare

- ③ polite - say
- ④ political - tell
- ⑤ essential - allow

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

While social media attention is potentially an instrument to achieve ends like elite celebrity, some content creators desire ordinary fame as a social end in itself. Not unlike reality television stars, social media celebrities are often criticized for not having skills and talents associated with traditional, elite celebrity, such as acting or singing ability. This criticism highlights the fact that digital content creators face real barriers to crossing over to the sphere of elite celebrity. However, the criticism also misses the point that the phenomenon of ordinary celebrity reconstructs the meaning of fame. The elite celebrity is symbolized by the metaphor of the star, characterized by mystery and hierarchical distance and associated with naturalized qualities of talent and class. The ordinary celebrity attracts attention through regular and frequent interactions with other ordinary people. Achieving ordinary fame as a social media celebrity is like doing well at a game, because in this sphere, fame is nothing more nor less than relatively high scores on attention scales, the metrics of subscribers, followers, Likes, or clicks built into social media applications.

\*sphere: 영역 \*\*metric: 측정 기준

According to the passage, Social media stars gain fame not through \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ talents like traditional celebrities, but through metrics such as followers and likes, which can be seen as a phenomenon that \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ "ordinary fame."

to the behavior we are born with or learn by trial and error. We can learn a lot by simply watching others.

The study of mirror neurons changed our understanding of learning via \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ surrounding. From youth, we learn through \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_, and this ability grows with repetition. This kind of learning enables human to develop complex cultures and skills.

- ① imagining - manipulation
- ② communicating - navigation
- ③ exploring - integration
- ④ celebrating - collaboration
- ⑤ observing - imitation

- ① natural - evades
- ② indefinite - evades
- ③ indefinite - redefines
- ④ exceptional - redefines
- ⑤ exceptional - disregards

**10. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [36]**

The discovery of mirror neurons has profoundly changed the way we think of a fundamental human capacity, learning by observation. As children we learn a lot by observing what our parents and friends do. Newborns, in the first week of life, have an inborn tendency to stick out their tongue if their parents stick out theirs. Such imitation is not perfect. You may not see the tongue stick out each time you stick yours out at your newborn, but if you do it many times, the tongue will come out more often than if you do something different. Babies babble and later start to imitate the sounds their parents produce. Later still, they play with vacuum cleaners and hammers in imitation of their parents. Our modern cultures, in which we write, speak, read, build spaceships and go to school, can work only because we are not restricted

1 번 - ③ '자녀의 영재성에 대한 지나친 자라는 아이에게는 부모와 주변 사람의 기대에 항상 부응해야 한다는 부담감을 느끼게 되고 큰 스트레스가 된다'는 내용의 글이므로 '이 글에 따르면, 영재 자녀를 둔 부모는 자녀의 능력을 과도하게 (A) 칭찬하는 것에 주의해야 하며, 이는 비현실적인 (B) 기대감을 조성하고 아이에게 불필요한 스트레스를 유발할 수 있다.'로 요약하는 것이 적절하다.

2 번 - ⑤ 성공했던 사람과 관계를 맺는 것은 개인이 그들의 동기를 다시 찾도록 도와주며, 부정적인 생각으로부터 멀어지도록 돕는다.

3 번 - ③ 감정은 인간의 생존에 기여해 왔으며, 진화적 관점에서 감정은 다양한 활동을 조절하는 "프로그램" 역할을 하며, 이를 통해 우리가 과거의 환경적 도전에 적응하고 생존할 수 있도록 도왔다는 내용에 이므로, '감정은 환경 문제에 대한 우리의 대응을 안내하는 적응 (A)메커니즘으로 진화하여 (B)종의 생존을 항상 시키는데 도움이 되었다.'가 가장 적절하다.

4 번 - ① AI 기술은 (A) 포괄적이고 균형 잡힌 근무 환경을 조성하는 데 도움을 줄 수 있으며, 이는 장애를 가진 노동자들을 위한 근무 환경 접근성과 작업의 질을 (B) 강화하는 동시에, 저숙련 노동자들의 업무 성과를 향상시키는 방식으로 이루어집니다.

5 번 - ④ 이 글은 고래가 죽으면 다량의 이산화탄소를 격리하고, 고래의 배설물은 해양 생태계를 비옥하게 하여 식물성 플랑크톤의 성장을 촉진해 추가적인 탄소 격리를 돕는다는 내용이 강조되고 있으므로, ④ '고래는 점차 환경 보호자의 관점에서 대기중 탄소를 줄이는 것으로 인식된다.'로 요약하는 것이 가장 적절하다.

6 번 - ④ 위대한 작곡가들이 그들의 시대에 잘 이해받지 못한 이유가 익숙하지 않기 때문이라고 말하고 있으므로, '베토벤과 모차르트와 같은 위대한 (A) 작곡가들이 자신들의 시대에 제대로 인정받지 못한 이유는 그들의 작품이 전적으로 새롭고 이전에는 들어본 적 없는 (B) 낯선 것이었기 때문이다.'와 같이 요약하는 것이 가장 적절하다.

7 번 - ④ 새로운 매체(책, TV, SNS 등)가 우리의 세상 보는 방식을 어떻게 변화시키는지 설명하므로, '모든 새로운 매체는 우리가 세상을 다르게 볼 수 있도록 (A) 허용할 뿐만 아니라 텔레비전으로 속도와 외면적 요소를 (B)강조한다.'등으로 요약하는 것이 적절하다.

8 번 - ⑤ 요약문은 '개념은 세상을 이해하는 데 (A)필수적이지만, 역사적으로 빛나는 에테르를 찾으려는 오류에서 알 수 있듯이 존재하지 않는 현상을 찾도록 (B)할 수 있다'가 적절하다. 빈칸으로 적절한 것은 ⑤ 이다.

9 번 - ④ 엘리트 유명인과 평범한 유명인의 명성에 있어 분명한 차이는 명성의 의미를 재정의한다는 내용이므로, '이 글에 따르면, 소셜 미디어 스타들은 전통적인 유명인들처럼 (A)뛰어난 재능을 통해 명성을 얻는 것이 아니라, 팔로워와 좋아요와 같은 지표를 통해 명성을 얻으며, 이는 '일반적인 명성'을 (B)재정의하는 현상으로 볼 수 있다'와 같이 요약하는 것이 적절하다.

10 번 - ⑤ 요약문 : 미러뉴런에 대한 연구는 주변을 관찰함으로써 진행되는 학습에 대한 우리의 이해를 바꾸었다. 어린시절부터, 우리는 모방을 통해 학습하고, 이러한 능력은 반복을 통해 성장한다. 이러한 종류의 학습은 인간으로 하여금 복잡한 문화와 기술들을 발달시킬 수 있도록 하게했다.