

1. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [20]

Too many times people, especially in today's generation, expect things to just happen ① overnight. When we have these false expectations, it tends to ② discourage us from continuing to move forward. Because this is a high tech society, everything we want has to be within the parameters of our comfort and ③ confident. If it doesn't happen fast enough, we're ④ tempted to lose interest. So many people don't want to take the time it requires to be successful. Success is not a matter of mere desire; you should develop patience in order to achieve it. Have you ⑤ fallen prey to impatience? Great things take time to build.

* parameter: 매개 변수, 제한

2. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [21]

If you had wanted to create a "self-driving" car in the 1950s, your best option might have been to strap a brick to the accelerator. Yes, the vehicle would have been able to move ① forward on its own, but it could not slow down, stop, or turn to avoid barriers. Obviously not ② ideal. But does that mean the entire concept of the self-driving car is not worth ③ pursuing? No, it only means that at the time we did not yet have the tools we now possess to help enable vehicles to operate both autonomously and safely. This once-distant dream now seems ④ within our reach. It is much the same story in medicine. Two decades ago, we were still taping bricks to accelerators. Today, we are approaching the point where we can begin to bring some appropriate technology to bear in ways that ⑤ impede our understanding of patients as unique individuals. In fact, many patients are already wearing devices that monitor their conditions in real time, which allows doctors to talk to their patients in a specific, refined, and feedback-driven way that was not even possible a decade ago.

* strap: 끈으로 묶다 ** autonomously: 자율적으로

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

We tend to ① overrate the impact of new technologies in part because older technologies have become absorbed into the furniture of our lives, so as to be almost invisible. Take the baby bottle. Here is a simple implement that has ② transformed a fundamental human experience for vast numbers of infants and mothers, yet it finds no place in our histories of technology. This technology might be thought of as a classic ③ time-shifting device, as it enables mothers to exercise more control over the timing of feeding. It

can also function to save time, as bottle feeding allows for someone else to ④ substitute for the mother's time. Potentially, therefore, it has huge implications for the management of time in everyday life, yet it is entirely ⑤ overemphasized in discussions of high-speed society.

4. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [23]

Empathy is frequently listed as one of the most ① desired skills in an employer or employee, although without specifying exactly what is meant by empathy. Some businesses stress cognitive empathy, emphasizing the need for leaders to understand the perspective of employees and customers when negotiating deals and making decisions. Others stress affective empathy and empathic concern, emphasizing the ability of leaders to ② lose trust from employees and customers by treating them with real concern and compassion. When some consultants argue that successful companies ③ foster empathy, what that translates to is that companies should conduct good market research. In other words, an "empathic" company understands the needs and wants of its customers and seeks to ④ fulfill those needs and wants. When some people speak of design with empathy, what that translates to is that companies should ⑤ take into account the specific needs of different populations — the blind, the deaf, the elderly, nonEnglish speakers, the colorblind, and so on — when designing products.

5. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [24]

The most common problem kids report is that they feel like they need to be (A) [inaccessible / accessible] at all times. Because technology allows for it, they feel an obligation. It's easy for most of us to relate : you probably feel the same (B) [pressure / relaxation] in your own life! It is really challenging to deal with the fact that we're human and can't always respond instantly. For a teen or tween who's still learning the ins and outs of social interactions, it's even worse. Here's how this behavior plays out sometimes: Your child texts one of his friends, and the friend doesn't text back right away. Now it's easy for your child to think, "This person doesn't want to be my friend anymore!" So he texts again, and again, and again — "blowing up their phone." This can be stress-inducing and even read as (C) [passive / aggressive]. But you can see how easily this could happen.

- ① accessible - pressure - aggressive
- ② accessible - pressure - passive
- ③ accessible - relaxation - passive
- ④ inaccessible - relaxation - aggressive
- ⑤ inaccessible - pressure - aggressive

6. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [29]

For years, many psychologists have held strongly to the belief that the key to addressing negative health habits is to change behavior. This, more than values and attitudes, is the part of personality that is easiest to change. (A) [Suggestive / Ingestive] habits such as smoking, drinking and various eating behaviors are the most common health concerns targeted for behavioral changes. Process-addiction behaviors (workaholism, shopaholism, and the like) (B) [fall into / fall to] this category as well. Mental imagery combined with power of suggestion was taken up as the premise of behavioral medicine to help people change negative health behaviors into positive ones. Although this technique alone will not produce changes, when used alongside other behavior modification tactics and (C) [scoping / coping] strategies, behavioral changes have proved effective for some people. What mental imagery does is reinforce a new desired behavior. Repeated use of images reinforces the desired behavior more strongly over time.

- ① Suggestive - fall to - coping
- ② Suggestive - fall into - scoping
- ③ Ingestive - fall to - scoping

- ④ Suggestive - fall into - coping
- ⑤ Ingestive - fall into - coping

7. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [30]

Emotion socialization — learning from other people about emotions and how to deal with them — starts early in life and plays a ① foundational role for emotion regulation development. Although extra-familial influences, such as peers or media, gain in importance during adolescence, parents remain the primary socialization agents. For example, their own responses to emotional situations serve as a role model for emotion regulation, ② decreasing the likelihood that their children will show similar reactions in comparable situations. Parental practices at times when their children are ③ faced with emotional challenges also impact emotion regulation development. Whereas direct soothing and directive guidance of what to do are beneficial for younger children, they may intrude on adolescents' autonomy ④ striving. In consequence, adolescents might pull away from, rather than turn toward, their parents in times of emotional crisis, unless parental practices are adjusted. More ⑤ suitable in adolescence is indirect support of autonomous emotion regulation, such as through interest in, as well as awareness and nonjudgmental acceptance of, adolescents' emotional experiences, and being available when the adolescent wants to talk.

8. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [31]

Dancers often push themselves to the ① limits of their physical capabilities. But that push is misguided if it is directed toward accomplishing something physically ② impossible. For instance, a tall dancer with long feet may wish to perform repetitive vertical jumps to fast music, pointing his feet while in the air and lowering his heels to the floor between jumps. That may be impossible no matter how strong the dancer is. But a short-footed dancer may have no trouble! Another dancer may be struggling to complete a half-turn in the air. Understanding the ③ connection between a rapid turn rate and the ④ alignment of the body close to the rotation axis tells her how to accomplish her turn successfully. In both of these cases, understanding and working within the constraints imposed by nature

and described by physical laws allows dancers to work efficiently, minimizing⑤ explicit risk of injury.

9. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [32]

We must explore the relationship between children's film production and consumption habits. The term "children's film" implies ① ownership by children — *their* cinema — but films supposedly made for children have always been consumed by audiences of all ages, particularly in commercial cinemas. The substantial ② crossover in audience composition for children's films is evidenced by the following statistics: eleven Danish children's and youth films recorded 59% of theatrical admissions in 2007, and seven German children's films ranked among the top twenty films at the national box office in 2014. This phenomenon fits into a more widespread, global acceptance of content that appears to be ③ targeted at children's audiences, despite their varied age groups. The realities of consumption ④ prove the long-held prejudice that children's film exists in a domain separate from (and forever subordinate to) a more legitimate cinema: The significance of children's film in today's popular culture cannot be ⑤ understated.

10. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [33]

Beethoven's drive to create something novel is a reflection of his state of curiosity. Our brains experience a sense of reward when we create something new in the process of exploring something ① uncertain, such as a musical phrase that we've never played or heard before. When our curiosity leads to something novel, the resulting reward brings us a sense of pleasure. A number of investigators have modeled how curiosity makes musical composition ② progressed. In the case of Beethoven, computer modeling focused on the thirtytwo piano sonatas written after age thirteen revealed that the musical patterns frequently found in all of Beethoven's music ③ decreased in later sonatas. Conversely, novel patterns, including patterns which were ④ familiar to a particular sonata, increased. In other words, Beethoven's music became more ⑤ unpredictable over time as his curiosity drove the exploration of new musical ideas. Curiosity is a powerful driver of human creativity.

* sonata: 악곡의 한 형식

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Technologists are always on the lookout for quantifiable metrics. Measurable inputs to a model are ① critical, and like a social scientist, a technologist needs to identify concrete measures, or "proxies," for assessing progress. This need for quantifiable proxies gives rise to a ② preference for measuring things that are easy to quantify. But simple metrics can ③ distance us from the important goals we really care about, which may require complicated metrics or be extremely difficult, or perhaps impossible, to reduce to any measure. And when we have imperfect or bad proxies, we can easily fall under the illusion that we are solving for a good end, yet in reality, we are not truly advancing toward a ④ minor solution. The problem of proxies results in technologists frequently ⑤ substituting what is measurable for what is meaningful. As the saying goes, "Not everything that counts can be counted, and not everything that can be counted counts."

12. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [35]

We are the only species that seasons its food, deliberately altering it with the highly flavored plant parts we call herbs and spices. It's quite possible that our taste for spices has an ① evolutionary root. Many spices have antibacterial properties — in fact, common seasonings such as garlic, onion, and oregano ② discourage the growth of almost every bacterium tested. And the cultures that make the heaviest use of spices — think of the garlic and black pepper of Thai food, the ginger and coriander of India, the chili peppers of Mexico — come from warmer climates, where bacterial spoilage is a ③ bigger issue. In contrast, the most ④ lightly spiced cuisines — those of Scandinavia and northern Europe — are from cooler climates. Our uniquely human attention to ⑤ climate, in this case the flavor of spices, turns out to have arisen as a matter of life and death.

13. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [36]

Development of the human body from a single cell provides many ① examples of the structural richness that is possible when the repeated production of random variation is combined with nonrandom selection. All phases of body development from embryo to adult exhibit random activities at the cellular level, and body formation depends on the new possibilities generated by these activities ② irrelevant with selection of those outcomes that satisfy previously built-in criteria. Always new structure is based on old structure, and at every stage selection favors some cells and eliminates others. The survivors serve to produce new cells that ③ undergo further rounds of selection. Except in the immune system, cells and extensions of cells are not genetically selected during development, but rather, are ④ positionally selected. Those in the right place that make the right connections are stimulated, and those that don't are ⑤ eliminated. This process is much like sculpting. A natural consequence of the strategy is great variability from individual to individual at the cell and molecular levels, even though large-scale structures are quite similar.

14. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [37]

In order to bring the ever-increasing costs of home care for elderly and needy persons under control, managers of home care providers have introduced management systems. These systems specify tasks of home care workers and the time and budget available to perform these tasks. Electronic reporting systems require home care workers to report on their activities and the time spent, thus making the distribution of time and money ① obvious and, in the perception of managers, controllable. This, in the view of managers, has contributed to the ② solution of the problem. The home care workers, ③ in contrast, may perceive their work not as a set of separate tasks to be performed as efficiently as possible, but as a service to be provided to a client with whom they may have developed a relationship. This includes having conversations with clients and enquiring about the person's well-being. Restricted time and the requirement to report may be perceived as obstacles that ④ keep the workers from delivering the service that is needed. If the management systems are too rigid, this may ⑤ result from home care workers becoming overloaded and demotivated.

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It is a common assumption that most vagrant birds are ultimately doomed, aside from the ① rare cases where individuals are able to reorientate and return to their normal ranges. In turn, it is also commonly assumed that vagrancy itself is a relatively ② unimportant biological phenomenon. This is undoubtedly true for the majority of cases, as the most likely outcome of any given vagrancy event is that the individual will fail to find enough resources, and/or be exposed to ③ inhospitable environmental conditions, and perish. However, there are many lines of evidence to suggest that vagrancy can, on rare occasions, dramatically alter the fate of populations, species or even whole ecosystems. Despite being ④ frequent, these events can be extremely important when viewed at the timescales over which ecological and evolutionary processes unfold. The most profound consequences of vagrancy relate to the establishment of new breeding sites, new migration routes and wintering locations. Each of these can occur through different mechanisms, and at different frequencies, and they each have their own unique ⑤ significance.

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Intuition can be great, but it ought to be ① hard-earned. Experts, for example, are able to think on their feet because they've invested thousands of hours in learning and practice: their intuition has become ② data-driven. Only then are they able to act quickly in accordance with their internalized expertise and evidence-based experience. Yet most people are not experts, though they often think they are. Most of us, especially when we interact with others on social media, act with ③ expert-like speed and conviction, offering a wide range of opinions on global crises, without the substance of knowledge that supports it. And thanks to AI, which ensures that our messages are delivered to an audience more inclined to believing it, our ④ delusions of expertise can be reinforced by our personal filter bubble. We have an interesting tendency to find people more open-minded, rational, and ⑤ sensitive when they think just like us.

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The fast-growing, tremendous amount of data, collected and stored in large and numerous data repositories, has far ① exceeded our human ability for understanding without powerful tools. As a result, data collected in large data repositories become “data tombs” — data archives that are ② hardly visited. Important decisions are often made based not on the information-rich data stored in data repositories but rather on a decision maker’s instinct, simply because the decision maker does not have the tools to ③ extract the valuable knowledge hidden in the vast amounts of data. Efforts have been made to develop expert system and knowledge-based technologies, which typically rely on users or domain experts to ④ manually input knowledge into knowledge bases. However, this procedure is likely to cause biases and errors and is extremely costly and time consuming. The ⑤ narrowing gap between data and information calls for the systematic development of tools that can turn data tombs into “golden nuggets” of knowledge.

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Too many times people, especially in today’s generation, expect things to just happen overnight. When we have these false expectations, it tends to ① discourage us from continuing to move forward. Because this is a high tech society, everything we want has to be within the parameters of our comfort and convenience. If it doesn’t happen fast enough, we’re tempted to ② lose interest. So many people don’t want to take the time it ③ requires to be successful. Success is not a matter of mere desire; you need to stop being ④ patient in order to achieve it. Have you fallen prey to impatience? Great achievements require time and effort; there are no ⑤ shortcuts to greatness.

* parameter: 매개 변수, 제한

19. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [21]

If you had wanted to create a “self-driving” car in the 1950s, your best option might have been to strap a brick to the accelerator. Yes, the vehicle would have been able to move forward on its own, but it could not slow down, stop, or turn to avoid barriers. Obviously ① flawless. But does that mean the entire concept of the self-driving car is not worth pursuing? No, it only means that at the time we did not yet have the tools we now ② possess to help enable vehicles to operate both autonomously and safely. This once-distant dream now seems within our reach. It is much the

same story in medicine. Two decades ago, we were still taping bricks to accelerators. Today, we are approaching the point where we can begin to bring some ③ appropriate technology to bear in ways that ④ advance our understanding of patients as unique individuals. In fact, many patients are already wearing devices that ⑤ monitor their conditions in real time, which allows doctors to talk to their patients in a specific, refined, and feedback-driven way that was not even possible a decade ago.

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We tend to overrate the impact of new technologies in part because older technologies have become absorbed into the furniture of our lives, so as to be almost ① invisible. Take the baby bottle. Here is a simple implement that has ② reshaped a fundamental human experience for vast numbers of infants and mothers, yet it finds no place in our histories of technology. This technology might be thought of as a classic time-shifting device, as it enables mothers to exercise ③ more control over the timing of feeding. It can also function to save time, as bottle feeding allows for someone else to ④ take over the mother’s time. Potentially, therefore, it has huge implications for the management of time in everyday life, yet it is hardly ⑤ overlooked in discussions of high-speed society.

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Empathy holds significant value for both employers and employees, yet its precise meaning often lacks clarity. Some companies prioritize cognitive empathy, highlighting the importance of leaders ① embracing the perspectives of their team members and clients during negotiation and decision-making. Others emphasize affective empathy and empathic concern, stressing the significance of leaders gaining ② credit through genuine care for their employees and customers. The idea that successful companies ③ cultivate empathy, proposed by some consultants, essentially points to the importance of good market research. In other words, an “empathic” company understands the needs and wants of its customers and seeks to ④ overlook those needs and wants. When some people speak of design with empathy, what that translates to is that companies should take into account the specific needs of different ⑤ populations—the blind, the deaf, the elderly, non-English speakers, the colorblind, and so on — when designing products.

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The most prevalent problem kids report is that they feel like they need to be ① accessible at all times. Because technology allows for it, they feel an obligation. It’s easy for most of us to ② relate — you probably feel the same pressure in your own life! It is really ③ challenging to deal with the fact that we’re human and can’t always respond instantly. For a teen or tween who’s still learning the ins and outs of social interactions, it’s even worse. Here’s how this behavior plays out sometimes: Your child texts one of his friends, and the friend doesn’t text back right away. Now it’s ④ easy for your child to think, “This person doesn’t want to be my friend anymore!” So he texts again, and again, and again — “blowing up their phone.” This can be stress-inducing and even read as aggressive. But you can see how ⑤ hard this could happen.

* tween: (10 ~ 12세 사이의) 십대 초반의 아동

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For years, many psychologists have held strongly to the belief that the key to ① solidifying negative health habits is to change behavior. This, more than values and attitudes, is the part of personality that is easiest to change. ② Ingestive habits such as smoking, drinking and various eating behaviors are the most common health concerns targeted for behavioral changes. Processaddiction behaviors (workaholism, shopaholism, and the like) fall into this category as

well. Mental imagery combined with power of suggestion was taken up as the premise of behavioral ③ therapy to help people change negative health behaviors into positive ones. Although this technique alone will not produce changes, when used alongside other behavior modification tactics and coping strategies, behavioral changes have proved ④ effective for some people. What mental imagery does is reinforce a new desired behavior. Repeated use of images ⑤ strengthens the desired behavior more strongly over time.

24. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [30]

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Dancers often push themselves to the limits of their physical capabilities. But that push is ① misguided if it is directed toward accomplishing something physically ② possible. For instance, a tall dancer with long feet may wish to perform repetitive vertical jumps to fast music, pointing his feet while in the air and ③ lowering his heels to the floor between jumps. That may be impossible no matter how strong the dancer is. But a short-footed dancer may have no trouble! Another dancer may be struggling to complete a half-turn in the air. Understanding the ④ connection between a rapid turn rate and the alignment of the body close to the rotation axis tells her how to accomplish her turn successfully. In both of these cases, understanding and working within the constraints imposed by nature and described by physical laws allows dancers to work efficiently, ⑤ minimizing potential risk of injury.

26. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [32]

We must explore the relationship between children's film production and consumption habits. The term "children's film" (A) [**replies / implies**] ownership by children — their cinema — but films supposedly made for children have always been consumed by audiences of all ages, particularly in commercial cinemas. The (B) [**considerate / considerable**] crossover in audience composition for children's films can be shown by the fact that, in 2007, eleven Danish children's and youth films attracted 59 percent of theatrical admissions, and in 2014, German children's films (C) [**compromised / comprised**] seven out of the top twenty films at the national box office. This phenomenon corresponds with a broader, international embrace of what is seemingly children's culture among audiences of diverse ages. The old prejudice that children's film is some other realm, separate from (and forever subordinate to) a more legitimate cinema for adults is not supported by the realities of consumption: children's film is at the heart of contemporary popular culture.

- ① implies - considerate - compromised
- ② implies - considerable - comprised
- ③ replies - considerate - comprised
- ④ replies - considerable - comprised
- ⑤ replies - considerable - compromised

27. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [33]

Beethoven's drive to create something novel is a reflection of his state of ① curiosity. Our brains experience a sense of reward when we create something new in the process of exploring something ② uncertain, such as a musical phrase that we've never played or heard before. When our curiosity leads to something novel, the resulting reward brings us a sense of ③ pleasure. A number of investigators have modeled how curiosity influences musical composition. In the case of Beethoven, computer modeling focused on the thirty-two piano sonatas written after age thirteen revealed that the musical patterns found in all of Beethoven's music ④ decreased in later sonatas, while novel patterns, including patterns that were unique to a particular sonata, increased. In other words, Beethoven's music became ⑤ more predictable over time as his curiosity drove the exploration of new musical ideas. Curiosity is a powerful driver of human creativity.

28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [34]

Technologists are always on the lookout for ① quantifiable metrics. Measurable inputs to a model are their lifeblood, and like a social scientist, a technologist needs to identify concrete measures, or "proxies," for assessing progress. This need for quantifiable proxies produces a bias toward measuring things that are ② easy to quantify. But simple metrics can take us further away from the important goals we really care about, which may require ③ complicated metrics or be extremely difficult, or perhaps impossible, to reduce to any measure. And when we have ④ imperfect or bad proxies, we can easily fall under the illusion that we are solving for a good end without actually making genuine progress toward a worthy solution. The problem of proxies results in technologists frequently substituting what is ⑤ vague for what is meaningful. As the saying goes, "Not everything that counts can be counted, and not everything that can be counted counts."

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We are the only species that seasons its food, ① deliberately altering it with the highly flavored plant parts we call herbs and spices. It's quite possible that our taste for spices has an evolutionary root. Many spices have antibacterial properties — in fact, common seasonings such as garlic, onion, and oregano ② promote the growth of almost every bacterium tested. And the cultures that make the heaviest use of spices — think of the garlic and black pepper of Thai food, the ginger and coriander of India, the chili peppers of Mexico — come from warmer climates, where bacterial spoilage is a ③ bigger issue. In contrast, the most ④ lightly spiced cuisines — those of Scandinavia and northern Europe — are from cooler climates. Our uniquely human attention to flavor, in this case the flavor of spices, turns out to have ⑤ arisen as a matter of life and death.

30. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [36]

Development of the human body from a single cell provides many instances of the structural richness that is possible when the repeated production of random variation is combined with ① nonrandom selection. All phases of body development from embryo to adult exhibit random activities at the cellular level, and body formation depends on the new possibilities generated by these activities coupled with selection of those outcomes that ② adhere to previously built-in criteria. Always new structure is based on old structure, and at every stage selection favors some cells and eliminates others. The survivors serve to produce new cells that undergo further rounds of selection. Except in the immune system, cells and extensions of cells are not genetically selected during development, but rather, are ③ positionally selected. Those in the right place that make the right connections are stimulated, and those that don't are ④ discarded. This process is much like sculpting. A natural consequence of the strategy is great ⑤ consistency from individual to individual at the cell and molecular levels, even though large-scale structures are quite alike.

31. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [37]

In order to bring the ① ever-increasing costs of home care for elderly and needy persons under control, managers of home care providers have introduced management systems. These systems specify tasks of home care workers and the time and budget available to perform these tasks. Electronic reporting systems

require home care workers to report on their activities and the time spent, thus making the distribution of time and money ② visible and, in the perception of managers, ③ controllable. This, in the view of managers, has contributed to the resolution of the problem. The home care workers, on the other hand, may perceive their work not as a set of ④ separate tasks to be performed as efficiently as possible, but as a service to be provided to a client with whom they may have developed a relationship. This includes having conversations with clients and enquiring about the person's well-being. Restricted time and the requirement to report may be perceived as obstacles that make it impossible to deliver the service that is needed. If the management systems are too rigid, this may result in home care workers becoming overloaded and ⑤ overconfident.

32. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [38]

It is a common assumption that most vagrant birds are ultimately doomed, aside from the ① infrequent cases where individuals are able to reorientate and return to their normal ranges. In turn, it is also commonly assumed that vagrancy itself is a relatively ② unimportant biological phenomenon. This is doubtlessly true for the majority of cases, as the most likely outcome of any given vagrancy event is that the individual will fail to find enough resources, and/or be exposed to ③ hospitable environmental conditions, and perish. However, there are many lines of evidence to suggest that vagrancy can, on rare occasions, dramatically ④ alter the fate of populations, species or even whole ecosystems. Despite being rare, these events can be extremely important when viewed at the timescales over which ecological and evolutionary processes unfold. The most profound consequences of vagrancy relate to the ⑤ establishment of new breeding sites, new migration routes and wintering locations. Each of these can happen through different mechanisms, and at different frequencies, and they each have their own unique importance.

33. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [39]

Intuition can be great, but it ought to be ① hard-earned. Experts, for example, are able to think on their feet because they've invested thousands of hours in learning and practice: their intuition has become data-driven. Only then are they able to act quickly in accordance with their ② internalized expertise and evidence-based experience. Yet most people are not experts, though they often think they are. Most of us, especially when we interact with others on social media, act with expert-like speed and conviction, ③ offering a wide range of opinions on global crises, without the substance of knowledge that supports it. And thanks to AI, which ensures that our messages are delivered to an audience more ④ reluctant to believing it, our delusions of expertise can be reinforced by our personal filter bubble. We have an ⑤ interesting tendency to find people more open-minded, rational, and sensible when they think just like us.

34. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [40]

The ① fast-growing, tremendous amount of data, collected and stored in large and numerous data repositories, has far exceeded our human ability for understanding without powerful tools. As a result, data collected in large data repositories become "data tombs" — data archives that are ② frequently visited. Important decisions are often made based not on the information-rich data stored in data repositories but rather on a decision maker's ③ instinct, simply because the decision maker does not have the tools to extract the valuable knowledge ④ hidden in the vast amounts of data. Efforts have been made to develop expert system and knowledge-based technologies, which typically rely on users or domain experts to ⑤ manually input knowledge into knowledge bases. However, this procedure is likely to cause biases and errors and is extremely costly and time consuming. The widening gap between data and information calls for the systematic development of tools that can turn data tombs into "golden nuggets" of knowledge.

* repository: 저장소 ** golden nugget: 금괴

35. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [20]

Too many times people, especially in today's generation, expect things to just happen overnight. When we have these false expectations, it tends to ① deter us from continuing to move forward. Because this is a high tech society, everything we want has to be ② within the parameters of our comfort and

convenience. If it doesn't happen fast enough, we're tempted to ③ maintain interest. So many people don't want to take the time it requires to be ④ successful. Success is not a matter of mere desire; you should develop ⑤ perseverance in order to achieve it. Have you fallen prey to impatience? Great things take time to build.

* parameter: 매개 변수, 제한

36. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [21]

If you had wanted to create a "self-driving" car in the 1950s, your best option might have been to strap a brick to the accelerator. Yes, ① the vehicle would have been unable to move forward on its own, but it could not slow down, stop, or turn to avoid barriers. Obviously not ideal. But ② does that mean the entire concept of the self-driving car is not worth pursuing? No, it only means that at the time ③ we did not yet have the tools we now possess to help enable vehicles to operate both autonomously and safely. This once-distant dream now seems within our reach. It is much the same story in medicine. Two decades ago, ④ we were still taping bricks to accelerators. Today, we are approaching the point where we can begin to bring some appropriate technology to bear in ways that advance our understanding of patients as unique individuals. In fact, ⑤ many patients are already wearing devices that monitor their conditions in real time, which allows doctors to talk to their patients in a specific, refined, and feedback-driven way that was not even possible a decade ago.

* strap: 끈으로 묶다 ** autonomously: 자율적으로

37. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [22]

We tend to overrate the impact of new technologies in part because older technologies have become (A) [detached from / integrated into] the furniture of our lives, so as to be almost invisible. Take the baby bottle. Here is a simple implement that has transformed a fundamental human experience for vast numbers of infants and mothers, yet it is not (B) [omitted / included] in our histories of technology. This technology might be thought of as a classic time-shifting device, as it enables mothers to exercise more control over the timing of feeding. It can also function to (C) [save / waste] time, as bottle feeding allows for someone else to substitute for the mother's time. Potentially, therefore, it has huge implications for the management of time in everyday life, yet it is entirely overlooked in discussions of high-speed society.

- ① integrated into - omitted - waste
- ② integrated into - included - save
- ③ detached from - included - waste
- ④ detached from - included - save
- ⑤ detached from - omitted - save

38. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [23]

Empathy is frequently listed as one of the most desired skills in an employer or employee, although without specifying exactly what is meant by empathy. Some businesses stress (A) [cognitive / affective] empathy, emphasizing the need for leaders to understand the perspective of employees and customers when negotiating deals and making decisions. Others stress (B) [cognitive / affective] empathy and empathic concern, emphasizing the ability of leaders to gain trust from employees and customers by treating them with real concern and compassion. When some consultants argue that successful companies foster empathy, what that translates to is that companies should conduct good market research. In other words, an "empathic" company understands the needs and wants of its customers and seeks to fulfill those needs and wants. When some people speak of design with empathy, what that translates to is that companies should take into account the (C) [specific / general] needs of different populations — the blind, the deaf, the elderly, nonEnglish speakers, the colorblind, and so on — when designing products.

- ① affective - affective - general
- ② affective - cognitive - specific
- ③ cognitive - cognitive - specific
- ④ cognitive - cognitive - general

⑤ cognitive - affective - specific

39. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [24]

The most prevalent problem kids report is that they feel like they need to be ① accessible at all times. Because technology allows for it, they feel an ② obligation. It's easy for most of us to relate — you probably feel the same pressure in your own life! It is really challenging to deal with the fact that we're human and can't always respond ③ immediately. For a teen or tween who's still learning the ins and outs of social interactions, it's even ④ worse. Here's how this behavior plays out sometimes: Your child texts one of his friends, and the friend doesn't text back right away. Now it's easy for your child to think, "This person doesn't want to be my friend anymore!" So he texts again, and again, and again — "blowing up their phone." This can be stress-inducing and even read as ⑤ gentle. But you can see how easily this could happen.

40. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [29]

For years, many psychologists have held strongly to the belief that the key to addressing ① negative health habits is to change behavior. This, more than values and attitudes, is the part of personality that is ② easiest to change. Ingestive habits such as smoking, drinking and various eating behaviors are the most common health concerns targeted for behavioral changes. Processaddiction behaviors (workaholism, shopaholism, and the like) fall into this category as well. Mental imagery ③ combined with power of suggestion was taken up as the premise of behavioral medicine to help people change negative health behaviors into positive ones. Although this technique alone will not produce changes, when used ④ alongside other behavior modification tactics and coping strategies, behavioral changes have proved effective for some people. What mental imagery does is reinforce a new ⑤ improper behavior. Repeated use of images reinforces the desired behavior more strongly over time.

41. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [30]

Emotion socialization — learning from other people about emotions and how to deal with them — starts early in life and plays a ① foundational role for emotion regulation development. Although extra-familial influences, such as peers or media, gain in importance during adolescence, parents remain the ② primary socialization agents. For example, their own responses to emotional situations serve as a role model for emotion regulation, increasing the likelihood that their children will show ③ different reactions in comparable situations. Parental practices at times when their children are faced with emotional challenges also impact emotion regulation development. Whereas direct soothing and directive guidance of what to do are beneficial for younger children, they may ④ intrude on adolescents' autonomy striving. In consequence, adolescents might pull away from, rather than turn toward, their parents in times of emotional crisis, unless parental practices are adjusted. More suitable in adolescence is ⑤ indirect support of autonomous emotion regulation, such as through interest in, as well as awareness and nonjudgmental acceptance of, adolescents' emotional experiences, and being available when the adolescent wants to talk.

42. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [31]

Dancers often push themselves to the limits of their physical capabilities. But that push is ① misguided if it is directed toward accomplishing something physically impossible. For instance, a tall dancer with long feet may wish to perform repetitive vertical jumps to fast music, pointing his feet while in the air and lowering his heels to the floor between jumps. That may be ② possible no matter how strong the dancer is. But a short-footed dancer may have no trouble! Another dancer may be struggling to ③ complete a half-turn in the air. Understanding the connection between a rapid turn rate and the alignment of the body ④ close to the rotation axis tells her how to accomplish her turn successfully. In both of these cases, understanding and working within the constraints imposed by nature and described by physical laws allows dancers to work efficiently, ⑤ minimizing potential risk of injury.

43. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [32]

We must explore the relationship between children's film production and consumption habits. The term "children's film" implies ownership by children — their

cinema — but films supposedly made for children have always been consumed by audiences of all ages, particularly in commercial cinemas. The (A) [**insignificant / considerable**] crossover in audience composition for children's films can be shown by the fact that, in 2007, eleven Danish children's and youth films attracted 59 percent of theatrical admissions, and in 2014, German children's films comprised seven out of the top twenty films at the national box office. This phenomenon (B) [**contradict / corresponds**] with a broader, international embrace of what is seemingly children's culture among audiences of diverse ages. The old prejudice that children's film is some other realm, (C) [**separate / incorporate**] from (and forever subordinate to) a more legitimate cinema for adults is not supported by the realities of consumption: children's film is at the heart of contemporary popular culture.

- ① considerable - corresponds - separate
- ② considerable - contradict - incorporate
- ③ considerable - corresponds - incorporate
- ④ insignificant - contradict - separate
- ⑤ insignificant - corresponds - incorporate

44. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [33]

Beethoven's drive to create something ① novel is a reflection of his state of curiosity. Our brains experience a sense of reward when we create something new in the process of exploring something ② uncertain, such as a musical phrase that we've never played or heard before. When our curiosity leads to something novel, the resulting reward brings us a sense of ③ pleasure. A number of investigators have modeled how curiosity influences musical composition. In the case of Beethoven, computer modeling focused on the thirty-two piano sonatas written after age thirteen revealed that the musical patterns found in all of Beethoven's music decreased in later sonatas, while novel patterns, including patterns that were unique to a particular sonata, ④ increased. In other words, Beethoven's music became ⑤ more predictable over time as his curiosity drove the exploration of new musical ideas. Curiosity is a powerful driver of human creativity.

45. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [34]

Technologists are always on the lookout for ① quantifiable metrics. Measurable inputs to a model are their lifeblood, and like a social scientist, a technologist needs to ② identify concrete measures, or “proxies,” for assessing progress. This need for quantifiable proxies produces a bias toward measuring things that are easy to quantify. But simple metrics can take us further ③ to the important goals we really care about, which may require complicated metrics or be extremely difficult, or perhaps impossible, to reduce to any measure. And when we have ④ imperfect or bad proxies, we can easily fall under the illusion that we are solving for a good end without actually making genuine progress toward a worthy solution. The problem of proxies results in technologists ⑤ frequently substituting what is measurable for what is meaningful. As the saying goes, “Not everything that counts can be counted, and not everything that can be counted counts.”

46. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [35]

We are the only species that seasons its food, deliberately ① altering it with the highly flavored plant parts we call herbs and spices. It’s quite possible that our taste for spices has an evolutionary root. Many spices have antibacterial properties — in fact, ② common seasonings such as garlic, onion, and oregano inhibit the growth of almost every bacterium tested. And the cultures that make the ③ rarest use of spices — think of the garlic and black pepper of Thai food, the ginger and coriander of India, the chili peppers of Mexico — come from warmer climates, where bacterial ④ spoilage is a bigger issue. In contrast, the most lightly spiced cuisines — those of Scandinavia and northern Europe — are from cooler climates. Our uniquely human ⑤ attention to flavor, in this case the flavor of spices, turns out to have arisen as a matter of life and death.

47. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [36]

Development of the human body from a single cell provides many examples of the structural richness that is possible when the repeated production of random variation is **(A) [combined with / separated from]** nonrandom selection. All phases of body development from embryo to adult exhibit random activities at the cellular level, and body formation depends on the new possibilities generated by these activities coupled with selection of those outcomes that

satisfy previously built-in criteria. Always new structure is based on old structure, and at every stage selection favors some cells and eliminates others. The survivors serve to produce new cells that undergo further rounds of selection. Except in the immune system, cells and extensions of cells are not genetically selected during development, but rather, are **(B) [sequentially / positionally]** selected. Those in the right place that make the right connections are stimulated, and those that don't are eliminated. This process is much like sculpting. A natural consequence of the strategy is great variability from individual to individual at the cell and molecular levels, even though large-scale structures are quite **(C) [different / similar]**.

- ① combined with - sequentially - different
- ② combined with - positionally - different
- ③ combined with - positionally - similar
- ④ separated from - sequentially - similar
- ⑤ separated from - positionally - different

48. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [37]

In order to bring the ever-increasing costs of home care for elderly and needy persons under control, managers of home care providers have ① introduced management systems. These systems specify tasks of home care workers and the time and budget available to perform these tasks. Electronic reporting systems require home care workers to report on their activities and the time spent, thus making the distribution of time and money ② invisible and, in the perception of managers, controllable. This, in the view of managers, has contributed to the resolution of the problem. The home care workers, on the other hand, may ③ perceive their work not as a set of separate tasks to be performed as efficiently as possible, but as a service to be provided to a client with whom they may have developed a relationship. This includes having conversations with clients and ④ enquiring about the person's well-being. Restricted time and the requirement to report may be perceived as obstacles that make it impossible to deliver the service that is needed. If the management systems are too ⑤ rigid, this may result in home care workers becoming overloaded and demotivated.

49. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [38]

It is a common assumption that most vagrant birds are ultimately doomed, aside from the rare cases where individuals are able to reorientate and return to their normal ranges. In turn, it is also commonly assumed that vagrancy itself is a relatively ① irrelevant biological phenomenon. This is undoubtedly true for the majority of cases, as the most likely outcome of any given vagrancy event is that the individual will fail to find enough resources, and/or be exposed to ② hospitable environmental conditions, and perish. However, there are many lines of evidence to suggest that vagrancy can, on rare occasions, dramatically alter the fate of populations, species or even entire ecosystems. Despite being ③ infrequent, these events can be extremely important when viewed at the timescales over which ecological and evolutionary processes ④ stretch out. The most profound consequences of vagrancy relate to the establishment of new breeding sites, new migration routes and wintering locations. Each of these can occur through different mechanisms, and at different frequencies, and they each have their own ⑤ distinctive importance.

50. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [39]

Intuition can be great, but it ought to be hard-earned. Experts, for example, are able to think on their feet because they've invested thousands of hours in learning and practice: their intuition has become ① well-based. Only then are they ② ready to act quickly in accordance with their internalized expertise and evidence-based experience. Yet most people are not experts, though they often think they are. Most of us, especially when we interact with others on social media, act with expert-like speed and conviction, offering a wide range of opinions on global crises, without the substance of knowledge that ③ supports it. And thanks to AI, which ensures that our messages are delivered to an audience more inclined to ④ doubting it, our delusions of expertise can be reinforced by our personal filter bubble. We have an interesting tendency to find people more open-minded, rational, and sensible when what they think is ⑤ similar to ours.

51. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [40]

The fast-growing, tremendous amount of data, collected and stored in large and numerous data repositories, has far exceeded our human ability for understanding without powerful tools. As a result, data collected in large data repositories become "data tombs" — data archives that are hardly visited. Important decisions are often made based not on the information-rich data stored in data repositories but (A) [thus / rather] on a decision maker's instinct, simply because the decision maker does not have the tools to extract the valuable knowledge hidden in the vast amounts of data. Efforts have been made to develop expert system and knowledge-based technologies, which typically rely on users or domain experts to manually input knowledge into knowledge bases. However, this procedure is likely to be (B) [unreliable / reliable] and is extremely costly and time consuming. The widening gap between data and information calls for the systematic development of tools for better (C) [self-development / decision-making] that can turn data tombs into "golden nuggets" of knowledge.

- ① rather - reliable - decision-making
- ② thus - reliable - decision-making
- ③ rather - unreliable - decision-making
- ④ rather - reliable - self-development
- ⑤ thus - unreliable - self-development

52. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [20]

Too many times people, especially in today's generation, expect things to just happen overnight. When we have these false expectations, it tends to (A) [cheer / discourage] us from continuing to move forward. Because this is a high tech society, everything we want has to be within the parameters of our (B) [discomfort / comfort] and convenience. If it doesn't happen fast enough, we're tempted to lose interest. So many people don't want to take the time it requires to be successful. Success is not a matter of mere desire; you should develop (C) [impatience / patience] in order to achieve it. Have you fallen prey to impatience? Great things take time to build.

- ① cheer - comfort - patience
- ② cheer - discomfort - patience
- ③ discourage - comfort - impatience
- ④ discourage - discomfort - impatience
- ⑤ discourage - comfort - patience

53. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [21]

If you had wanted to create a "self-driving" car in the 1950s, your best option might have been to strap a brick to the accelerator. Yes, the vehicle would have been able to move forward on its own, but it could not slow down, stop, or turn to ① avoid barriers. Obviously not ideal. But does that mean the entire concept of the self-driving car is not worth ② pursuing? No, it only means that at the time we did not yet have the tools we now possess to help enable vehicles to operate both autonomously and safely. This once-distant dream now seems ③ within our reach. It is much the same story in medicine. Two decades ago, we were still ④ taping bricks to accelerators. Today, we are approaching the point where we can begin to bring some appropriate technology to bear in ways that ⑤ diminish our understanding of patients as unique individuals. In fact, many patients are already wearing devices that monitor their conditions in real time, which allows doctors to talk to their patients in a specific, refined, and feedback-driven way that was not even possible a decade ago.

* strap: 끈으로 묶다 ** autonomously: 자율적으로

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We tend to ① overestimate the impact of new technologies in part because older technologies have become absorbed into the furniture of our lives, so as

to be almost invisible. Take the baby bottle. Here is a simple ② tool that has transformed a fundamental human experience for vast numbers of infants and mothers, yet it finds no place in our histories of technology. This technology might be thought of as a classic time-shifting device, as it enables mothers to exercise more ③ control over the timing of feeding. It can also function to save time, as bottle feeding allows for someone else to ④ substitute for the mother's time. Potentially, therefore, it has huge implications for the management of time in everyday life, yet it is entirely ⑤ admired in discussions of high-speed society.

55. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [23]

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56. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [24]

The most prevalent problem kids report is that they feel like they need to be ① accessible at all times. Because technology allows for it, they feel an ② obligation. It's easy for most of us to relate — you probably feel the same pressure in your own life! It is really ③ easy to deal with the fact that we're human and can't always respond instantly. For a teen or tween who's still learning the ins and outs of social interactions, it's even ④ worse. Here's how this behavior plays out sometimes: Your child texts one of his friends, and the friend doesn't text back right away. Now it's easy for your child to think, "This person doesn't want to be my friend anymore!" So he texts again, and again, and again — "blowing up their phone." This can be stress-inducing and even read as ⑤ aggressive. But you can see how easily this could happen.

*tween: (10~12세 사이의) 십대 초반의 아동

57. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [29]

For years, many psychologists have held strongly to the belief that the key to ① addressing negative health habits is to change behavior. This, more than values and attitudes, is the part of personality that is easiest to change. Ingestive habits such as smoking, drinking and various eating behaviors are the most common health concerns ② targeted for behavioral changes. Process-addiction behaviors (workaholism, shopaholism, and the like) ③ fall into this category as well. Mental imagery combined with power of suggestion was taken up as the premise of behavioral medicine to help people change negative health behaviors into positive ones. Although this technique alone will not ④ produce changes, when used alongside other behavior modification tactics and coping strategies, behavioral changes have proved effective for some people. What mental imagery does is ⑤ deteriorate a new desired behavior. Repeated use of images reinforces the desired behavior more strongly over time.

58. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [31]

Dancers often push themselves to the limits of their (A) [physical / physiological] capabilities. But that push is misguided if it is directed toward accomplishing something physically impossible. For instance, a tall dancer with long feet may wish to perform repetitive vertical jumps to fast music, pointing his feet while in the air and lowering his heels to the floor between jumps. That may be (B) [impossible / possible] no

matter how strong the dancer is. But a short-footed dancer may have no trouble! Another dancer may be struggling to complete a half-turn in the air. Understanding the connection between a rapid turn rate and the alignment of the body close to the rotation axis tells her how to accomplish her turn successfully. In both of these cases, understanding and working within the constraints imposed by nature and described by physical laws allows dancers to work efficiently, (C) [minimizing / maximizing] potential risk of injury.

- ① physical - impossible - minimizing
- ② physical - possible - minimizing
- ③ physiological - impossible - maximizing
- ④ physical - impossible - maximizing
- ⑤ physiological - possible - minimizing

59. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [32]

We must explore the relationship between children's film production and consumption habits. The term "children's film" implies ownership by children — *their* cinema — but films supposedly made for children have always been consumed by audiences of all ages, particularly in commercial cinemas. The (A) [considerable / considerate] crossover in audience composition for children's films can be shown by the fact that, in 2007, eleven Danish children's and youth films attracted 59 percent of theatrical admissions, and in 2014, German children's films comprised seven out of the top twenty films at the national box office. This phenomenon corresponds with a broader, international embrace of what is seemingly children's culture among audiences of diverse ages. The old prejudice that children's film is some other realm, separate from (and forever subordinate to) a more legitimate cinema for adults is not (B) [supported / opposed] by the realities of consumption: children's film is (C) [on the edge / at the heart] of contemporary popular culture.

* subordinate: 하위의

- ① considerable - supported - at the heart
- ② considerable - opposed - on the edge
- ③ considerate - supported - on the edge
- ④ considerate - opposed - at the heart
- ⑤ considerable - supported - on the edge

60. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [33]

Beethoven's drive to create something novel is a ① reflection of his state of curiosity. Our brains experience a sense of reward when we create something new in the process of exploring something ② uncertain, such as a musical phrase that we've never played or heard before. When our curiosity leads to something novel, the resulting reward brings us a sense of pleasure. A number of investigators have modeled how curiosity ③ influences musical composition. In the case of Beethoven, computer modeling focused on the thirty-two piano sonatas written after age thirteen revealed that the musical patterns found in all of Beethoven's music ④ decreased in later sonatas, while novel patterns, including patterns that were unique to a particular sonata, increased. In other words, Beethoven's music became ⑤ more predictable over time as his curiosity drove the exploration of new musical ideas. Curiosity is a powerful driver of human creativity.

61. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [34]

Technologists are always on the lookout for quantifiable metrics. Measurable inputs to a model are their lifeblood, and like a social scientist, a technologist needs to identify definite measures, or "proxies," for assessing progress. This need for quantifiable proxies produces a bias toward measuring things that are (A) [easy / difficult] to quantify. But simple metrics can take us further away from the important goals we really care about, which may require (B) [simple / complicated] metrics or be extremely difficult, or perhaps impossible, to reduce to any measure. And when we have imperfect or bad proxies, we can easily fall under the illusion that we are solving for a good end without actually making authentic progress toward a worthy solution. The problem of proxies results in technologists frequently substituting what is measurable for what is (C) [meaningful / meaningless]. As the saying goes, "Not everything that counts can be counted, and not everything that can be counted counts."

- ① easy - complicated - meaningless

- ② easy - simple - meaningful
- ③ easy - complicated - meaningful
- ④ difficult - simple - meaningful
- ⑤ difficult - complicated - meaningless

62. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [35]

We are the only species that seasons its food, deliberately ① preserving it with the highly flavored plant parts we call herbs and spices. It's quite possible that our taste for spices has an evolutionary root. Many spices have antibacterial properties — in fact, common seasonings such as garlic, onion, and oregano ② inhibit the growth of almost every bacterium tested. And the cultures that make the heaviest use of spices — think of the garlic and black pepper of Thai food, the ginger and coriander of India, the chili peppers of Mexico — come from ③ warmer climates, where bacterial spoilage is a bigger issue. In contrast, the most ④ lightly spiced cuisines — those of Scandinavia and northern Europe — are from cooler climates. Our uniquely human attention to flavor, in this case the flavor of spices, turns out to have ⑤ arisen as a matter of life and death.

63. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [36]

Development of the human body from a single cell provides many examples of the structural ① richness that is possible when the repeated production of random variation is combined with nonrandom selection. All phases of body development from embryo to adult exhibit random activities at the cellular level, and body formation depends on the new possibilities generated by these activities coupled with selection of those outcomes that satisfy previously ② built-in criteria. Always new structure is based on old structure, and at every stage selection favors some cells and eliminates others. The survivors serve to produce ③ new cells that undergo further rounds of selection. Except in the immune system, cells and extensions of cells are not genetically selected during development, but rather, are ④ positionally selected. Those in the right place that make the right connections are stimulated, and those that don't are eliminated. This process is much like sculpting. A natural consequence of the strategy is great variability from individual to individual at the cell and molecular levels, even though large-scale structures are quite ⑤ different.

64. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [37]

In order to bring the ever-increasing costs of home care for elderly and needy persons under control, managers of home care providers have introduced management systems. These systems **(A) [complicate / specify]** tasks of home care workers and the time and budget available to perform these tasks. Electronic reporting systems require home care workers to report on their activities and the time spent, thus making the distribution of time and money **(B) [visible / ambiguous]** and, in the perception of managers, controllable. This, in the view of managers, has contributed to the resolution of the problem. The home care workers, on the other hand, may perceive their work not as a set of separate tasks to be performed as efficiently as possible, but as a service to be provided to a client with whom they may have developed a relationship. This includes having conversations with clients and enquiring about the person's well-being. Restricted time and the requirement to report may be perceived as **(C) [guidelines / obstacles]** that make it impossible to deliver the service that is needed. If the management systems are too rigid, this may result in home care workers becoming overloaded and demotivated.

- ① specify - visible - obstacles
- ② specify - ambiguous - guidelines
- ③ reduce - visible - obstacles
- ④ reduce - ambiguous - obstacles
- ⑤ reduce - visible - guidelines

65. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [38]

It is a common assumption that most vagrant birds are ultimately doomed, aside from the rare cases where individuals are able to reorientate and return to their ① normal ranges. In turn, it is also commonly assumed that vagrancy itself is a relatively ② trivial biological phenomenon. This is undoubtedly true for the majority of cases, as the most likely outcome of any given vagrancy event is that the individual will fail to find enough resources, and/or be exposed to ③ inhospitable environmental conditions, and perish. However, there are many lines of evidence to suggest that vagrancy can, on rare occasions, dramatically ④ change the fate of populations, species or even whole ecosystems. Despite being infrequent, these events can be extremely ⑤ insignificant when viewed at the timescales over which ecological and evolutionary processes unfold. The most profound consequences of vagrancy relate to the establishment of new breeding sites, new migration routes and wintering locations.

Each of these can occur through different mechanisms, and at different frequencies, and they each have their own unique importance.

66. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [39]

Intuition can be great, but it ought to be hard-earned. Experts, for example, are able to think on their feet because they've invested thousands of hours in learning and practice: their intuition has become ① data-driven. Only then are they able to act quickly in accordance with their ② internalized expertise and evidence-based experience. Yet most people are not experts, though they often think they are. Most of us, especially when we interact with others on social media, act with expert-like speed and conviction, offering a wide range of opinions on global crises, without the substance of knowledge that ③ supports it. And thanks to AI, which ensures that our messages are delivered to an audience more ④ reluctant to believe it, our delusions of expertise can be reinforced by our personal filter bubble. We have an interesting tendency to find people more open-minded, rational, and sensible when they think just ⑤ like us.

67. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [40]

The fast-growing, tremendous amount of data, collected and stored in large and numerous data repositories, has far ① exceeded our human ability for understanding without powerful tools. As a result, data collected in large data repositories become "data tombs" — data archives that are ② hardly visited. Important decisions are often made based not on the information-rich data stored in data repositories but rather on a decision maker's ③ instinct, simply because the decision maker does not have the tools to extract the valuable knowledge ④ hidden in the vast amounts of data. Efforts have been made to develop expert system and knowledge-based technologies, which typically rely on users or domain experts to manually input knowledge into knowledge bases. However, this procedure is likely to ⑤ prevent biases and errors and is extremely costly and time consuming. The widening gap between data and information calls for the systematic development of tools that can turn data tombs into "golden nuggets" of knowledge.

68. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [20]

Too many times people, especially in today's generation, expect things to just happen overnight. When we have these false expectations, it tends to (A) **[discourage / encourage]** us from continuing to move forward. Because this is a high tech society, everything we want has to be within the parameters of our comfort and (B) **[convenience / inconvenience]**. If it doesn't happen fast enough, we're tempted to lose interest. So many people don't want to take the time it requires to be successful. Success is not a matter of mere desire; you should develop patience in order to achieve it. Have you fallen prey to (C) **[impatience / patience]**? Great things take time to build.

* parameter: 매개 변수, 제한

- ① encourage - convenience - patience
- ② encourage - inconvenience - impatience
- ③ discourage - inconvenience - patience
- ④ discourage - inconvenience - impatience
- ⑤ discourage - convenience - impatience

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

We tend to ① exaggerate the impact of new technologies in part because older technologies have become absorbed into the furniture of our lives, so as

to be almost ② noticeable. Take the baby bottle. Here is a simple implement that has transformed a fundamental human experience for vast numbers of infants and mothers, yet it finds no place in our histories of technology. This technology might be thought of as a classic time-shifting device, as it enables mothers to exercise ③ more control over the timing of feeding. It can also function to save time, as bottle feeding allows for someone else to ④ substitute for the mother's time. Potentially, therefore, it has huge implications for the management of time in everyday life, yet it is entirely ⑤ overlooked in discussions of high-speed society.

70. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [23]

Empathy is frequently listed as one of the most ① preferred skills in an employer or employee, although without specifying exactly what is meant by *empathy*. Some businesses stress ② cognitive empathy, emphasizing the need for leaders to understand the perspective of employees and customers when negotiating deals and making decisions. Others stress ③ affective empathy and empathic concern, emphasizing the ability of leaders to gain trust from employees and customers by treating them with real concern and compassion. When some consultants argue that successful companies ④ promote empathy, what that translates to is that companies should conduct good market research. In other words, an "empathic" company understands the needs and wants of its customers and seeks to ⑤ dismiss those needs and wants. When some people speak of design with empathy, what that translates to is that companies should take into account the specific needs of different populations — the blind, the deaf, the elderly, non-English speakers, the color-blind, and so on — when designing products.

*empathy: 공감, 공감능력 **compassion 동정심

71. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [24]

The most ① prevalent problem kids report is that they feel like they need to be ② inaccessible at all times. Because technology allows for it, they feel an ③ obligation. It's easy for most of us to relate — you probably feel the same pressure in your own life! It is really challenging to deal with the fact that we're human and can't always respond ④ instantly. For a teen or tween who's still learning the ins and outs of social interactions, it's even worse. Here's how this behavior plays out sometimes: Your child texts one of his friends, and the friend doesn't text back right away. Now it's easy for your child to think, "This person doesn't want to be my friend anymore!" So he texts again, and again, and again — "blowing up their phone." This can be stress-inducing and even read as ⑤ aggressive. But you can see how easily this could happen.

72. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [29]

For years, many psychologists have held strongly to the belief that the key to addressing negative health habits is to ① change behavior. This is the part of personality that is easiest to change, more than values and attitudes. Ingestive habits such as smoking, drinking and various eating behaviors are the most common health concerns targeted for behavioral changes. Process-addiction behaviors (workaholism, shopaholism, and the like) fall into this category as well. Mental imagery combined with power of suggestion was taken up as the premise of behavioral medicine to help people turn negative health behaviors into ② positive ones. Although this technique alone will not produce changes, when used alongside other behavior modification tactics and coping strategies, behavioral changes have proved ③ successful in some people. What mental imagery does is ④ inhibit a new desired behavior. Repeated use of images strengthens the desired behavior more ⑤ strongly over time.

73. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [31]

Dancers often ① exert themselves to the limits of their physical capabilities. But that push is ② injudicious if it is directed toward accomplishing something physically impossible. For instance, a tall dancer with long feet may wish to perform repetitive vertical jumps to fast music, pointing his feet while in the air and lowering his heels to the floor between jumps. That may be impossible no matter how strong the dancer is. But a short-footed dancer may not have any ③ ease. Pull it off! Another dancer may be struggling to complete a half-turn in the

air. Understanding the connection between a rapid turn rate and the alignment of the body close to the rotation axis tells her how she ④ carries out her turn successfully. In both of these cases, understanding and working within the imposed by nature and described by physical laws allows dancers to work efficiently, which ⑤ cuts back on potential risk of injury.

74. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [32]

We must explore the relationship between children's film production and consumption habits. The term "children's film" implies ownership by children but films supposedly made for children have always been consumed by audiences of all ages, particularly in commercial cinemas. The significant crossover in audience composition for children's films can be clearly (A) [contradicted / demonstrated] by the fact that, in 2007, eleven Danish children's and youth films attracted 59 percent of theatrical admissions, and in 2014, German children's films comprised seven out of the top twenty films at the national box office. In other words, this phenomenon is not (B) [corresponding / incompatible] with a broader, international embrace of what is seemingly children's culture among audiences of diverse ages. The old prejudice that children's film is some other realm, separate from and forever (C) [superior / inferior] to a more legitimate cinema for adults is not supported by the realities of consumption: children's film is at the heart of contemporary popular culture.

- ① contradicted - corresponding - superior
- ② demonstrated - corresponding - inferior
- ③ demonstrated - incompatible - superior
- ④ demonstrated - incompatible - inferior
- ⑤ contradicted - incompatible - superior

75. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [33]

Beethoven's drive to create something ① new is a reflection of his state of curiosity. Our brains experience a sense of reward when we create something new in the process of exploring something uncertain, such as a musical phrase that we've never played or heard before. When our ② curiosity leads to something novel, the resulting reward brings us a sense of pleasure. A number of investigators have modeled how curiosity influences musical composition. In the case of Beethoven, computer modeling focused on the thirty-two piano sonatas written after age thirteen revealed that the musical patterns found in all of Beethoven's music decreased in later sonatas, while novel patterns, including patterns that were unique to a particular sonata, ③ decreased. In other words, Beethoven's music became less ④ predictable over time as his curiosity drove the exploration of new musical ideas. Curiosity is a powerful ⑤ driver of human creativity.

76. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [34]

Technologists are always on the lookout for quantifiable metrics. ① Measurable inputs to a model are their lifeblood, and like a social scientist, a technologist needs to identify concrete measures, or "proxies," for assessing progress. This need for ② quantifiable proxies produces a bias toward measuring things that are easy to quantify. But ③ simple metrics can take us further away from the important goals we really care about, which may require complicated metrics or be extremely difficult, or perhaps impossible, to reduce to any measure. And when we have ④ imperfect or bad proxies, we can easily fall under the illusion that we are solving for a good end without actually making genuine progress toward a worthy solution. The problem of proxies results in technologists frequently substituting what is measurable for what is ⑤ meaningless. As the saying goes, "Not everything that counts can be counted, and not everything that can be counted counts."

* *metric*: 측정 기준

77. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [35]

We are the only species that seasons its food, deliberately ① preserving it with the highly flavored plant parts we call herbs and spices. It's quite possible that our taste for spices has an evolutionary root. Many spices have antibacterial properties — in fact, common seasonings such as garlic, onion, and oregano

② inhibit the growth of almost every bacterium tested. And the cultures that make the heaviest use of spices — think of the garlic and black pepper of Thai food, the ginger and coriander of India, the chili peppers of Mexico — come from ③ warmer climates, where bacterial spoilage is a bigger issue. In contrast, the most ④ lightly spiced cuisines — those of Scandinavia and northern Europe — are from cooler climates. Our uniquely human ⑤ attention to flavor, in this case the flavor of spices, turns out to have arisen as a matter of life and death.

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Development of the human body from a single cell provides many examples of the structural richness that is possible when the ① repeated production of random variation is combined with nonrandom selection. All phases of body development from embryo to adult ② exhibit random activities at the cellular level, and body formation depends on the new possibilities generated by these activities coupled with selection of those outcomes that satisfy previously built-in criteria. Always new structure is based on old structure, and at every stage selection favors some cells and ③ unites others. The survivors serve to produce new cells that undergo further rounds of selection. Except in the immune system, cells and extensions of cells are not genetically selected during development, but rather, are ④ positionally selected. Those in the right place that make the right connections are stimulated, and those that don't are eliminated. This process is much like sculpting. A natural consequence of the strategy is great variability from individual to individual at the cell and molecular levels, even though large-scale structures are quite ⑤ similar.

79. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [37]

In order to bring the ever-increasing costs of home care for elderly and needy persons under control, managers of home care providers have introduced management systems. These systems specify tasks of home care workers and the time and budget available to perform these tasks. Electronic reporting systems require home care workers to report on their activities and the time spent, thus ① make the distribution of time and money visible and, in the perception of managers, controllable. This, in the view of managers, has ② contributed to the resolution of the problem. The home care workers, on the other hand, may perceive their work not as a set of separate tasks to be performed as efficiently as possible, but as a service to be provided to a client ③ who they may have developed a relationship with. This includes having conversations with clients and ④ enquiring about the person's well-being. Restricted time and the requirement to report may be perceived as obstacles that make ⑤ it impossible to deliver the service that is needed. If the management systems are too rigid, this may result in home care workers becoming overloaded and demotivated.

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It is a common assumption that most vagrant birds are ultimately doomed, aside from the rare cases where individuals are able to reorientate and return to their normal ranges. In turn, it is also commonly assumed that vagrancy itself is a relatively unimportant biological phenomenon. This is undoubtedly ① true for the majority of cases, as the most likely outcome of any given vagrancy event is that the individual will fail to find enough resources, and/or be exposed to ② inhospitable environmental conditions, and perish. However, there are many lines of evidence to suggest that vagrancy can, on rare occasions, dramatically ③ alter the fate of populations, species or even whole ecosystems. Despite being ④ frequent, these events can be extremely important when viewed at the timescales over which ecological and evolutionary processes unfold. The most profound ⑤ consequences of vagrancy relate to the establishment of new breeding sites, new migration routes and wintering locations. Each of these can occur through different mechanisms, and at different frequencies, and they each have their own unique importance.

81. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [39]

Intuition can be great, but it ought to be hard-earned. Experts, for example, are able to think on their feet because they've invested thousands of hours in learning and practice: their intuition has become ① data-driven. Only then are they able to act quickly in accordance with their ② internalized expertise and evidence-based experience. Yet most people are not experts, though they often think they are. Most of us, especially when we ③ interact with others on social media, act with expert-like speed and conviction, offering a wide range of opinions on global crises, without the substance of knowledge that supports it. Thanks to AI, which ensures our messages are delivered to an audience more apt to believing it, our delusions of expertise can be ④ collapsed by our personal filter bubble. We have an interesting tendency to find people more open-minded, ⑤ rational, and sensible when they think just like us.

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83. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [20]

Too many times people, especially in today's generation, expect things to just happen overnight. When we have these (A) [true / false] expectations, it tends to discourage us from continuing to move forward. Because this is a high tech society, everything we want has to be within the parameters of our comfort and convenience. If it doesn't happen (B) [slowly / quickly] enough, we're tempted to lose interest. So many people don't want to take the time it requires to be successful. Success is not a matter of mere desire; you had better (C) [resist / tolerate] delays if you want to achieve it. Have you fallen prey to impatience? Great things take time to build.

- ① true - slowly - tolerate
- ② false - slowly - resist
- ③ false - quickly - tolerate
- ④ true - quickly - resist
- ⑤ true - quickly - tolerate

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

We tend to ① overrate the impact of new technologies in part because older technologies have become absorbed into the furniture of our lives, so as to be almost ② visible. Take the baby bottle. Here is a simple implement that has transformed a fundamental human experience for vast numbers of infants and mothers, yet it finds no place in our histories of technology. This technology might be thought of as a classic time-shifting device, as it enables mothers to exercise ③ more control over the timing of feeding. It can also function to save time, as bottle feeding allows for someone else to ④ substitute for the mother's time. Potentially, therefore, it has huge implications for the management of time in everyday life, yet it is entirely ⑤ overlooked in discussions of high-speed society.

85. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [24]

The most prevalent problem kids report is that they feel like they need to be ① unaccessible at all times. Because technology allows for it, they feel an ② obligation. It's easy for most of us to relate - you probably feel the same pressure in your own life! It is really challenging to deal with the fact that we're human and can't always respond ③ instantly. For a teen or tween who's still learning the ins and outs of social interactions, it's even ④ worse. Here's how this behavior

plays out sometimes: Your child texts one of his friends, and the friend doesn't text back right away. Now it's easy for your child to think, "This person doesn't want to be my friend anymore!" So he texts again, and again, and again - "blowing up their phone." This can be stress-inducing and even read as ⑤ aggressive. But you can see how easily this could happen.

*tween: (10~12세 사이의) 십대 초반의 아동

86. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [29]

For years, many psychologists have held strongly to the belief that the key to addressing negative health habits is to change behavior. This, more than values and attitudes, is the part of ① personality that is easiest to change. Ingestive habits such as smoking, drinking and various eating behaviors are the most common health concerns targeted for behavioral changes. Process-addiction behaviors (workaholism, shopaholism, and the like) fall into this category as well. Mental imagery combined with power of suggestion was taken up as the ② premise of behavioral medicine to help people change negative health behaviors into positive ones. Although this technique alone will not produce changes, when used ③ without other behavior modification tactics and coping strategies, behavioral changes have proved effective for some people. What mental imagery does is ④ reinforce a new desired behavior. ⑤ Repeated use of images reinforces the desired behavior more strongly over time.

87. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [31]

Dancers often push themselves to the limits of their physical capabilities. But that push is misguided if it is directed toward accomplishing something physically ① impossible. For instance, a tall dancer with ② long feet may wish to perform repetitive vertical jumps to fast music, pointing his feet while in the air and lowering his heels to the floor between jumps. That may not be ③ possible no matter how strong the dancer is. But a short-footed dancer may have no trouble! Another dancer may be ④ effortless to complete a half-turn in the air. Understanding the connection between a rapid turn rate and the alignment of the body close to the rotation axis tells her how to accomplish her turn successfully. In both of these cases, understanding and working within the constraints imposed by nature and described by physical laws ⑤ allows dancers to work efficiently, minimizing potential risk of injury.

*alignment: 정렬 **rotation axis: 회전축

impatience] influences musical composition. In the case of Beethoven, computer modeling focused on the thirty-two piano sonatas written after age thirteen revealed that the musical patterns found in all of Beethoven's music decreased in later sonatas, while novel patterns, including patterns that were unique to a particular sonata, increased. In other words, Beethoven's music became **(C) [more / less]** predictable over time as his curiosity drove the exploration of new musical ideas. Curiosity is a powerful driver of human creativity.

- ① certain - impatience - less
- ② uncertain - curiosity - more
- ③ certain - curiosity - more
- ④ uncertain - impatience - more
- ⑤ uncertain - curiosity - less

88. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [32]

We must explore the relationship between children's production and consumption habits. The term "children's film" ① indicates ownership by children – their cinema – but films supposedly made for children have always been consumed by audiences of all ages, particularly in commercial cinemas. We can see the considerable ② crossover in audience composition for children's films with ease. For example, eleven Danish children's and youth films attracted 59 per cent of theatrical admissions in 2007, and German children's films ③ constituted seven out of the top twenty films at the national box office in 2014. This phenomenon corresponds with a broader, international ④ acceptance of what is seemingly children's culture among audiences of diverse ages. The old prejudice that children's film is some other realm, separate from (and forever subordinate to) a more legitimate cinema for adults is ⑤ confirmed by the realities of consumption: children's film is at the heart of contemporary popular culture.

89. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [33]

Beethoven's drive to create something novel is a reflection of his state of curiosity. Our brains experience a sense of reward when we create something new in the process of exploring something **(A) [certain / uncertain]**, such as a musical phrase that we've never played or heard before. When our curiosity leads to something novel, the resulting reward brings us a sense of pleasure. A number of investigators have modeled how **(B) [curiosity /**

90. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [34]

Technologists are always on the lookout for quantifiable metrics. Measurable inputs to a model are their lifeblood, and like a social scientist, a technologist needs to identify ① concrete measures, or "proxies," for assessing progress. This need for quantifiable proxies produces a bias toward measuring things that are ② difficult to quantify. But simple metrics can take us further away from the ③ important goals we really care about, which may require complicated metrics or be extremely difficult, or perhaps impossible, to reduce to any measure. And when we have imperfect or bad proxies, we can easily fall under the illusion that we are solving for a good end without actually making genuine progress toward a ④ worthy solution. The problem of proxies results in technologists frequently substituting what is ⑤ measurable for what is meaningful. As the saying goes, "Not everything that counts can be counted, and not everything that can be counted counts."

91. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [37]

In order to bring the ever-increasing costs of home care for elderly and needy persons under control, managers of home care providers have introduced management systems. These systems ① clarify tasks of home care workers and the time and budget available to perform these tasks. Electronic reporting systems require home care workers to report on their activities and the time spent, thus making the distribution of time and money visible and, in the perception of managers, ② noticeable. This, in the view of managers, has ③ contributed to the resolution of the problem. The home care workers, on the other hand, may perceive their work not as a set of separate tasks to be performed as efficiently as possible, but as a ④ service to be provided to a client with whom they may have developed a relationship. This includes having conversations with clients and enquiring about the person's well-being. Restricted time and the requirement to report may be perceived as obstacles that make it impossible to deliver the service that is needed. Unless the management systems are ⑤ rigid, this may result in home care workers becoming overloaded and demotivated.

92. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [38]

It is a common assumption that most vagrant birds are ultimately doomed, aside from the rare cases where individuals are able to reorientate and return to their normal ranges. In turn, it is also commonly assumed that vagrancy itself is a relatively ① unimportant biological phenomenon. This is undoubtedly true for the majority of cases, as the most ② unlikely outcome of any given vagrancy event is that the individual will fail to find enough resources, and/or be exposed to ③ inhospitable environmental conditions, and perish. However, there are many lines of evidence to suggest that vagrancy can, on rare occasions, dramatically alter the fate of populations, species or even whole ecosystems. Despite being ④ infrequent, these events can be extremely important when viewed at the timescales over which ecological and evolutionary processes ⑤ unfold. The most profound consequences of vagrancy relate to the establishment of new breeding sites, new migration routes and wintering locations. Each of these can occur through different mechanisms, and at different frequencies, and they each have their own unique importance.

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Intuition can be great, but it ought to be hard-earned. Experts, for example, are able to think on their feet because they've invested thousands of hours in learning and practice: their intuition has become ① data-driven. Only then are they able to act quickly in accordance with their ② ingrained expertise and evidence-based experience. Yet most people are not experts, though they often think they are. Most of us, especially when we interact with others on social media, act with expert-like speed and ③ conviction, offering a wide range of opinions on global crises, without the substance of knowledge that ④ sustain it. And thanks to AI, which ensures that our messages are delivered to an audience more inclined to believing it, our ⑤ skepticism of expertise can be reinforced by our personal filter bubble. We have an interesting tendency to find people more open-minded, rational, and sensible when they think just like us.

94. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [40]

The fast-growing, tremendous amount of data, collected and stored in large and numerous data repositories, has ① far exceeded our human ability for understanding without powerful tools. As a result, data collected in large data repositories become "data tombs" — data archives that are hardly visited. Important decisions are ② often made based not on the information-rich data stored in data repositories but rather on a decision maker's instinct, simply because the decision maker does not have the tools to extract the ③ valuable knowledge hidden in the vast amounts of data. Efforts have been made to develop expert system and knowledge-based technologies, which typically ④ rely on users or domain experts to manually input knowledge into knowledge bases. However, this procedure is likely to cause biases and errors and is extremely costly and time ⑤ saving. The widening gap between data and information calls for the systematic development of tools that can turn data tombs into "golden nuggets" of knowledge.

95. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [20]

Too many times people, especially in today's generation, expect things to just happen ① right away. When we have these ② false expectations, it tends to forbid us to continue to move forward. Because this is a high tech society, everything we want has to be within the parameters of our comfort and convenience. If it doesn't happen fast enough, we're tempted to ③ lose interest. So many people don't want to take the time it requires to be successful. Success is not a matter of mere ④ efforts; you should develop patience in order to achieve it. Have you fallen prey to ⑤ impatience? Great things take time to build.

* parameter: 매개 변수, 제한

④ aggressive. But you can see how ⑤ easily this could happen.

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

We tend to ① overrate the impact of new technologies in part because older technologies have become absorbed into the furniture of our lives, so as to be almost invisible. Take the baby bottle. Here is a simple implement that has transformed a ② fundamental human experience for vast numbers of infants and mothers, yet it finds no place in our histories of technology. This technology might be thought of as a classic ③ time-shifting device, as it enables mothers to exercise more control over the timing of feeding. It can also function to ④ exhaust time, as bottle feeding allows for someone else to substitute for the mother's time. Potentially, therefore, it has ⑤ huge implications for the management of time in everyday life, yet it is entirely overlooked in discussions of high-speed society.

97. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [24]

The most prevalent problem kids report is that they feel like they need to be accessible at all times. Because technology allows for it, they feel an ① obligation. It's easy for most of us to relate — you probably feel the same pressure in your own life! It is really ② difficult to deal with the fact that we're human and can't always respond instantly. For a teen or tween who's still learning the ins and outs of social interactions, it's even ③ better. Here's how this behavior plays out sometimes: Your child texts one of his friends, and the friend doesn't text back right away. Now it's easy for your child to think, "This person doesn't want to be my friend anymore!" So he texts again, and again, and again — "blowing up their phone." This can be stress-inducing and even read as

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100. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [32]

We must explore the relationship between children's film production and ① consumption habits. The term "children's film" implies ownership by children — their cinema — but films supposedly made for children have always been consumed by audiences of all ages, particularly in commercial cinemas. The considerable ② crossover in audience composition for children's films can be shown by the fact that, in 2007, eleven Danish children's and youth films attracted 59 percent of theatrical admissions, and in 2014, German children's films ③ comprised seven out of the top twenty films at the national box office. This phenomenon corresponds with a broader, international ④ embrace of what is seemingly children's culture among audiences of diverse ages. The old prejudice that children's film is some other realm, separate from (and forever subordinate to) a more legitimate cinema for adults is ⑤ supported by the realities of consumption: children's film is at the heart of contemporary popular culture.

- 1번 - ③ '편안함과 편리함'이라는 것이 흐름상 적절하므로 'convenience'로 고쳐야 한다.
- 2번 - ⑤ "환자를 고유한 개인으로서 이해하는 것을 증진하는 (advance) 방식"이라는 것이 문맥에 적절하므로 impede(방해하다)를 advance등으로 고쳐야 한다.
- 3번 - ⑤ 이 글은 '새로운 기술에 비해 기존 기술의 영향력이 간과된다'는 내용으로, '따라서 잠재적으로 질병은 일상생활의 시간관리에 큰 영향을 미치지만 빠른 속도의 사회적 논의에서는 완전히 [간과되고] 있다'라고 하는 것이 문맥상 자연스러우므로, ⑤ 'overemphasized'(지나치게 강조된)를 'overlooked'(간과되는)로 고쳐야 한다.
- 4번 - ② 정서적 공감과 공감적 관심을 강조하여 진정한 관심과 동정심으로 직원과 고객을 대한다고 했으므로, 신뢰를 얻는다는 것이 흐름상 적절하여, ② lose를 gain 등으로 고쳐야 한다.
- 5번 - ① (A) 첫번째 문장에서 '아이들이 이야기하는 가장 일반적인 문제는 그들이 항상 [연락할] 수 있어야 한다고 느낀다'는 것이 문맥의 흐름상 자연스러우므로, (A)는 accessible(접근할 수 있는, 연락 가능한)이다. (B) 앞선 문장에서 '기술이 우리가 항상 연락할 수 있게 하는 것을 허용하기에, 아이들은 [의무감]을 느낀다'고 했다. 따라서 글의 흐름상 (B)는 relaxation(안정) 보다는 'pressure'(압박감)가 더 적절하다. (C) 앞의 문장에서 '문자 메시지를 계속해서 보내다가 전화를 꼭파한다'고 설명하였다. 따라서 글의 흐름상 '스트레스를 유발하고, 심지어는 [공격적인] 것으로 읽힐 수 있다'는 것이 더 적절하므로, passive(수동적인)보다는 'aggressive'(공격적인)가 적절하다.
- 6번 - ⑤ (A) 뒤에 예로 언급되는 흡연, 음주, 그리고 다양한 섭식 행동은 섭취(Ingestive) 습관이다. suggestive: 연상시키는 (B) fall into: ~에 속하다, fall to: ~의 책임이다 (C) 내용 상 '다른 행동 수정 기법 및 대응 전략' (other behavior modification tactics and coping strategies)이 자연스럽다. scoping: 관찰
- 7번 - ② [기출 응용] 앞에서 '부모는 여전히 주된 사회화 주체'라고 하였으므로, 자녀가 비슷한 상황에서 유사한 반응을 보일 가능성을 높인다는 것이 문맥상 알맞으므로, increasing으로 고쳐야 한다.
- 8번 - ⑤ '무용수들이 자연에 의해 부과되고 물리적 법칙에 의해 설명되는 제약 조건들 내에서 이해하고 일하는 것은 [잠재적인] 부상 위험을 최소화하고 효율적으로 일하도록 해준다'는 의미이므로, ⑤ explicit(명시적인)를 'potential'(잠재적인) 등으로 고쳐야 한다.
- 9번 - ④ '어린이 영화가 성인을 위한 더 제대로 된 영화와는 분리된 다른 영역이라는 오래된 편견은 소비의 현실에 의해 뒷받침되지 않는다'는 것이 흐름상 자연스러우므로, ④ prove(증명하다)를 'disprove'(틀렸음을 입증하다) 등으로 고쳐야 한다.
- 10번 - ④ '베토벤의 새로운 음악 패턴들은 호기심에 의해서 창작되었다'는 내용의 글로, '베토벤의 음악을 대상으로 한 컴퓨터 모델링에서 베토벤이 늘 사용했던 음악 패턴이 후기 소나타에서 감소한 반면, 특정 소나타에만 나타나는 [새로운] 패턴이 증가했다'는 흐름이 적절하므로, ④ familiar(익숙한)을 'unique, new' 등으로 고쳐야 한다.
- 11번 - ④ '현실에서는 [가치 있는] 해결책을 향한 진정한 진전을 이루지 못하고 있다'는 것이 문맥상 자연스러우므로, ④의 minor(사소한)을 'worthy'(가치있는) 등으로 고쳐야 한다.
- 12번 - ⑤ 이 글은 '항신료에 대한 우리의 시각은 진화적 뿌리를 가지고 있을 가능성이 높다'는 내용의 글이고, 사례로 '항신료를 많이 쓰는 따뜻한 기후의 음식 문화권에서는, 서늘한 기후의 음식과는 다르게 박테리아에 의한 (음식의) 부패가 큰 문제'라고 했다. 끝 문장에서 '[맛]에 대한 우리의 특유한 관심이, 죽느냐 사느냐

나의 문제로서 생겨난 것으로 드러난다.'라는 흐름이 자연스러우므로, ⑤ climate를 'flavor'로 고쳐야 한다.

13번 - ② 이전에 확립된 기준을 충족시키는 결과물의 선택과 결합된다는 것이 흐름상 적절하므로, irrelevant를 coupled 등의 어휘로 고쳐야 한다.

14번 - ⑤ [응용] ⑤ result in

15번 - ④ 앞에서, '드문 경우에, 무리에서 떨어져 해매는 것이 개체 수, 종, 심지어 생태계 전체의 운명을 극적으로 바꿀 수 있다는 것을 시사하는 많은 증거가 있다'고 했으므로, ④ frequent를 'infrequent' 등으로 고쳐야 한다. [변형] ⑤ significance : importance

16번 - ⑤ '우리는 남들이 우리와 똑같이 생각할 때, 그들을 더 개방적이고 합리적이며 [분별 있다]고 여기는, 흥미로운 경향을 가지고 있다.'라는 의미이므로, ⑤ sensitive(민감한)를 'sensible' 등으로 바꾸는 게 적절하다.

17번 - ⑤ 데이터와 정보 사이의 '넓어지는' 격차라는 것이 흐름상 적절하므로 narrowing(좁아지는)을 widening(넓어지는)으로 고쳐야 한다.

18번 - ④ '위대한 일이 이루어지는 데에는 시간이 걸리고, 성공은 단순한 욕망의 문제가 아니므로, 성공을 이루기 위해 인내심을 길러야 한다'는 문맥이 되도록, ④ 'stop being patient'를 'develop patience' 등으로 고쳐야 한다. [원문] 'you should develop patience in order to achieve it'.

19번 - ① '완벽한 해결책이 아니라는' 의미가 적절하므로, 'not ideal'로 고쳐야 한다. flawless '완벽한'.

20번 - ⑤ '빠른 속도의 사회적 논의에서는 완전히 간과되고 있다'가 흐름상 자연스러우므로, 앞에 hardly(거의 ~않다)에 유의하여, ⑤ overlooked(간과된)을 recognized(인정된) 등으로 고쳐야 한다. ** 원문 .. yet it is entirely overlooked in discussion ~

21번 - ④ 이 글은 '기업에서 사용되는 공감은, 인지적 공감, 정서적 공감, 공감적 관심, 동정심, 고객의 필요와 요구, 이해, 다양한 사람들의 구체적인 필요 사항에 대한 고려 등을 고려해서 다양하게 해석된다'는 내용의 글이다. ④ '공감적인 기업은 고객의 필요와 요구를 이해하고 그 필요와 요구를 [충족시키기] 위해 노력한다'는 것이 흐름상 자연스러우므로, 'overlook'(간과하다)을 'fulfill'(충족하다) 등으로 고쳐야 한다.

22번 - ⑤ 아이들이 기술의 발달로 인해 항상 접근(연락) 가능할 수 있어야 한다고 압박감을 느끼고 있고, 이는 남들이 곧바로 반응하지 않을 때 그들로 하여금 쉽게 불안을 느끼게 만들 수 있다는 내용의 글이다. 예에서 자녀가 친구 중 한 명에게 문자 메시지를 보내고, 그 친구가 즉시 답장을 보내지 않으면, 친구가 되기를 원치 않는다고 생각하고 문자 폭탄을 보내게 되는 행동을 보게 될 때 이런 일이 얼마나 쉽게 일어날 수 있는지 알 수 있다는 흐름이 적절하므로 ⑤ hard(어렵게)를 easily(쉽게) 등으로 고쳐야 한다.

23번 - ① '부정적인 건강 습관을 해결해야 한다'가 흐름상 적절하므로, solidifying(굳히다)를 'addressing'(해결하다) 등으로 고쳐야 한다. * 원문: ③ medicine, ⑤ reinforces

24번 - ⑤ 긴 주어(indirect ~ regulation)로 인해 보어 역할의 형용사구 'more suitable in adolescence'가 문두에 위치한 경우이므로, is의 보어인 형용사가 적절해서 ⑤ suitably를 'suitable'로 고쳐야 한다.

25 번 - ② [응용] 문장에서 '불가능한 목표'에 대해 말하고 있으므로, 어휘가 적절하지 않은 것은 ② 'possible(가능한)'을 'impossible(불가능한)'으로 고쳐야 한다.

26 번 - ② [변형] (A) 아이들에 의한 소유권을 암시한다는 것이 흐름상 적절하므로 implies가 알맞다. (B) 관객층의 상당한 교차라는 것이 흐름상 적절하므로 considerate가 알맞다. (C) 상위 20개 영화 중 7개를 차지했다는 것이 흐름상 적절하므로 comprised가 알맞다.

27 번 - ⑤ more → less: 앞에서 모든 음악에서 발견되는 음악 패턴이 후기 소나타에서는 감소한 반면, 새로운 패턴이 증가하였다고 했으므로, 베토벤의 호기심이 새로운 음악적 아이디어의 탐구를 이끌게 됨에 따라, 그의 음악은 시간이 지날 수록 '덜' 예측 가능하게 되었다가 적절하다. 그러므로 more(더)를 less(덜)로 바꾸어야 한다.

28 번 - ⑤ '프록시(지표)의 문제는 기술자들이 흔히 의미 있는 것을 측정 가능한 것으로 대체하는 결과를 낳는다'는 것이 문맥상 적절하므로, ⑤ vague(모호한)를 'measurable'(측정할 수 있는)로 고쳐야 한다.

29 번 - ② 인간이 음식에 향신료를 사용하게 된 것은, 더운 기후에 박테리아의 성장을 억제하기 위함이라고 설명하는 글이므로, ② promote(촉진하다)를 inhibit(억제하다) 또는 prevent(막다) 등으로 고쳐야 한다.

30 번 - ⑤ '인간의 신체는 세포 단위에서는 무작위로, 위치상으로는 일관적으로 발달한다'는 내용이므로, ⑤ consistency(일관성)를 'variability'(가변성) 또는 'inconsistency'(비일관성) 등으로 고쳐야 한다.

31 번 - ⑤ '재택 돌봄 비용을 통제하기 위한 관리 시스템이 너무 경직되어 있다면, 돌봄 종사자들에게 과부하가 걸려 의욕이 저하되는 결과를 초래할 수 있다'는 내용으로, ⑤ overconfident(지나치게 자신하는)를 'demotivated'(의욕이 저하된) 등으로 고쳐야 한다.

32 번 - ③ '개체가 충분한 자원을 찾지 못하고/못하거나, [살기 힘든] 환경 조건에 노출되어 죽기 때문이다'라는 의미이므로, ③ hospitable(쾌적한)를 'hostile'(혹독한) 등으로 고쳐야 한다.

33 번 - ④ 전문가가 아닌 많은 개인들이 다른 사람들과 소통할 때 마치 전문가처럼 행동하며, 뒷받침하는 지식의 실체 없이 의견을 제시하는 상황에서, 인공지능(AI) 덕분에 우리의 메시지가 우리를 믿기 쉬운 대상(더 믿으려는 성향이 있는)에게 전달되므로, 전문지식에 대한 우리의 착각이 개인적 필터버블에 의해 강화될 수 있다는 흐름이므로 ④ reluctant(꺼려하는, 마지못한)를 inclined (~하는 성향이 있는) 등으로 고쳐야 한다.

34 번 - ② 데이터의 무덤이라는 표현을 보아 쓸모가 없는 것을 의미하고 있으므로 사람들이 거의 찾지 않는 것이 자연스러우므로 ②의 frequently를 hardly 정도로 바꾸어야 한다.

35 번 - ③ 사람들은 일이 하룻밤 사이에 일어나기를 기대한다고 했으므로, 그 일이 충분히 빠르게 일어나지 않으면 흥미를 잃게 된다는 문맥이 적절해서 ③의 maintain을 lose 등으로 고쳐야 한다. [변형] ① deter : discourage ⑤ perseverance : patience

36 번 - ① '가속기에 벽돌을 묶는 것으로 자동차는 스스로 앞으로 나아갈 수 있었지만, 속도를 줄이거나, 멈추거나, 방향을 틀어서 장벽을 피할 수는 없었을 것이다'라는 의미이므로, 'unable'을 'able'로 고쳐야 한다.

37 번 - ② (A) '기존 기술이 우리 삶의 일부로 흡수되었기 때문이다'가 흐름상 자연스러우므로, integrated into(합쳐진)이 적절하다. detached from은 '분리된'라는 뜻이다. ** 원문 absorbed into (B) '기술의 역사에서 그 자리를 찾지 못한 단순한 도구'가 흐름상 자연스러우므로, included(포함된)이 적절하다. omitted는

'빠진'라는 뜻이다. 앞에 'not'이 있음에 주의한다. ** 원문 ... yet it finds no place in our histories of technology. (C) '첫병 수 유는 시간을 절약하는 기능도 하다'가 흐름상 자연스러우므로, save(절약하다)가 적절하다. waste는 '낭비하다'라는 뜻이다.

38 번 - ⑤ [변형] 비즈니스에서 어떻게 적용되는지, 특히 리더십과 디자인에서 공감의 역할을 설명하는 글이다. 리더가 직원이나 고객의 관점을 이해하는 능력을 강조한다고 했으므로 (A)에는 타인의 감정이나 입장을 논리적으로 이해하는 것을 의미하는 'cognitive empathy'가 적절하다. (B) 리더가 직원과 고객에게 진정성과 동정을 보이는 감정적 반응을 의미하는 (B) 감정적 공감 (affective empathy)이 적절하다. 마지막 문장에서 "the blind, the deaf, the elderly, non-English speakers, the color-blind, and so on"과 같은 특정 집단의 필요를 언급하고 있다. 이는 (C) specific needs(특정한 필요)와 일치한다.

39 번 - ⑤ '친구가 즉시 답장을 보내지 않으면, 또 다시 문자 메시지를 보내는데 이것은 전화기를 폭파하는(과부하 상태로 만드는) 것이며 스트레스를 유발한다'고 했으므로, '심지어 [공격적인] 것으로 읽힐 수 있다'는 문맥이 되도록 ⑤ gentle를 'aggressive'(공격적인) 등으로 고쳐야 한다. [변형] ③ immediately : instantly

40 번 - ⑤ [변형] 바람직한 행동을 강화한다는 것이 흐름상 적절하므로 desired로 고쳐야 한다.

41 번 - ③ 청소년기 역시 부모가 여전히 주된 사회화의 주체이라고 설명한 후 그에 따른 예를 들고 있으므로, 부모의 반응이 롤 모델이 되어 아이가 비슷한 상황에서 비슷한 반응을 보일 수 있다는 흐름이 자연스러우므로 ③ different를 similar 정도로 바꾸어야 한다.

42 번 - ② '아무리 그 무용수가 힘이 셀지라도 [불가능하다]'는 것이 맥락상 적절하므로 'impossible'로 고쳐야 한다.

43 번 - ① [변형] (A) 관객층의 상당한 겹침이라는 것이 흐름상 적절하므로 considerable이 알맞다. (B) 이 현상이 더 다양하고 국제적인 포용과 일치한다는 것이 흐름상 적절하므로 corresponds가 알맞다. (C) 편견에 따르면 분리된 영역이라는 것이 흐름상 적절하므로 separate가 알맞다.

44 번 - ⑤ [기술 응용] 베토벤의 음악은 시간이 흐를수록 새로운 패턴이 증가하였다고 하였으므로, 예측이 덜 되는 'less predictable'로 고쳐야 한다.

45 번 - ③ 중요한 목표로부터 멀어지게 한다는 것이 흐름상 적절하므로, to를 away from으로 고쳐야 한다.

46 번 - ③ 이어지는 예시에서 향신료를 많이 쓰는 문화가 언급되고 있으므로, ③ rarest를 heaviest 등으로 바꾸어야 한다.

47 번 - ③ (A) 단일 세포로부터 인체가 발달하는 것은 무작위적인 변이의 반복적 생성이 비무작위적인 선택과 결합될 때 가능해지는 구조적 풍부함의 많은 예를 제공한다는 흐름이 자연스러우므로 combined with(결합된)가 적절하다. separated from은 '분리된'이라는 뜻이다. (B) 면역계를 제외하면 세포와 세포의 확장은 발달 과정에서 유전적으로 선택되는 것이 아니라 위치에 의해 선택된다는 흐름이 자연스러우므로 positionally(위치적으로)가 적절하다. sequentially는 '순차적으로'라는 뜻이다. (C) 이 전략의 필연적 결과는 전체 구조가 상당히 비슷하더라도 세포와 분자 수준에서 개인마다 큰 변이성이 있다는 것이라는 흐름이 자연스러우므로 similar(유사한)가 적절하다. different는 '다른'이라는 뜻이다.

48 번 - ② '시간과 돈의 분배를 [눈에 보이게] 만든다'는 것이 문맥상 알맞으므로, 'visible'로 고쳐야 한다.

49 번 - ② '개체가 충분한 자원을 찾지 못하고/못하거나, [살기 힘든] 환경 조건에 노출되어 죽기 때문이다'라는 의미이므로, ② hospitable(쾌적한)을 'inhospitable'(혹독한) 등으로 고쳐야 한다. <변형: 원문> ① irrelevant: unimportant, ④ stretch out: unfold, ⑤ distinctive: unique.

50 번 - ④ 우리의 메시지가 그것을 더 믿으려는 성향이 있는 독자에게 확실히 전달되도록 하는 인공 지능이라고 하는 것이 문맥상 자연스러우므로, ④의 doubting(의심하는)을 believing(믿으려는) 등으로 고쳐야 한다.

51 번 - ③ (A) A가 아니라 오히려 B라는 의미의 'not A but rather B' 구문이므로 rather이 알맞다. (B) 비싸고 신뢰도도 떨어진다는 것이 적절하므로 unreliable이 알맞다. (C) 의사 결정을 위한 도구가 필요하다는 것이 적절하므로 decision-making이 알맞다.

52 번 - ⑤ (A) '우리가 이런 거짓된 기대를 가질 때, 그것은 우리가 계속해서 전진하는 것을 낙담(dicourage)시키는 경향이 있다'가 적절하다. (B) '이것은 하이테크 사회이기 때문에, 우리가 원하는 모든 것은 우리의 편안함(comfort)과 편의성의 범위 내에 있어야 한다'가 적절하다. (C) '성공은 단순한 욕망의 문제가 아니다. 그것을 성취하기 위해서는 인내심(patience)을 키워야 한다'가 적절하다.

53 번 - ⑤ '환자의 상태에 대한 이해를 발전시켜준다'는 의미의 'advance'로 고쳐야 한다. diminish '축소하다'.

54 번 - ⑤ 이 글은 '우리가 새로운 기술의 영향을 과대평가하는 경향이 있는데, 기존 기술이 눈에 거의 보이지 않을 만큼 우리 삶의 일부로 흡수되었기 때문이며 그렇게 흡수된 기존 기술은 빠른 속도의 사회적 논의에서는 완전히 [간과된다]'는 내용의 글이므로, ⑤ 'admired'를 'overlooked' 등으로 고쳐야 한다.

55 번 - ④ '공감을 [기른다]'는 것이 흐름상 적절하므로, 'foster'로 고쳐야 한다.

56 번 - ③ 우리가 인간이고 항상 즉각적으로 응답할 수 없다는 사실에 대처하는 것은 매우 힘들다고 하는 것이 문맥상 자연스러우므로, ③의 easy(쉬운)를 challenging(힘들다) 등으로 고쳐야 한다.

57 번 - ⑤ 양보구문에서 '이 기술만으로는 변화를 만들 수 없지만'이라는 표현이 한계를 언급하고 있으므로, 이어 나오는 표현은 긍정적인 변화가 나올 수 있다는 표현이 적절하다. 때문에 ⑤ deteriorate를 'reinforce' 등으로 고쳐야 한다.

58 번 - ① (A) '[신체적] 역량'이라는 것이 흐름상 적절하므로 'physical'이 알맞다. (B) '아무리 힘이 세도 [불가능하다]'는 것이 흐름상 적절하므로 'impossible'이 알맞다. (C) '잠재적 부상 위험을 [최소화하면서]'라는 것이 흐름상 적절하므로 'minimizing'이 알맞다.

59 번 - ① (A) 어린이 영화의 관객 구성에서 considerable(상당한) 넘나들이 있다가 적절하다. (B) 어린이 영화가 성인을 위한 더 제대로 된 영화와는 별개의 영역이라는 오래된 편견은 소비의 실상에 의해 supported(뒷받침되지) 않는다가 적절하다. (C) 어린이 영화가 현대 대중문화의 heart(중심)에 있다가 적절하다. [오답노트] considerate: 사려 깊은, oppose: 반대하다, edge: 가장자리

60 번 - ⑤ 위 글에서 '베토벤이 작곡한 음악이 후반으로 갈수록 새로운 패턴을 보여주고 있다'고 했으므로, '반복되는 패턴이 없다'는 의미를 가진 '예측하기 어렵다'는 표현이 적절하다. 때문에 more을 'less'로 고쳐야 한다.

61 번 - ③ '기술자들이 측정 가능한 것을 선호하지만, 그것에 대한 단점이 있다'는 내용의 글로, (A) '측정하기 [쉬운] 것으로의 편향이 있다'라는 의미이므로, 'easy'. (B) '전체적인 목표는 [복잡한] 측정치가 요구된다'라는 의미이므로, 'complicated'. (C) '[의미있는] 것을 측정 가능한 것으로 대체한다'라는 의미이므로, 'meaningful'이 되어야 한다.

62 번 - ① 음식을 의도적으로 바꾸었다는 것이 흐름상 적절하므로 altering으로 고쳐야 한다.

63 번 - ⑤ different → similar: 앞에서 새로운 가능성과 더불어 이전에 확립된 기준을 만족시키는 결과물에 대한 언급이 있고, 항상 새로운 구조는 오래된 구조를 기반으로 한다고 했으므로, 밑줄 ⑤가 있는 문장에서 앞에 'variability'(new)가 언급이 되었으므로, ⑤에는 'similar(비슷한)'(old)가 오는 것이 적절하다. 조각의 경우도 한 덩어리의 둘에서 시작하는 점에서는 비슷하지만 결과와 세부적인 면에서 다 다른 작품이 나온다.

64 번 - ① (A) '이러한 시스템은 재택 간호 종사자의 업무와 이러한 업무를 수행하는 데 사용할 수 있는 시간과 예산을 [명시한다]'라는 의미이므로, 'specify'가 적합하다. (B) '시간과 비용의 분배를 [잘 보이게] 만들고'라는 의미이므로, 'visible'이 적합하다. (C) '제한된 시간과 보고를 해야 한다는 요구 사항은 필요한 서비스를 제공하는 것을 불가능하게 하는 [장애물]로 여겨질 것이다.'라는 의미이므로, 'obstacles'가 적합하다.

65 번 - ⑤ 새들이 무리에서 떨어져 헤매는 것이 개체 수, 종, 심지어 생태계 전체의 운명을 바꿀 수 있다고 설명하고 있으므로, 이러한 경우들(these event)은 생태학적, 진화적인 시간의 관점에서 볼 때 매우 '중요한' 경우라고 볼 수 있다. 따라서 ⑤ insignificant(대수롭지 않은)을 significant나 important(중요한) 등으로 고쳐야 한다.

66 번 - ④ [기출 응용] 우리의 메시지가 그것을 더 믿으려는 성향이 있는 독자에게 확실히 전달되도록 하는 인공 지능이라는 것이 문맥상 알맞으므로, willing(기꺼이 ~하는)으로 고쳐야 한다. reluctant는 '마음 내키지 않는; 마지못해 하는'을 나타낸다.

67 번 - ⑤ 이 방법은 편견과 오류를 일으키기 쉽고 비용과 시간이 엄청나게 든다는 것이 문맥상 자연스러우므로, ⑤의 prevent(방해하다)를 cause(일으키다) 등의 어휘로 고쳐야 한다.

68 번 - ⑤ (A) '우리가 앞으로 나아가는 것을 [방해한다]'는 것이 흐름상 적절하므로 'discourage'가 알맞다. (B) '편안함과 [편리함]'이라는 것이 흐름상 적절하므로 'convenience'가 알맞다. (C) '[조급함]의 먹이가 되었다'는 것이 흐름상 적절하므로 'impatience'가 알맞다.

69 번 - ② '기존 기술이 눈에 거의 보이지 않을 만큼 우리 삶의 일부로 흡수되었다'는 것이 문맥상 자연스러우므로, ②의 noticeable(눈에 띄는)을 'invisible'(보이지 않는) 등으로 고쳐야 한다.

70 번 - ⑤ 회사가 그런 필요와 요구를 충족시키려고 추구한다는 것이 문맥상 자연스러우므로, ⑤의 dismiss(무시하다)를 fulfill(충족시키다) 등으로 고쳐야 한다.

71 번 - ② 아이들이 이야기하는 가장 일반적인 문제는 그들이 항상 연락될 수 있어야 한다고 느낀다는 것이라는 것이 문맥상 자연스러우므로, ②의 inaccessible(이용할 수 없는)을 accessible(이용할 수 있는) 등으로 고쳐야 한다.

72 번 - ④ 마음 속 이미지가 하는 일은 새로운 바람직한 행동을 강화하는 것이 문맥상 자연스러우므로, ④의 inhibit(억제하다)을 reinforce(강화하다) 등으로 고쳐야 한다.

73 번 - ③ 발이 짧은 무용수는 전혀 문제가 없을 것이라고 하는 것이 문맥상 자연스러우므로, ③의 ease(용이)를 trouble(문제) 등으로 고쳐야 한다.

74 번 - ④ 이 글은 '어린이 영화가 어린이만을 위한 것이 아니라 전 연령대의 관객들이 소비한다는 점에서 어린이 영화는 어른을 위한 영화와 별개거나 하위 영역이 아닌 현대 대중문화의 중심이라'는 내용의 글이다. (A) '어린이 영화의 관객 구성에서 상당한 (연령 간의) 넘나들이 있다는 것은, ~ 했다는 사실에 의해 분명히 [증명될] 수 있다.'가 흐름상 적절하므로, 'demonstrated'(증명된)이 적절하다. contradict 반박하다. (B) '이 현상은 다양한 연령대의 관객들 사이에서 겉으로는 어린이 문화처럼 보이는 것을 더 광범위하고 국제적으로 수용하는 것과 [맞지 않는] 것은 아니다.'가 흐름상 적절하므로, 'incompatible'(양립할 수 없는)이 적절하다. corresponding 상응하는, 일치하는. (C) '어린이 영화가 성인을 위한 더 제대로 된 영화와는 별개의 그리고 완전히 [하위의] 다른 영역이라는 오래된 편견은 소비의 실상에 의해 뒷받침되지 않는다'가 흐름상 적절하므로, 'inferior'(하급의, 열등한)이 적절하다. superior 우위의, 우월한.

75 번 - ③ '시간이 지날수록 새로운 패턴이 [증가했다]'라는 흐름이 적절하므로, decreased를 'increased' 등으로 고쳐야 한다.

76 번 - ⑤ 기술자들에게 정량화할 수 있는 프록시에 대한 필요성은 정량화하기 쉬운 것들을 측정하는 쪽으로 편향을 만들고, 불완전하거나 잘못된 프록시를 가지고 있을 때, 가치 있는 해결책을 향한 진정한 진전을 실제로 이루지 못하면서 좋은 목적을 위해 문제를 해결하고 있다는 착각에 쉽게 빠질 수 있으므로 '프록시의 문제는 기술자들이 흔히 의미 있는 것을 측정 가능한 것으로 대체하는 결과를 낳는다'는 흐름이 적절하다. 따라서 meaningless(의미 없는)을 meaningful(의미있는)등으로 바꿔야 한다.

77 번 - ① 우리는 음식에 양념을 하는 유일한 종으로, 허브와 향신료라고 부르는 강한 맛을 내는 식물의 부분을 이용하여 그것 (음식)을 의도적으로 바꾼다는 것이 문맥상 자연스러우므로, ①의 preserving(보존한다)을 altering(바꾼다) 등으로 고쳐야 한다.

78 번 - ③ 선택 받은 세포 이외의 나머지를 제거한다는 것이 흐름상 적절하므로, eliminates 등의 어휘로 고쳐야 한다.

79 번 - ① 뒷절에 주어가 없어서, 결과를 나타내는 현재 분사 구문이 되어야 하므로, ① make를 'making'으로 고쳐야 한다. [변형] ③ 'with whom'에서 전치사 with를 끝으로 보내고, 남은 whom을 'who'로 변형했음.

80 번 - ④ '[드물기는 하지만], 이러한 사건은 굉장히 치명적일 수 있다'라는 의미의 문장에서, [자주 발생함에도 불구하고]는 적절하지 않다. 그래서 ④ frequent를 'infrequent' 등으로 고쳐야 한다.

81 번 - ④ '우리의 메시지가 더 믿고 싶어하는 청중에게 전달 되도록 보장하는 AI 덕분에 우리의 전문 지식에 대한 망상은 개인 필터 버블을 통해 [강화될] 수 있다'가 적절하므로, ④ collapsed를 'reinforced' 등으로 고쳐야 한다.

82 번 - ⑤ 그러나 이 방법은 편견과 오류를 일으키기 쉽고 비용과 시간이 엄청나게 든다고 하는 것이 문맥상 자연스러우므로, ⑤의 prevent(막다)를 cause(일으키다) 등으로 고쳐야 한다.

83 번 - ③ (A) '하룻밤 사이에 일어나기를 기대하는 오늘날의 세대의 [잘못된] 믿음이 앞으로 나아가는 것을 방해한다'라는 흐름이 자연스러우므로, (A)는 'false'이 적절하다. (B) '우리가 원하는 일이 충분히 [빨리] 일어나지 않으면, 흥미를 잃게끔 유혹을 받는다'라는 흐름이 자연스러우므로, (B)는 'quickly'가 적절하다. (C)

'우리는 성공을 이루기 위해 [인내심을 길러야] 한다'는 흐름이 자연스러우므로, (C)는 'tolerate'(참다, 견디다)가 적절하다. resist '방해하다, 저지하다'.

84 번 - ② '기존 기술이 눈에 거의 [보이지 않을] 만큼'이라는 의미이므로, visible을 'invisible'로 고쳐야 한다.

85 번 - ① 아이들이 이야기하는 가장 일반적인 문제는 그들이 항상 연락될 수 있어야 한다고 느낀다는 것이 문맥상 자연스러우므로, ①의 inaccessible(이용 불가능한)을 accessible(이용 가능한) 등으로 고쳐야 한다.

86 번 - ③ without을 'alongside, with' 등으로 고쳐야 한다.

87 번 - ④ 빠른 음악에 맞춰 수직 점프를 반복적으로 함에 있어, 짧은 발을 가진 무용수가 문제가 없을 것이라 했으므로, 그 외에 다른 무용수는 공중에서 반바퀴를 완성하기 위해 고군분투 할 지도 모른다고 하는 것이 문맥상 자연스러우므로, ④의 effortless(노력을 들이지 않은)를 struggling(고군분투하는) 등으로 고쳐야 한다.

88 번 - ⑤ '어린이 영화가 성인을 위한 보다 합법적인 영화와는 별개의(그리고 영원히 종속되는) 다른 영역이라는 오래된 편견은 소비 현실에 의해 [뒷받침되지 않는다]'는 의미가 자연스러우므로, confirmed를 'not supported'로 고쳐야 한다.

89 번 - ⑤ (A) '[확실하지 않은] 것을 탐구하는 과정에서 새로운 것을 발견하는 것'이 문맥상 알맞으므로, 'uncertain'이 적절하다. (B) '어떻게 [호기심]이 음악작곡에 영향을 끼치는지 모델링했다'는 것이 문맥상 알맞으므로, 'curiosity'이 적절하다. (C) '베토벤의 음악 스타일은 시간이 지날 수록 [덜] 예측가능해졌다'는 것이 문맥상 알맞으므로, 'less'가 적절하다.

90 번 - ② '수량화 할 수 있는 것에 대한 필요성은, 측정하기 [쉬운] 사물을 측정하고자 하는 편향을 만든다'는 설명이 나오는 것이 적절하다. 때문에 difficult를 'easy' 등으로 고쳐야 한다.

91 번 - ⑤ 접속사 unless가 사용되어서, '관리 시스템이 [엄격하지] 않다면, 재택 간호 종사자가 많은 부담을 지게 된다'는 이 글의 내용과 일치하지 않으므로, ⑤ rigid를 'not rigid'로 고쳐야 한다.

92 번 - ② 위 글에서 '무리에서 떨어져 헤매는 어떤 경우든 가장 [가능성 있는] 결과는 개체가 충분한 자원을 찾지 못하고/못하거나, 살기 힘든 환경 조건에 노출되어 죽기 때문이다'라고 설명하므로, ② unlikely를 'likely'로 고쳐야 한다.

93 번 - ⑤ '전문 지식에 대한 우리의 착각'이 흐름상 자연스러우므로, ⑤ skepticism(회의)를 delusions(착각) 등으로 고쳐야 한다.

94 번 - ⑤ 비싸고 시간이 소모된다는 것이 흐름상 적절하므로 consuming 등의 어휘로 고쳐야 한다.

95 번 - ④ 첨단 기술의 시대를 살면서 우리는 빠른 성공과 결과를 얻으려고 하지만 성공은 단순히 '원하는 것'이나 '바람'의 문제가 아니며 성공을 위해서는 시간과 노력을 들일 수 있는 '인내심'이 필요하다는 글이므로 ④ efforts는 desire, hope 등의 어휘로 고쳐야 한다.

96 번 - ④ '질병 수유는 시간을 [절약하는] 기능도 한다'는 것이 문맥상 알맞으므로, exhaust(낭비하다)를 'save'로 고쳐야 한다.

97 번 - ③ 아이들은 그들이 항상 연락될 수 있어야 한다고 느끼는데, 예를 들어, 여러분의 자녀가 친구 중 한 명에게 문자 메시지를 보내고, 그 친구가 즉시 답장을 보내지 않는다면, 이제 여러분의 자녀는 "애는 더 이상 내 친구가 되기를 원하지 않는구나!"라고 생각하기 쉽다고 했으므로, 십대나 십대 초반의 아동에게 상황은 훨씬 더 심각하다. 따라서 ③ better를 worse 등으로 고쳐야 한다. [변형] ② difficult : challenging 응용

98 번 - ④ '다른 행동 수정 기법 및 대응 전략과 함께 사용되면, 행동 변화가 일부 사람들에게는 [효과적인] 것으로 입증되었다'는 것이 문맥상 알맞으므로, 'effective'로 고쳐야 한다.

99 번 - ① 그렇게 밀어붙이는 것이 물리적으로 불가능한 것을 달성하는 쪽으로 향하게 된다면 그것은 잘못 이해한 것이라는 말이 문맥상 자연스러우므로, ①의 achievable (달성할 수 있는)을 impossible (불가능한) 등으로 고쳐야 한다. (본문변형)

100 번 - ⑤ ⑤ '어린이 영화가 성인을 위한 더 제대로 된 영화와는 별개의 다른 영역이라는 오래된 편견은 소비의 실상에 의해 [뒷받침되지 않는다]'는 내용이므로, 'not supported'로 고쳐야 한다.