

1. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [18]

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

2. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [20]

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

- ① The Role of Math in Unifying Global Perspectives
- ② The Importance of Mathematics Across All Scientific Disciplines
- ③ Mathematics: The Best Medium to Develop Students' Critical Thinking
- ④ Mathematics Education: Barriers to Developing Comprehensive Thinking Skills
- ⑤ Mathematical Literacy: What Promotes Critical Thinking and Decision-Making Skills

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [21]

Imagine that your usually stingy friend delights in buying you a Christmas present after taking a

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

- ① an emotional habit
- ② a stable personality
- ③ a deliberate thought
- ④ a mechanical reaction
- ⑤ an inner consciousness

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [22]

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

- ① as estimation of certain magnitudes based on the foundation of unproven assumptions
- ② a calculation of values shaped by speculative concepts rather than established evidence
- ③ a determination of certain magnitudes before the background of hypothetical constructs
- ④ a calculation of specific measurements framed within the context of widely recognized theoretical perspectives
- ⑤ an assessment of specific variables viewed through the framework of research that has been only partially confirmed

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

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

- ① compensatory - rises - neutral
- ② compensatory - raises - neutral
- ③ compensatory - raises - natural
- ④ inhibitory - rises - natural
- ⑤ inhibitory - raises - neutral

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [24]

Manufacturers masterfully sow seeds of doubt about the adequacy of our current devices. Suddenly, the phone that was your lifeline a year ago is now a museum piece, unable to keep pace with your digital demands. And thus, the itch to upgrade begins, often before there's a genuine need. This cycle isn't just confined to our digital companions. It spills over into almost every aspect of consumer electronics, from the self-driving car to the smart fridge. Every product

seems to be on an unstoppable march towards the next version, the next generation that promises to revolutionize your life. What's fascinating, or perhaps disturbing, is the utter efficacy of this cycle in shaping our desires. It's not so much that we want the newest device; we're led to believe we need it. The distinction between want and need blurs, shifting our financial priorities in favor of _____. For all the logical arguments against this ceaseless upgrading, the temptation remains compelling.

- ① keeping our work updated
- ② keeping up with what's current
- ③ getting in contact with acquaintances
- ④ staying with our current financial situation
- ⑤ staying committed to our present priorities

7. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [25]

Share of Online Sales out of Total Sales Between 2023 and 2027
 Consumer Electronics [2023] 31 [2027(estimated)] 44
 DIY [2023] 29 [2027(estimated)] 38
 Furniture [2023] 29 [2027(estimated)] 35
 Beauty Care [2023] 18 [2027(estimated)] 22
 Food [2023] 4 [2027(estimated)] 6

The graph above ① shows the shares of online sales out of total sales by each of five product categories in 2023 and the estimated ones in 2027. The shares of all five categories are expected ② to increase by 2027 respectively, while not surpassing 50%. Based on the selected categories, consumer electronics is anticipated to show the biggest gap in the share of online sales between 2023 and 2027. DIY and furniture showed the same share of online sales with 29% in 2023 but the share of DIY online sales is estimated to exceed ③ those of furniture online sales by 2027. The share of beauty care online sales was lower than 20% ④ by 2 percentage points in 2023, but is estimated to be higher than 20% in 2027. In 2023, food showed the lowest share of online sales among the categories, but that share is ⑤ projected to less than double by 2027.

8. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [26]

Helen Suzman was an activist against apartheid, a racist political and social system in the Republic of South Africa. Suzman ① was born to Jewish immigrant parents in Germiston in the Union of South Africa in 1917. While working as a lecturer on economic history at Witwatersrand University, she joined the South African Institute of Race Relations. In 1953, she joined the United Party and ② elected to Parliament, but when the United Party adopted a more moderate stance on apartheid, Suzman and other progressive members left it and formed the Progressive Party in 1959. Suzman tirelessly fought against apartheid, ③ exposing the government's abuses and challenging its laws for a total of 36 years in Parliament. Even after her retirement in 1989, she continued to advocate for a multi-racial democracy in the Republic of South Africa and ④ influenced the drafting of the country's new constitution after the end of apartheid. She ⑤ remained an active voice for human rights and democracy until her death in 2009.

9. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [29]

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

* saline: 식염수

- ① felt discontent with the occasion
- ② derived pleasure from the experience
- ③ realized that its preference was ambiguous
- ④ countered the interpretation of the experiment's intent
- ⑤ showed no preference or aversion between the two places

10. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [31]

One factor that may hinder creativity is unawareness of the resources required in each activity in students' learning. Often students are unable to identify the resources they need to perform the task required of ① it. Different resources may be compulsory for specific learning tasks, and recognizing them may simplify the activity's performance. For example, it may be ② that students desire to conduct some experiments in their projects. There must be a prior investigation of whether the students will have access to the laboratory, equipment, and chemicals ③ required for the experiment. It means preparation is vital for the students to succeed, and it may be about human and financial resources such as laboratory technicians, money to purchase chemicals, and equipment for their learning where applicable. Even if some of the resources required for a task may not be available, ④ identifying them in advance may help students' creativity. It may even lead to ⑤ changing the topic, finding alternative resources, and other means.

11. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [32]

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

- ① The Collaborative Nature of Translation
- ② The Qualities of a Talented Translator
- ③ Translation as an Unbiased, Objective Process
- ④ The Translators Role: Independent from the Texts
- ⑤ Translating Without External Influence: A Personal Interpretation

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

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

- ① roughly - spread - expansive
- ② roughly - compress - narrow
- ③ exactly - compress - expansive
- ④ roughly - spread - narrow
- ⑤ exactly - spread - expansive

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

Weber's law concerns the perception of **(A) [difference / similarity]** between two stimuli. It suggests that we might not be able to detect a 1-mm difference when we are looking at lines 466 mm and 467 mm in length, but we may be able to detect a 1-mm difference when we are comparing a line 2 mm long with one 3 mm long. Another example of this principle is that we can **(B) [detect / disdain]** 1 candle when it is lit in an otherwise dark room. But when 1 candle is lit in a room in which 100 candles are already burning, we may not notice the light from this

candle. Therefore, the Just-noticeable difference (JND) varies as a function of the strength of the signals. For example, the JND is greater for very loud noises than it is for much more quiet sounds. When a sound is very weak, we can **(C) [tell / hear]** that another sound is louder, even if it is barely louder. When a sound is very loud, to tell that another sound is even louder, it has to be much louder. Thus, Weber's law means that it is harder to distinguish between two samples when those samples are larger or stronger levels of the stimuli.

- ① difference - detect - tell
- ② difference - detect - hear
- ③ difference - overlook - hear
- ④ similarity - overlook - tell
- ⑤ similarity - detect - hear

14. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [35]

Any new resource (e.g., a new airport, a new mall) always opens with people benefiting individually by sharing a common resource (e.g., the city or state budget). Soon, at some point, the amount of traffic grows too large for the "commons" to support. Traffic jams, overcrowding, and overuse lessen the benefits of the common resource for everyone — the tragedy of the commons! If the new resource cannot be expanded or provided with additional space, it becomes a problem, and you cannot solve the problem _____, in isolation from your fellow drivers or walkers or competing users. The total activity on this new resource keeps increasing, and so does individual activity; but if the dynamic of common use and overuse continues too long, both begin to fall after a peak, leading to a crash. What makes the "tragedy of commons" tragic is the crash dynamic — the destruction or degeneration of the common resource's ability to regenerate itself.

- ① alone
- ② nicely
- ③ creatively
- ④ excessively
- ⑤ collaboratively

15. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [36]

Theoretically, our brain would have the capacity to store all experiences throughout life, reaching the quality of a DVD. However, this theoretical capacity is offset by the energy demand associated with the process of storing and retrieving information in memory. As a result, the brain develops efficient strategies, becoming dependent on shortcuts. When we observe a face, the visual image captured by the eyes is highly variable, depending on the point of view, lighting conditions and other contextual factors. Nevertheless, we are able to recognize the face as the same, maintaining the underlying identity. The brain, rather than focusing on the details of visualization, creates and stores general patterns that allow for consistent recognition across diverse circumstances. This ability to match what we see with general visual memory patterns serves as an effective mechanism for optimizing brain performance and saving energy. The brain, being naturally against unnecessary effort, constantly seeks _____ information to facilitate the cognitive process.

- ① to diminish in scope or complexity
- ② to name or state explicitly or in detail
- ③ to complete by providing something additional
- ④ to create an equal balance between two things
- ⑤ to combine especially in an inseparable manner

16. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [37]

Where scientific research is concerned, explanatory tales are expected ① to adhere closely to experimental data and to illuminate the regular and predictable features of experience. However, this paradigm sometimes conceals the fact ② that theories are deeply loaded with creative elements that shape the construction of research projects and the interpretations of evidence. Scientific explanations do not just relate a chronology of facts. They construct frameworks for systematically chosen data in order to provide a consistent and meaningful explanation of ③ what is observed. Such constructions lead us to imagine specific kinds of subject matter in particular sorts of relations, and the storylines they inspire will prove more ④ effective for analyzing some features of experience over others. When we neglect the creative contributions of such scientific imagination and treat models and interpretive explanations as straightforward facts — even worse, as facts including all of reality — we can blind ourselves to the limitations of a given model and fail to note its potential for misunderstanding a situation to ⑤ what it ill applies.

17. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [38]

We encounter contrary claims about the relation of literature to action. Theorists have maintained that literature encourages solitary reading and reflection as the way to engage with the world and thus counters the social and political activities that might produce social change. At best it encourages detachment or appreciation of complexity, and at worst passivity and acceptance of what is. But on the other hand, literature has historically been seen as dangerous: it promotes the questioning of authority and social arrangements. Plato banned poets from his ideal republic because they could only do harm, and novels have long been credited with making people dissatisfied with their lives and eager for something new. By promoting identification across divisions of class, gender, and race, books may promote a fellowship that discourages struggle; but they may also produce a keen sense of injustice that makes progressive struggles possible. Historically, works of literature _____: Uncle Tom's Cabin, a best-seller in its day, helped create a revulsion against slavery that made possible the American Civil War.

- ① promote social unity and harmony
- ② are recognized for bringing about change
- ③ play a crucial role in enacting laws and policies
- ④ encourage people's growth and pursuit of intelligence
- ⑤ are used as a weapon to exercise power over ordinary people

18. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [39]

According to Hobbes, man is not a being who can act morally in spite of his instinct to protect his existence in the state of nature. Hence, the only place where morality and moral liberty will begin to find an application begins in a place where a sovereign power, namely the state, emerges. Hobbes thus describes the state of nature as a circumstance in which man's life is "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short". It means when people live without a general power to control them all, they are indeed in a state of war. In other words, Hobbes, who accepted that human beings are not social and political beings in the state of nature, believes that without the power human beings in the state of nature are "antisocial and rational based on their selfishness". Moreover, since society is not a natural phenomenon and there is no natural force bringing people together, what will bring them together as a society is not mutual affection according to Hobbes. It is, rather, _____ that assembles them, since the cause of fear is a common drive among people in the state of nature.

- ① mutual commitment to a world without fear or distrust
- ② mutual expectation of intrinsic goodwill in future interactions
- ③ mutual anxiety about the nature of others now and in times to come
- ④ a collective sense of relief from fear achieved through mutual trust and compassion.
- ⑤ a collective fear of a world where cooperation takes precedence over survival instincts

19. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [40]

There is research that supports the idea that cognitive factors influence the phenomenology of the perceived world. Delk and Fillenbaum asked participants ① to match the color of figures with the color of their background. Some of the figures ② depicted objects associated with a particular color. These included typically red objects such as an apple, lips, and a symbolic heart. Other objects were presented that are not usually associated with red, such as a mushroom or a bell. However, all the figures were made out of the same red-orange cardboard. Participants then had to match the figure to a background ③ varying from dark to light red. They had to make the background color ④ match the color of the figures. The researchers found that red-associated objects required more red in the background to be judged a match than ⑤ do the objects that are not associated with the color red. This implies that the cognitive association of objects to color influences how we perceive that color.

20. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [41~42]

In each round of genome copying in our body, there is still about a 70 percent chance ① that at least one pair of chromosomes will have an error. With each round of genome copying, errors accumulate. This is similar to alterations in medieval books. Each time a copy was made by hand, some changes were introduced accidentally; as changes stacked up, the copies may have acquired meanings at variance with the original. Similarly, genomes that have ② undergone more copying processes will have gathered more mistakes. To make things worse, mutations may damage genes ③ responsible for error checking and repair of genomes, further accelerating the introduction of mutations. Most genome mutations do not have any noticeable effects. It is just like changing the i for a y in "kingdom" would not distort the word's readability. But sometimes a mutation to a human gene results in, for example, an eye whose iris is of two different colors. Similarly, almost everyone has birthmarks, ④ which are due to mutations that occurred as our body's cells ⑤ multiplying to form skin. If mutations are changes to the genome of one particular cell, how can a patch of cells in an iris or a whole patch of skin, consisting of many individual cells, be affected simultaneously? The answer lies in the cell lineage, the developmental history of a tissue from particular cells through to their fully differentiated state. If the mutation occurred early on in the lineage of the developing iris, then all cells in that patch have inherited that change.

21. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [18]

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- ① Innovative Teaching Methods for Mathematical Literacy
- ② Mathematics and Critical Thinking: A Decision-making Duo
- ③ Why Mathematics Is Essential in Understanding Real World
- ④ Challenges in Teaching Mathematical Skills Among Students
- ⑤ Mathematics Education: From Theory to Real-World Application

23. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [21]

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

- ① cannot persist without support from external factors
- ② holds greater moral value compared to habitual virtue
- ③ is difficult to achieve due to its inherent characteristics

- ④ must originate from external sources rather than being innate
- ⑤ demonstrates that moral identity can undergo immediate change

24. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [22]

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

* binary star: 쌍성

- ① allows for greater possibility to explore the universe
- ② yields a different value depending on who calculated it
- ③ would be meaningful only as an unmediated estimation
- ④ is a process in which the established theories are employed
- ⑤ has been what humanity has aspired to, but not yet achieved

25. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [23]

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

- ① don't have to do with the body's inner balance
- ② are of equal importance in social relationships
- ③ occur only when the body is in a state of complete balance
- ④ are interconnected and depend on one another to maintain balance
- ⑤ remain unrelated, in spite of operating in the same areas of the brain

26. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [24]

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

- ① The Smart Fridge That Rules Your Life
- ② Pros and Cons on Upgrading for New Device
- ③ The Necessity of Intermittent Pauses in Innovation

- ④ Undesigned Obsolescence: The Sources of New Creation
- ⑤ Manufacture's Upgrade That Spark the Itch to Buy New Products

27. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [29]

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

- ① to identify animals' inclinations
- ② designed to classify animals' experiences
- ③ used to determine where animals want to live
- ④ to understand how animals are connected to each other
- ⑤ to discover the effectiveness of the reward for animals

28. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [31]

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

- ① Discipline in the Classroom: The Key to Academic Achievement
- ② Exploring Digital Learning Platforms: Revolutionizing Modern Education
- ③ Building Teamwork Through Collaborative Projects: A Pathway to Success
- ④ How Peer Feedback Shapes Critical Thinking and Creativity in Group Tasks
- ⑤ Identifying Learning Resources: A Foundation for Students Success Fostering

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [32]

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

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

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

Reading should be considered as _____ (A) _____ rather than a single definable concept, as it embraces a range of activities that make it difficult to establish _____ (B) _____ between reading and nonreading.

- ① a set of specific skills - fixed guidelines
- ② a comprehensive range - a clear distinction
- ③ a certain area - logical traits
- ④ an exclusive field - specific boundaries
- ⑤ a uniform process - sharp differences

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

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

Weber's law explains that the Just-noticeable Difference (JND) between two stimuli is influenced by their _____ (A), meaning that more substantial or powerful stimuli need a _____ (B) difference to be perceived.

- ① intensity - little
- ② density - smaller
- ③ moderation - smaller
- ④ intensity - greater
- ⑤ density - greater

32. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [35]

Any new resource (e.g., a new airport, a new mall) always opens with people benefiting individually by sharing a common resource (e.g., the city or state budget). Soon, at some point, the amount of traffic grows too large for the "commons" to support. Traffic jams, overcrowding, and overuse lessen the benefits of the common resource for everyone — the tragedy of the commons! If the new resource cannot be expanded or provided with additional space, it becomes a problem, and you cannot solve the problem on your own, in isolation from your fellow drivers or walkers or competing users. The total activity on this new resource keeps increasing, and so does individual activity; but if the dynamic of common use and overuse continues too long, both begin to fall after a peak, leading to a crash. What makes the "tragedy of commons" tragic is the crash dynamic — the destruction or degeneration of the common resource's ability to regenerate itself.

- ① The Benefits of the New Common Resource
- ② Necessity of Improving Infrastructures in Cities
- ③ The Tragedy of Traffic Jams: All over the World
- ④ The Paradox of New Resources: The Tragedy of the Commons
- ⑤ Disadvantages of Traffic Systems Due to a Lack of City Budget

33. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [36]

Theoretically, our brain would have the capacity to store all experiences throughout life, reaching the quality of a DVD. However, this theoretical capacity is offset by the energy demand associated with the process of storing and retrieving information in memory. As a result, the brain develops efficient strategies, becoming dependent on shortcuts. When we observe a face, the visual image captured by the eyes is highly variable, depending on the point of view, lighting conditions and other contextual factors. Nevertheless, we are able to recognize the face as the same, maintaining the underlying identity. The brain, rather than focusing on the details of visualization, creates and stores general patterns that allow for consistent recognition across diverse circumstances. This ability to match what we see with general visual memory patterns serves as an effective mechanism for optimizing brain performance and saving energy. The brain, being naturally against unnecessary effort, constantly seeks to simplify and generalize information to facilitate the cognitive process.

* offset: 상쇄하다 ** retrieve: 상기하다

- ① Why the Brain Optimizes Its Performance to Focus on Details
- ② Visual Images: The Largest Consumer of Energy in Your Brain
- ③ Saving Energy While the Brain Relies on Complicated Patterns
- ④ The Brain's Energy Efficiency: Simplifying Memory and Recognition
- ⑤ How the Brain Increases Its Capacity to Store All Learning Experiences

34. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [37]

Where scientific research is concerned, explanatory tales are expected to adhere closely to experimental data and to illuminate the regular and predictable features of experience. However, this paradigm sometimes conceals the fact that theories are _____ that shape the construction of research projects and the interpretations of evidence. Scientific explanations do not just relate a chronology of facts. They construct frameworks for systematically chosen data in order to provide a consistent and meaningful explanation of what is observed. Such constructions lead us to imagine specific kinds of subject matter in particular sorts of relations, and the storylines they inspire will prove more effective for analyzing some features of experience over others. When we neglect the creative contributions of such scientific imagination and treat models and interpretive explanations as straightforward facts — even worse, as facts including all of reality — we can blind ourselves to the limitations of a given model and fail to note its potential for misunderstanding a situation to which it ill applies.

- ① closely linked to experimental data
- ② deeply loaded with creative elements
- ③ useful for interpreting all sorts of facts
- ④ devoted to making accurate predictions
- ⑤ focused on predictable features of experience

35. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [38]

We encounter contrary claims about the relation of literature to action. Theorists have maintained that literature encourages solitary reading and reflection as the way to engage with the world and thus counters the social and political activities that might produce social change. At best it encourages detachment or appreciation of complexity, and at worst passivity and acceptance of what is. But on the other hand, literature has historically been seen as dangerous: it _____. Plato banned poets from his ideal republic because they could only do harm, and novels

have long been credited with making people dissatisfied with their lives and eager for something new. By promoting identification across divisions of class, gender, and race, books may promote a fellowship that discourages struggle; but they may also produce a keen sense of injustice that makes progressive struggles possible. Historically, works of literature are credited with producing change: Uncle Tom's Cabin, a best-seller in its day, helped create a revulsion against slavery that made possible the American Civil War.

* revulsion: 혐오감

- ① prevents challenging authority and societal structures
- ② promotes conformity to societal expectations and obedience to power
- ③ fosters skepticism toward established power structure and societal norms
- ④ nurtures a quiet acceptance of social hierarchies and conventional power
- ⑤ brings a sense of reassurance in the established power relationships and social roles

36. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [39]

According to Hobbes, man is not a being who can act morally in spite of his instinct to protect his existence in the state of nature. Hence, the only place where morality and moral liberty will begin to find an application begins in a place where a sovereign power, namely the state, emerges. Hobbes thus describes the state of nature as a circumstance in which man's life is "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short". It means when people live without a general power to control them all, they are indeed in a state of war. In other words, Hobbes, who accepted that human beings are not social and political beings in the state of nature, believes that without the power human beings in the state of nature are "antisocial and rational based on their selfishness". Moreover, since society is not a natural phenomenon and there is no natural force bringing people together, what will bring them together as a society is not mutual affection according to Hobbes. It is, rather, mutual fear of men's present and future that assembles them, since the cause of fear is a common drive among people in the state of nature. Hobbes argues that humans are naturally _____ (A) _____, and only the creation of _____ (B) _____ can bring order and safety to society.

- ① poor and nasty - affection among people
- ② selfish and fearful - a powerful authority
- ③ rational and peaceful - rules and leaders
- ④ social and cooperative - individual freedom
- ⑤ courageous and trusting - instinctive collaboration

37. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [40]

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

- ① impacts the way we interpret that color
- ② has no impact on the real color of objects

- ③ is unrelated to the perception of object color
- ④ prohibits the ability to match colors accurately
- ⑤ makes it difficult to distinguish colors in different contexts

38. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [18]

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

39. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [20]

To be mathematically literate means to be able to think critically about societal issues on which mathematics has bearing so as to make informed decisions about how to solve these problems. Dealing with such complex problems through interdisciplinary approaches, mirroring real-world problems requires innovative ways of planning and organizing mathematical teaching methods. Navigating our world means being able to quantify, measure, estimate, classify, compare, find patterns, conjecture, justify, prove, and generalize within critical thinking and when using critical thinking. Therefore, making decisions, even qualitatively, is not possible without using mathematics and critical thinking. Thus, teaching mathematics should be done in interaction with critical thinking along with a decision-making process. They can be developed into the mathematical context, so _____.

- ① it is essential to actively guide students in developing these skills
- ② neglecting real world problems leads to the failure of mathematics education
- ③ mathematical thinking is necessary to transform quantification into qualitative analysis
- ④ mathematics needs to be taught in an interdisciplinary way, connecting it with other subjects
- ⑤ that there is no justification for providing students with explicit support to help them develop these skills

40. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [21]

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

- ① Stable virtue ② Moral identity
- ③ Typical impulse ④ Emotional virtue
- ⑤ Sudden morality

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

To determine the mass of my bowling ball, I might put it onto a balance and compare it with a known mass, such as a number of metal cubes each weighing 1, 10, or 100 grams. Things get much more complicated if I want to know the mass of a distant star. How do I measure it? We can roughly say that measuring the mass of a star involves various theories. If we want to measure the mass of a binary star, we first determine a center of mass between the two stars, then their distance from that center which we can then use, together with a value for the period and a certain instance of Kepler's Third Law, to calculate the mass. In other words, in order to "measure" the star mass, we measure other quantities and use those values, together with certain equations, to calculate the mass.

Measurement is not a simple and unmediated estimation of independently existing properties, but a determination of certain magnitudes before the background of a number of accepted theories.

Measuring mass can range in _____ (A) depending on the object, from using a balance for a bowling ball to applying theoretical models for distant stars. For binary stars, their mass is determined by analyzing the center of mass, distance, orbital period, and Kepler's Third Law. Measurement involves finding values based on _____ (B) theories.

- ① simplicity - outdated
- ② uniformity - hypothetical
- ③ complexity - outdated
- ④ simplicity - hypothetical
- ⑤ difficulty - accepted

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

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

Pain and pleasure are _____ (A) _____ in the brain, and even if we allow pain, balance can be _____ (B) _____ rather than we get lost in the misery.

- ① parallel - collapsed
- ② separate - broken
- ③ independent - reversed
- ④ interdependent - destroyed
- ⑤ interconnected - restored

43. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [24]

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

- ① upsetting
- ② disturbing
- ③ irresistible
- ④ sensible
- ⑤ mandatory

44. 다음 글의 내용을 아래처럼 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [29]

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

- ① pleasant - ease
- ② pleasant - relief
- ③ unpleasant - intensify
- ④ unpleasant - reinforce
- ⑤ unpleasant - relief

45. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [31]

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

- ① preparing supplementary resources can result in failure to complete the task
- ② ensuring mandatory resources can ease the completion of specific learning tasks
- ③ discarding optional resources can provide flexibility in completing specific learning tasks
- ④ using mandatory resources could make the task more complicated, needing thorough thought
- ⑤ acquiring necessary resources may avoid procrastination during particular learning activities

46. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [32]

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

- ① The Lonely Art of Translation
- ② The Secret Life of Translators
- ③ Translators: Masters of Language

- ④ Translations: A Product of Many Minds
- ⑤ The Dilemma of Translators Burdened by Sources

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

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

- ① succeed - less - establish
- ② fail - more - establish
- ③ succeed - more - establish
- ④ fail - less - abolish
- ⑤ succeed - more - abolish

48. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [34]

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

- ① even if it is not heard at all
- ② despite it being only slightly louder
- ③ as it has nothing to do with the JND
- ④ only if Weber notices it from a distance
- ⑤ unless it is measured in a room lit by candles

49. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [35]

Any new resource (e.g., a new airport, a new mall) always opens with people benefiting individually by sharing a common resource (e.g., the city or state budget). Soon, at some point, the amount of traffic grows too large for the "commons" to support. Traffic jams, overcrowding, and overuse lessen the benefits of the common resource for everyone — the tragedy of the commons! If the new resource cannot be expanded or provided with additional space, it becomes a problem, and you cannot solve the problem on your own, in isolation from your fellow drivers or walkers or competing users. The total activity on this new resource keeps increasing, and so does individual activity; but if the dynamic of common use and overuse continues too long, both begin to fall after a peak, leading to a crash. What makes the "tragedy of commons" tragic is the crash dynamic — the destruction or degeneration of the common resource's ability to regenerate itself.

The "tragedy of the commons" occurs when a shared resource becomes overused and the benefits for everyone are _____. (A) Without expansion or _____, (B) the resource's ability to restore itself eventually declines, ultimately resulting in its collapse.

- ① reduced - investigation
- ② expanded - collaboration
- ③ maximized - competition
- ④ diminished - coordination
- ⑤ redistributed - protection

50. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [36]

Theoretically, our brain would have the capacity to store all experiences throughout life, reaching the quality of a DVD. However, this theoretical capacity is offset by the energy demand associated with the process of storing and retrieving information in memory. As a result, the brain develops efficient strategies, becoming dependent on shortcuts. When we observe a face, the visual image captured by the eyes is highly variable, depending on the point of view, lighting conditions and other contextual factors. Nevertheless, we are able to recognize the face as the same, maintaining the underlying identity. The brain, rather than focusing on the details of visualization, creates and stores general patterns that allow for consistent recognition across diverse circumstances. This ability to match what we see with general visual memory patterns serves as an effective mechanism for optimizing brain performance and saving energy. The brain, being naturally against unnecessary effort, constantly seeks to _____.

- ① store detailed visual images for accurate recognition
- ② create and store specific patterns for each visual experience
- ③ maximize energy consumption during information processing
- ④ process each piece of information with utmost attention to detail
- ⑤ simplify and generalize information to facilitate the cognitive process

51. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [37]

Where scientific research is concerned, explanatory tales are expected to adhere closely to experimental data and to illuminate the regular and predictable features of experience. However, this paradigm sometimes conceals the fact ① that theories are deeply loaded with creative elements that shape the construction of research projects and the interpretations of evidence. Scientific explanations do not just relate a chronology of facts. They construct frameworks for systematically chosen data in order to provide a consistent and meaningful explanation of ② what is observed. Such constructions lead us ③ imagine specific kinds of subject matter in particular sorts of relations, and the storylines they inspire will prove more effective for analyzing some features of experience over others. When we neglect the creative contributions of such scientific imagination and treat models and interpretive explanations as straightforward facts — even worse, as facts including all of reality — we can blind ④ ourselves to the limitations of a given model and fail to note its potential for misunderstanding a situation ⑤ to which it ill applies.

* adhere: 충실하다 ** illuminate: 밝히다 ***
chronology: 연대기

52. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [38]

We encounter contrary claims about the relation of literature to action. Theorists have maintained that literature encourages solitary reading and reflection as the way ① engages with the world and thus counters the social and political activities that might produce social change. At best it encourages detachment or appreciation of complexity, and at worst passivity and acceptance of what is. But on the other hand, literature has historically ② been seen as dangerous: it promotes the questioning of authority and social arrangements. Plato banned poets from his ideal republic because they could only do harm, and novels have long been ③ credited with making people dissatisfied with their lives and eager for something new. By promoting identification across divisions of class, gender, and race, books may promote a fellowship that ④ discourages struggle; but they may also produce a keen sense of injustice that makes progressive struggles ⑤ possible. Historically, works of literature are credited with producing change: Uncle Tom's Cabin, a best-seller in its day, helped create a revulsion against slavery that made possible the American Civil War.

53. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [39]

According to Hobbes, man is not a being who can act morally in spite of his instinct to protect his existence in the state of nature. Hence, the only place where morality and moral liberty will begin to find an application begins in a place where a sovereign power, namely the state, emerges. Hobbes thus describes the state of nature as a circumstance in which man's life is "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short". This means that without a central power to maintain control, people are bound to live in a constant state of _____. In other words, Hobbes, who accepted that human beings are not social and political beings in the state of nature, believes that without the power human beings in the state of nature are "antisocial and rational based on their selfishness". Moreover, since society is not a natural phenomenon and there is no natural force bringing people together, what will bring them together as a society is not mutual affection according to Hobbes. It is, rather, mutual fear of men's present and future that assembles them, since the cause of fear is a common drive among people in the state of nature.

- ① turmoil ② dispute
- ③ elation ④ conflict
- ⑤ struggle

54. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [40]

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

- ① Affects our perception of that color.
- ② Limits researchers from utilizing different colors in studies.
- ③ Guarantees that all participants favor red-colored backgrounds.

- ④ Implies that objects are perceived correctly only under natural light.
- ⑤ Compels participants to select objects that are not red for experiments.

55. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [18]

Dear Executive Manager Schulz,
It is a week before the internship program starts. I am writing to bring your attention to a matter that requires **(A) [delayed / immediate]** consideration regarding the issue my department has. As the coordinator, it is becoming apparent to me that the budget, previously approved by your department, needs some adjustments in order to meet the emerging modifications. Since my department has hired three more interns than planned **(B) [initially / literally]**, the most expensive need is for additional funding to cover their wages, training costs, and materials. I kindly request an additional budget **(C) [allocation / allowance]** for these expenses. Please refer to the attachment for details. Thank you for your attention.
Best regards,
Matt Perry

- ① immediate - initially - allocation
- ② immediate - initially - allowance
- ③ delayed - initially - allowance
- ④ delayed - literally - allocation
- ⑤ immediate - literally - allowance

56. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [20]

To be mathematically literate means to be able to think critically about societal issues on which mathematics has bearing so as to make informed decisions about how to solve these problems. Dealing with such complex problems through interdisciplinary approaches, mirroring real-world problems requires innovative ways of planning and organizing mathematical teaching methods. Navigating our world means being able to quantify, measure, estimate, classify, compare, find patterns, conjecture, justify, prove, and generalize within critical thinking and when using critical thinking. Therefore, _____. Thus, teaching mathematics should be done in interaction with critical thinking along with a decision-making process. They can be developed into the mathematical context, so that there is no excuse to not explicitly support students to develop them.

- ① Excelling in mathematics is vital for achieving success in modern society.
- ② Developing critical thinking abilities can be accelerated by studying mathematics.
- ③ Critical thinking does not significantly contribute to the decision-making process.
- ④ Decision-making is nearly impossible without utilizing mathematics and critical thinking.
- ⑤ Incorporating mathematical reasoning into decision-making is essential for fostering organizational innovation.

57. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [21]

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

- ① an emotional habit
- ② a deliberate thought
- ③ an inner consciousness
- ④ a conscientious emotion
- ⑤ a physical representation

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

To determine the mass of my bowling ball, I might put it onto a balance and compare it with a known mass, such as a number of metal cubes each weighing 1, 10, or 100 grams. Things get much more complicated if I want to know the mass of a distant star. How do I measure it? We can roughly say that measuring the mass of a star involves various theories. If we want to measure the mass of a binary star, we first determine a center of mass between the two stars, then their distance from that center which we can then use, together with a value for the period and a certain instance of Kepler's Third Law, to calculate the mass. In other words, in order to "measure" the star mass,

we measure other quantities and use those values, together with certain equations, to calculate the mass. Measurement is not a simple and unmediated estimation of independently existing properties, but a determination of certain magnitudes before the background of a number of accepted theories.

Measurement is not just a _____ (A) _____ and direct assessment of independent properties, but rather the determination of specific quantities within the framework of various _____ (B) _____ theories.

- ① straightforward - established
- ② complex - unsettled
- ③ complex - unverified
- ④ ambiguous - established
- ⑤ confusing - unverified

59. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [23]

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

- ① pain works independently from pleasure
- ② pleasure counteracts pain in keeping balance
- ③ pain disrupts pleasure's beneficial functioning
- ④ pain and pleasure hinder maintaining stability
- ⑤ pleasure and pain are hardly reliant on one another

60. 다음 글의 내용을 아래처럼 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [24]

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

- ① new - simple
- ② old - sharp
- ③ dated - clear
- ④ outdated - unclear
- ⑤ brand-new - subtle

61. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [29]

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

62. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [31]

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

- ① peer-collaboration
- ② internal motivation
- ③ thorough inspection
- ④ active self-leadership
- ⑤ sincere lecture-attendance

63. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [32]

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

- ① Isolation: The Best Option for a Flawless Translation
- ② Translators: Hidden Assistants to Winning Book Awards
- ③ The Difficulties in Translating Books with High Expectations
- ④ How Translating Renowned Poets' Work Fosters Linguistic Ability
- ⑤ Translation as a Collective Effort: The Roles of Multiple Influences

64. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [33]

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

- ① a universally consistent activity with shared traits
- ② a definitive process that distinguishes itself from nonreading
- ③ an action defined strictly by the physical act of reading words
- ④ a behavior that can always be separated from other uses of books
- ⑤ as an extensive range that encompasses the various ways of reading

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

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

- ① disregard - varies - smaller
- ② disregard - remains - greater
- ③ notice - varies - greater
- ④ notice - varies - smaller
- ⑤ notice - remains - smaller

66. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [35]

Any new resource (e.g., a new airport, a new mall) always opens with people ① benefiting individually by sharing a common resource (e.g., the city or state budget). Soon, at some point, the amount of traffic grows too large for the "commons" ② to support. Traffic jams, overcrowding, and overuse lessen the benefits of the common resource for everyone — the tragedy of the commons! If the new resource cannot be expanded or provided with additional space, it becomes a problem, and you cannot solve the problem on your own, in isolation from your fellow drivers or walkers or ③ competing users. The total activity on this new resource keeps increasing, and so ④ does individual activity; but if the dynamic of common use and overuse continues too long, both begin to fall after a peak, leading to a crash. What makes the "tragedy of commons" tragic ⑤ being the crash dynamic — the destruction or degeneration of the common resource's ability to regenerate itself.

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

Theoretically, our brain would have the capacity to store all experiences throughout life, reaching the quality of a DVD. However, this theoretical capacity is **(A) [facilitated / offset]** by the energy demand associated with the process of storing and retrieving information in memory. As a result, the brain develops efficient strategies, becoming dependent on shortcuts. When we observe a face, the visual image captured by the eyes is highly variable, depending on the point of view, lighting conditions and other contextual factors. Nevertheless, we are able to recognize the face as the same, maintaining the underlying identity. The brain, rather than focusing on the details of visualization, creates and stores **(B) [specific / general]** patterns that allow for consistent recognition across diverse circumstances. This ability to match what we see with general visual memory patterns serves as an effective mechanism for optimizing brain performance and saving energy. The brain, being naturally against unnecessary effort, constantly seeks to simplify and generalize information to **(C) [hinder / enhance]** the cognitive process.

- ① offset - general - enhance
- ② facilitated - specific - enhance
- ③ facilitated - general - enhance
- ④ offset - specific - hinder
- ⑤ facilitated - general - hinder

68. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [37]

Where scientific research is concerned, explanatory tales are expected to adhere closely to experimental data and to illuminate the regular and predictable features of experience. However, this paradigm sometimes conceals the fact that theories are deeply loaded with creative elements that shape the construction of research projects and the interpretations of evidence. Scientific explanations _____. They construct frameworks for systematically chosen data in order to provide a consistent and meaningful explanation of what is observed. Such constructions lead us to imagine specific kinds of subject matter in particular sorts of relations, and the storylines they inspire will prove more effective for analyzing some features of experience over others. When we neglect the creative contributions of such scientific imagination and treat models and interpretive explanations as straightforward facts — even worse, as facts including all of reality — we can blind ourselves to the limitations of a given model and fail to note its potential for misunderstanding a situation to which it ill applies.

* adhere: 충실하다 ** illuminate: 밝히다 ***
chronology: 연대기

- ① can have no limitations
- ② use only cluster of facts
- ③ do not construct frameworks
- ④ do not just relate a chronology of facts
- ⑤ are tools for illuminating predictable explanations

69. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [38]

We encounter contrary claims about the relation of literature to action. Theorists have maintained that literature encourages solitary reading and reflection as the way to engage with the world and thus counters the social and political activities that might produce social change. At best it encourages detachment or appreciation of complexity, and at worst passivity and acceptance of what is. But on the other hand, literature has historically been seen as dangerous: it promotes the questioning of authority and social arrangements. Plato banned poets from his ideal republic because they could only do harm, and novels have long been credited with making people dissatisfied with their lives and eager for something new. By promoting identification across divisions of class, gender, and race, books may promote a fellowship that discourages struggle; but they may also produce a keen sense of injustice that makes progressive struggles possible. Historically, works of literature are credited with producing change: Uncle Tom's Cabin, a best-seller in its day, helped create a revulsion against slavery that made possible the American Civil War.

future that assembles them, since the cause of fear is a common drive among people in the state of nature.

According to Hobbes, people are _____ (A) and selfish beings in the state of nature so _____ (B) power is compulsory to bring them together as a society.

- ① irrational - weak
- ② generous - natural
- ③ social - supreme
- ④ considerate - immoral
- ⑤ antisocial - absolute

71. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [40]

- ① Viewing Literature as the Only Means for Social Change
- ② Two Contrasting Views on How Literature Impacts Action
- ③ Literature's Contribution to Upholding Conventional Values
- ④ The Challenges of Literature in Driving Societal Transformation
- ⑤ The Role of Literature in Encouraging Passive Acceptance in the Current Situation

70. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [39]

According to Hobbes, man is not a being who can act morally in spite of his instinct to protect his existence in the state of nature. Hence, the only place where morality and moral liberty will begin to find an application begins in a place where a sovereign power, namely the state, emerges. Hobbes thus describes the state of nature as a circumstance in which man's life is "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short". It means when people live without a general power to control them all, they are indeed in a state of war. In other words, Hobbes, who accepted that human beings are not social and political beings in the state of nature, believes that without the power human beings in the state of nature are "antisocial and rational based on their selfishness". Moreover, since society is not a natural phenomenon and there is no natural force bringing people together, what will bring them together as a society is not mutual affection according to Hobbes. It is, rather, mutual fear of men's present and

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

- ① Emotional Reactions to Color in Art
- ② The Science Behind Color Preferences
- ③ How Light Changes the Appearance of Colors
- ④ Why Red Is the Most Powerful Color in the World
- ⑤ The Role of Mental Associations in Color Perception

72. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [18]

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

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

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means being able to quantify, measure, estimate, classify, compare, find patterns, conjecture, justify, prove, and generalize within critical thinking and when using critical thinking. Therefore, making decisions, even qualitatively, is not possible without using mathematics and critical thinking. Thus, teaching mathematics should be done in interaction with critical thinking along with a decision-making process. They can be developed into the mathematical context, so that there is no excuse to not explicitly support students to develop them.

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

- ① cultivated - dispute
- ② withheld - dispute
- ③ cultivated - accordance
- ④ ignored - accordance
- ⑤ ignored - dispute

74. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [21]

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

- ① Strategies for Getting True Identity
- ② The Significance of Taking the Generosity Booster
- ③ How to Make Personal History through Momentary Actions
- ④ The Illusion of Instant Virtue: Why Genuine Generosity Takes Time
- ⑤ From Impulse to Habit: Overcoming the Obstacle of Character Change

75. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [22]

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

- ① a task that demands sequential scientific understanding
- ② a complicated procedure influenced by the observer's input
- ③ an act of freely using unverified formulas to determine units
- ④ a process for obtaining the result through various experiments
- ⑤ an assessment of values within prevailing theoretical frameworks

76. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [23]

Based on discoveries in neuroscience, pain and pleasure are formed and processed in the same area of the brain. Our bodies constantly strive for homeostasis, which is defined as the balance of bodily functions. Without the body's effective compensatory mechanisms, which may cushion potential highs and lows, we would not be capable of surviving. Pleasure and pain are like two sides of the same coin; _____. If you imagine pleasure and pain as the two opposite points on a scale, you can easily understand that as one of the two points rises, the other must correspondingly fall. We've all heard the expression, "No pain, no gain." Well, according to

psychiatrist Dr. Anna Lembke, there may be some truth to these words. She says that our attempts to escape being miserable are in fact making us even more miserable. This is because pain is actually an essential component of our ability to maintain a neutral state, and allowing it will in turn reset our internal scale back to balance.

- ① each persists independently, without influencing the other's magnitude
- ② the operation of one is redundant for the maintenance of the other's condition
- ③ they seem to work together and are heavily reliant on one another and keep balance
- ④ they are processed in different areas of the brain and are completely opposite feelings
- ⑤ they may cause extreme highs and lows in our bodily functions due to their differences

77. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [24]

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

- ① The Smart Fridge That Rules Your Life
- ② Pros and Cons on Upgrading for New Device
- ③ How Unplanned Obsolescence Sparks New Ideas
- ④ The Necessity of Intermittent Pauses in Innovation
- ⑤ Manufacture's Upgrade That Spark the Itch to Buy New Products

78. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [29]

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

79. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [31]

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

- ① Difficulties in Conducting Experiments in Schools
- ② Creativity Thrives More With Resource Constraints
- ③ Access to Resources Not Always Guarantees Success
- ④ Awareness of Resources Boosts Creativity for Students
- ⑤ Importance of Sufficient Financial Resources in Learning

80. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [32]

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

81. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [33]

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

- ① Let's Define Reading as a Single, Simple Concept
- ② The Flexibility and Ambiguity of Reading's Boundaries
- ③ Why an Edge Case Plays a Critical Role in Reading Books
- ④ Exploring Diverse Reading Activities for Multicultural Families
- ⑤ The Need for a Unified Forum for Educational Reading Activities

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

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

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

- ① strength - intense
- ② duration - powerful
- ③ frequency - noticeable
- ④ categories - fluctuating
- ⑤ resemblance - familiar

83. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [35]

Any new resource (e.g., a new airport, a new mall) always opens with people benefiting individually by sharing a common resource (e.g., the city or state budget). Soon, at some point, the amount of traffic grows too large for the “commons” to support. Traffic jams, overcrowding, and overuse lessen the benefits of the common resource for everyone — the tragedy of the commons! If the new resource cannot be expanded or provided with additional space, it becomes a problem, and you cannot solve the problem on your own, in isolation from your fellow drivers or walkers or competing users. The total activity on this new resource keeps increasing, and so does individual activity; but if the dynamic of common use and overuse continues too long, both begin to fall after a peak, leading to a crash. What makes the “tragedy of commons” tragic is the crash dynamic — the destruction or degeneration of the common resource’s ability to regenerate itself.

- ① The Tragedy of the Endless Supply for All
- ② What Makes Overcrowding the Key to Prosperity?
- ③ The Struggle for Balance: Managing Shared Resources
- ④ The Fall from the Peak: Excessive Use of Shared Resources
- ⑤ The Peak and Crash: A Perfect Cycle of Resource Consumption

84. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [36]

Theoretically, our brain would have the capacity to store all experiences throughout life, reaching the quality of a DVD. However, this theoretical capacity is offset by the energy demand associated with the process of storing and retrieving information in memory. As a result, the brain develops efficient strategies, becoming dependent on shortcuts. When we observe a face, the visual image captured by the eyes is highly variable, depending on the point of view, lighting conditions and other contextual factors. Nevertheless, we are able to recognize the face as the same, maintaining the underlying identity. The brain, rather than focusing on the details of visualization, creates and stores general patterns that allow for consistent recognition across diverse circumstances. This ability to match what we see with general visual memory patterns serves as _____. The brain, being naturally against unnecessary effort, constantly seeks to simplify and generalize information to facilitate the cognitive process.

* offset: 상쇄하다 ** retrieve: 상기하다

- ① a strategy to optimize integration of sensory input
- ② an efficient method for boosting neuronal connections

- ③ a mechanism for enhancing emotional response accuracy
- ④ a method for enhancing creativity in visual problem-solving
- ⑤ a mechanism for improving brain efficiency and saving energy

85. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [37]

Where scientific research is concerned, explanatory tales are expected to adhere closely to experimental data and ① to illuminate the regular and predictable features of experience. However, this paradigm sometimes conceals the fact ② which theories are deeply loaded with creative elements that shape the construction of research projects and the interpretations of evidence. Scientific explanations do not just relate a chronology of facts. They construct frameworks for systematically ③ chosen data in order to provide a consistent and meaningful explanation of what is observed. Such constructions lead us to imagine specific kinds of subject matter in particular sorts of relations, and the storylines they inspire will prove more effective for ④ analyzing some features of experience over others. When we neglect the creative contributions of such scientific imagination and treat models and interpretive explanations as straightforward facts — even worse, as facts including all of reality — we can blind ourselves to the limitations of a given model and fail to note its potential for misunderstanding a situation ⑤ to which it ill applies.

* adhere: 충실하다 ** illuminate: 밝히다 *** chronology: 연대기

86. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [38]

We encounter contrary claims about the relation of literature to action. Theorists have maintained that literature encourages solitary reading and reflection as the way to engage with the world and thus counters the social and political activities that might produce social change. At best it encourages detachment or appreciation of complexity, and at worst passivity and acceptance of what is. But on the other hand, literature has historically been seen as dangerous: it promotes the questioning of authority and social arrangements. Plato banned poets from his ideal republic because they could only do harm, and novels have long been credited with making people dissatisfied with their lives and eager for something new. By promoting identification across divisions of class, gender, and race, books may promote a fellowship that discourages struggle; but they may also produce a keen sense of injustice that makes progressive struggles possible. Historically, works of literature are credited with producing change: Uncle Tom's Cabin, a best-seller in its day, helped create a revulsion against slavery that made possible the American Civil War.

* revulsion: 혐오감

fear is a common drive among people in the state of nature.

88. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [40]

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

- ① The Obedience of Literature to Authority
- ② Literature's Influence: Settling Vs. Transformation
- ③ How Readers Can Quickly Recognize Themes in Books
- ④ From Stories to Society: How Literature Builds Civilization
- ⑤ Hidden Instincts of Humanity Revealed Through Literature

- ① variations in perception among individuals
- ② the natural perception of colors in familiar settings
- ③ the brain's innate tendency toward color constancy
- ④ the cognitive association between objects and colors
- ⑤ the impact of contrasting colors on visual perception

87. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [39]

According to Hobbes, man is not a being who can act morally in spite of his instinct to protect his existence in the state of nature. Hence, the only place ① where morality and moral liberty will begin to find an application begins in a place where a sovereign power, namely the state, ② emerges. Hobbes thus describes the state of nature as a circumstance in which man's life is "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short". It means when people live without a general power to control them all, they are indeed in a state of war. In other words, Hobbes, who accepted that human beings are not social and political beings in the state of nature, believes that without the power human beings in the state of nature ③ are "antisocial and rational based on their selfishness". Moreover, since society is not a natural phenomenon and there is no natural force bringing people together, ④ which will bring them together as a society is not mutual affection according to Hobbes. It is, rather, mutual fear of men's present and future that ⑤ assembles them, since the cause of

89. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [20]

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

- ① mathematics can be learned intuitively
- ② mathematics education should be conducted
- ③ mathematical literacy dose not need to be emphasized
- ④ emphasizing mathematics more than other subjects is crucial
- ⑤ mathematics is primarily applicable to quantitative problems

90. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [21]

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

- ① temporary feelings
- ② instant and spontaneous
- ③ unrelated to moral identity
- ④ acquired by impulsive deeds
- ⑤ the result of your personal history

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

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

* binary star: 쌍성

Measurement is not a simple and unmediated estimation of _____ (A) existing properties, but a determination of certain magnitudes before the background of a number of _____ (B) theories.

- ① generally - worthy
- ② discretely - established
- ③ separately - irrelevant
- ④ specifically - authentic
- ⑤ interactively - validated

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

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

- ① compulsory - raises - neutral
- ② compulsory - rises - natural
- ③ compensatory - raises - natural
- ④ compensatory - rises - neutral
- ⑤ compulsory - rises - neutral

93. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [24]

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

- ① meet and satisfy customers' needs
- ② cast shadows of doubt in our minds
- ③ strengthen the sales of existing products
- ④ criticize a competitor's brand in advertising

- ⑤ capitalize on future market trend in advertising

94. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [29]

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

- ① had neither preference nor dislike for it
- ② found comfort in the company of others
- ③ perceived the stimulus to be unpleasant
- ④ was unable to see where the stimulus occurred
- ⑤ adjusted to unpleasant stimuli and even preferred them

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

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

Translation is doomed to _____ (A) multiple sources and the expectations of its audience, thus making it _____ (B) .

- ① deny - collaborative
- ② impact - independent
- ③ depend on - collaborative
- ④ be followed by - independent
- ⑤ be important to - dependent

96. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [33]

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

- ① Reading Skills: Innate or Acquired?
- ② Accepting Reading as a Wide Spectrum
- ③ Evident Boundaries between Reading and Not-reading
- ④ The More You Engage in Reading, the Wiser You Become
- ⑤ Causes Behind People's Resistance to the Concept of Reading

97. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [34]

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

- ① How to Apply Weber's Law in Everyday Life
- ② The Limits of Our Perception of Differences
- ③ The Sound and Light Levels of Different Stimuli
- ④ The Misconception of Perceived Differences: Weber's Law Revisited
- ⑤ The Challenge of Detecting Differences: How Stimuli Strength Affects Perception

98. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [35]

Any new resource (e.g., a new airport, a new mall) always opens with people benefiting ① individually by sharing a common resource (e.g., the city or state budget). Soon, at some point, the amount of traffic grows too large for the "commons" to support. Traffic jams, overcrowding, and overuse lessen the benefits of the common resource for everyone — the tragedy of the commons! If the new resource cannot be expanded or ② offered additional space, it becomes a problem, and you cannot solve the problem on your own, in isolation from your fellow drivers or walkers or competing users. The total activity on this new resource keeps increasing, and so ③ does individual activity; but if the dynamic of common use and overuse continues too long, both begin to fall after a peak, ④ result in a crash. The thing ⑤ that makes the "tragedy of commons" tragic is the crash dynamic — the destruction or degeneration of the common resource's ability to regenerate itself.

99. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [36]

Theoretically, our brain would have the capacity to store all experiences throughout life, reaching the quality of a DVD. However, this theoretical capacity is offset by the energy demand associated with the process of storing and retrieving information in memory. As a result, the brain develops efficient strategies, becoming dependent on shortcuts. When we observe a face, the visual image captured by the eyes is highly variable, depending on the point of view, lighting conditions and other contextual factors. Nevertheless, we are able to recognize the face as the same, maintaining the underlying identity. The brain, rather than focusing on the details of visualization, creates and stores general patterns that allow for consistent recognition across diverse circumstances. This ability to match what we see with general visual memory patterns serves as an effective mechanism for optimizing brain performance and saving energy. The brain, being naturally against unnecessary effort, constantly seeks to simplify and generalize information to facilitate the cognitive process.

- ① The Brain's Challenge in Conserving Energy

- ② The Brain's Boundless Capacity for Storing Information
- ③ Reasons Behind the Brain's Difficulty in Recognizing Faces
- ④ How the Brain Enhances Memory and Recognition Efficiency
- ⑤ Complex and Variable Visual Representations Processed in the Brain

100. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [37]

Where scientific research is concerned, explanatory tales are expected to adhere closely to experimental data and to illuminate the regular and predictable features of experience. However, this paradigm sometimes conceals the fact that theories are deeply loaded with creative elements that shape the construction of research projects and the interpretations of evidence. Scientific explanations do not just relate a chronology of facts. They construct frameworks for systematically chosen data in order to provide a consistent and meaningful explanation of what is observed. Such constructions lead us to imagine specific kinds of subject matter in particular sorts of relations, and the storylines they inspire will prove more effective for analyzing some features of experience over others. When we _____ — we don't blind ourselves to the limitations of a given model and we can note its potential for misunderstanding a situation to which it ill applies.

- ① recognize the creative function of scientific imagination
- ② emphasize the predictable aspects of experimental findings
- ③ miss scientific explanations can go beyond a series of facts
- ④ ignore the fact that theories contain a lot of innovative elements
- ⑤ refrain from using your imagination and instead rely on interpretive explanations

1번 - ② apparently는 부사이고 보통 동사 앞이나 문장 끝에 위치하므로, ②의 apparently를 becoming의 주격 보어 역할을 하는 형용사의 형태인 apparent로 고쳐야 한다.

2번 - ⑤ '복잡한 문제를 해결하기 위해 다양한 학문을 결합하는 접근이 필요하며, 수학 교육은 학생들이 비판적 사고와 의사 결정을 발전시킬 수 있도록 해야 한다'는 내용의 글이므로, 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은 ⑤ '수학적 문해력: 비판적 사고와 의사 결정 능력을 촉진하는 요소'이다.

3번 - ① '관대함은 누군가의 도덕적 정체성의 안정된 일부이며, 즉각적인 미덕은 있을 수 없다'고 했으므로, 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은 ① '정서적 습관'이다.

4번 - ④ '별의 질량을 계산할 때 과학적으로 입증된 이론(예: 케플러의 법칙)을 활용한다'고 명확히 설명하기 때문에, 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은 ④ '널리 인정된 이론적 관점의 틀 안에서 특정 측정값을 계산하는 것'이다. *원문: 'a determination of certain magnitudes before the background of a number of accepted theories'

5번 - ① (A) '잠재적인 변동을 완화시킬 수 있는 효과적인 기제'라고 했으므로, 'compensatory'(보상의)가 적절하다. (B) 목적어 없이 주어가 스스로 상승하는 상황이므로, 'rises'가 적절하다. (C) '결과적으로 우리의 내부 저울을 균형 상태로 다시 맞추는 것'이라고 했으므로, 'neutral'(중립적인)이 적절하다.

6번 - ② 빈칸 앞 뒤에서 소비자가 최신 기기를 계속 업그레이드하려는 이유와 그로 인한 경제적 영향을 다루고 있다. 특히, "want"와 "need"의 구분이 흐려지고, 소비자들이 더 이상 실제 필요에 의해 기기를 업그레이드하는 것이 아니라 새로운 기술을 요구하게 되는 현상에 대해 설명하고 있으므로, 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 표현은 ② 소비자들이 "최신 기술을 따라가려는"이다.

7번 - ③ 비교의 대상을 지칭하기 위해 사용하는 대명사는 대신하는 명사의 수에 따라서 that / those를 사용해야 한다. 해당 문장에서는 but 이후의 the share를 대신하는 대명사를 사용해야 하기 때문에, ③ those가 아니라 that을 사용하는 것이 적절하다.

8번 - ② '선출되었다'라는 의미를 나타내는 수동태 구문이므로 ② elected를 'was elected'로 고쳐야 한다.

9번 - ② 빈칸 뒤에서, 반대로 만약 그것이 이제 자극이 나타났던 장소를 피하고 그것이 그것을 경험하지 않았던 장소를 선호하기 시작한다면, 그러면 이것은 그것이 그 자극을 불쾌하게 느꼈다는 것을 시사한다고 했으므로, 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은 ② '그 경험에서 즐거움을 얻었다'이다. [빈칸 변형: liked the experience and is trying to repeat it]

10번 - ① 문장에서 'resources'는 복수형이므로, 'it'을 'them'으로 고쳐야 한다.

11번 - ① 글에서 모든 번역가는 항상 독자를 위해 작업하고 독자로부터 압박을 받는다고 말하고 있다. 때문에 번역이라는 일은 다양한 것들을 고려하여 해야 하는 일이라는 설명을 하고 있기 때문에, 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은 ① '번역의 협업적 성격'이다.

12번 - ① '읽기는 특성상 경계가 모호하므로 스펙트럼으로 이해해야 한다'는 내용의 글이다. (A) 읽기에 대해 생각하는 가장 생산적인 방식은 하나의 명백한 특성을 공통적으로 가지지 않은 채 가족 유사성 때문에 함께 속하게 되는 [험겁게](roughly) 연결된 행동의 묶음으로서이다. (B) 읽기와 읽기가 아닌 것 사이의 경계가 어디에 있는가를 알려고 하면 할수록, 더 많은 특이 사례들이 그 용어의 유연한 경계를 [확장하고 있다](spread)는 것이 밝혀질 것이다. (C) 그러한 시도는 별개의 읽기 활동들을 다 수용할 만큼 충분히 [광범위한](expansive) 스펙트럼으로서 읽기를 이해하는 것으로 발전한다. [원문 변형] (A) loosely, (B) stretch

13번 - ① (A) '베버의 법칙은 두 자극 사이의 [차이]에 대한 감지에 관한 것'이라는 맥락이므로 'difference'가 적절하다. similarity '유사성'. (B) '이 원리의 또 다른 예는, 촛불이 커지지 않았으면 어두웠을 방안에 하나의 촛불이 켜졌을 때 이것을 [감지할] 수 있다'는 맥락이므로 'detect'가 적절하다. disdain '경시하다'. (C) '한 소리가 매우 약할 때, 우리는 그것이 간신히 더 클지라도, 또 다른 소리가 더 크다는 것을 [구분할] 수 있다'는 맥락이므로 'tell'이 적절하다. hear '들다'

14번 - ① 빈칸 뒤에서 '여러분은 여러분의 동료 운전자나 보행자 또는 경쟁 사용자들로부터 고립된 상태로 문제를 해결할 수 없다'고 했으므로, 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은 ① '혼자서'이다. [원문] 'on your own'

15번 - ① 빈칸 앞 뒤에서 뇌가 효율적인 전략을 개발하여 에너지를 절약하고, 인지 과정을 최적화하는 방식에 대해 설명하고 있고, 뇌가 정보 처리를 어떻게 최적화하는지에 대한 설명을 이어가야 한다. 문맥상, 뇌가 정보를 "간소화"하거나 "축소"하는 과정에 대해 이야기하는 것이 자연스러우므로, 빈칸에 들어가기에 적절한 것은 ① '정보를 간소화하거나 복잡성을 줄이는'이다.

16번 - ⑤ '그것이 잘못 적용되는 상황을 오해할 가능성'이라는 맥락이므로, ⑤ what를 'apply to'의 목적격인 'which'로 고쳐야 한다.

17번 - ② '문학과 행동에 대한 관계를 설명하며, 상반된 견해에 대해 소개하는' 글이다. 해당 빈칸이 나오는 문장은 그 견해들 중, '문학이 행동의 변화를 일으킨다(영향을 미친다는) 견해'를 설명하는 도중이기 때문에, 빈칸에 들어갈 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은 ② '문학 작품은 변화를 초래한다고 인식되어져 왔다'가 가장 적절하다.

18번 - ③ 'Hobbes는 인간이 자연 상태에서 사회적 존재가 아니며, 사람들이 서로 협력하는 이유가 상호적인 공감이나 신뢰가 아니라, 서로의 존재에 대한 두려움에서 비롯된다'고 하였으므로, 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은 ③ '현재와 미래에 다가올, 타인들의 본성(의도와 행동)에 대한 상호 불안'이다. *원문: 'mutual fear of men's present and future'

19번 - ⑤ '비교구문 as / than + 도치' 패턴이며, 접속사 than 뒤에서 주어가 길고 동사가 짧을 경우 도치가 되고 과거 시제를 맞춰야 하므로, do를 'did'로 고쳐야 한다.

20번 - ⑤ 우리 몸의 세포들이 피부를 형성하기 위해 세포가 분열했다는 as 절의 동사이므로 ⑤ 'multiplying'을 'multiplied'로 고쳐야 한다.

21번 - ③ 인턴 선발 계획은 3명을 고용하기 전의 일이기 때문에 ③을 had planned로 고쳐 쓰는 것이 적절하다.

22번 - ② 비판적 사고를 통한 의사 결정 능력이 수학적 맥락에서 함양되어야 한다는 내용의 글이므로, 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은 ② '수학과 비판적 사고: 의사결정의 듀오'이다.

23번 - ③ '관대함이 그 특성상 순간적으로 일어날 수 없는 이유'를 말하는 글이다. 그러므로 빈칸에는 '순간적인 미덕은 내재적 특성상 성취하기가 어렵다'는 ③이 가장 적절하다. *원문; impossible

24번 - ④ 빈칸 뒤에서 '우리가 쌍성의 질량을 측정하기를 원한다면 질량을 계산하기 위해 우리는 먼저 두 별들 사이의 질량 중심을, 그다음에 우리가 그제서야 사용할 수 있는 그 중심으로부터 떨어진 그것들의 거리를 공전 주기의 값과 케플러 제 3법칙의 특정한 사례를 가지고 측정한다'고 했으므로, 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은 ④ '확립된 이론들이 적용되는 과정'이다.

25 번 - ④ 빈칸 뒤에서 '쾌락과 고통이 뇌에서 동일한 영역에서 처리되며, 둘이 서로 의존하면서 균형을 이루어 몸의 항상성을 유지하는 역할을 한다'고 했으므로, 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은 ④ '쾌락과 고통은 서로 연결되어 있으며, 균형을 유지하기 위해 서로 의존한다'이다.

26 번 - ⑤ 제조업체가 소비자의 기기가 오래되었다는 느낌을 주어 의도적으로 부족함을 느끼게 하여 불필요한 업그레이드 욕구를 유발하는 상황에서 소비자는 원하는 것과 필요한 것 사이에 구분을 해야 한다는 내용의 글이므로, 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은 ⑤ '새로운 제품을 사고 싶은 욕구를 자극하는 제조사의 업그레이드'이다.

27 번 - ① 빈칸 뒤에서 '연구자들은 그것들이 한 장소를 음식이나 시끄러운 소리와 같은 경험과 연관시키고 또 다른 장소를 완벽히 다른 어떤 것과 연관시키도록 훈련시키는데 대개 그곳에서는 아무것도 일어나지 않는다'고 했으므로, 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은 ① '동물들의 성향을 파악하다'이다. [원문] 'Conditioned Place Preference is a way of finding out what animals want.'

28 번 - ⑤ 글에서, 창의성을 방해하는 하나의 요소가 필요한 자원에 대해 인식하지 못하는 것이라고 언급하면서, 필요한 자원에 대한 파악과 확보를 강조한 글이다. 때문에 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은 ⑤ '학습 자원 확인: 학생 성공 육성을 위한 기초'이다.

29 번 - ⑤ 'every translation'은 단수 주어이므로, ⑤ are를 'is'로 고쳐야 한다. *변형; ③ 'is composed of' → 'consists of'

30 번 - ② '독서는 포괄적인 활동이므로 독서와 비독서를 구분하는 것은 어렵다'는 내용이므로, '독서는 독서와 비독서 사이의 (B) [명확한 구분](a clear distinction)을 하는 것을 어렵게 만드는 여러 활동들을 포함하기 때문에, 단일의 정의 가능한 개념이라기 보다는 (A) [포괄적인 범위](a comprehensive range)로 여겨져야 한다.'로 요약하는 것이 적절하다.

31 번 - ④ '베버의 법칙에 따르면, 두 자극 간의 최소 감지 차이(JND)는 자극의 (A) '강도'에 따라 달라지며, 더 크거나 강한 자극일수록 (B) '더 큰' 차이가 있어야 감지될 수 있다'와 같이 요약할 수 있다.

32 번 - ④ 공동자원의 과도한 사용이 자원의 효용과 재생산 능력을 퇴보시킨다는 내용의 글이므로, 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은 ③ '새로운 자원의 역할: 공유지의 비극'이다.

33 번 - ④ '뇌가 경험을 저장하고 인식하는 데 있어 에너지를 절약하기 위해 정보를 단순화하고 일반화하는 전략을 사용한다'는 내용의 글이므로, 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은 ② '뇌의 에너지 효율성: 기억과 인식의 단순화'이다.

34 번 - ② '과학적 설명들은 단순히 사실들의 연대기를 말하는 것은 아니'라고 했으므로, 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은 ② '창의적인 요소들로 철저히 채워져 있다'이다.

35 번 - ③ '문학이 때때로 사람들로 하여금 부정적인 사회적 조건에 대한 인식을 촉진하고 변화를 일으킬 수 있는 원동력이 된다'고 하였으므로, 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은 ③ '기존의 권력 구조와 사회적 규범에 대해 회의적인 태도를 촉진한다.'이다. [원문] promotes the questioning of authority and social arrangements

36 번 - ② '인간 사회는 자연적으로 반사회적인 인간이 느끼는 이성적인 두려움의 산물이다'는 내용의 글이다. 따라서 '홉스는 인간이 자연적으로 (A) [이기적이고 두려워하며], (B) [강한 권위]의 형성 만이 사회에 질서와 안전을 가져온다.'와 같이 요약하는 것이 가장 적절하다.

37 번 - ① 빈칸 앞에서 '색과 물체의 인지적 연관성이 색의 시각에 영향을 미친다'고 하였으므로, 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은 ① '우리가 색을 이해하는 방법에 영향을 준다'이다. *원문; 'influences how we perceive that color'

38 번 - ② [변형] the budget을 주어로 하는 동사 자리이므로 ② needing을 needs로 고쳐야 한다.

39 번 - ① 빈칸 앞의 문장들을 보면 "수학 교육은 비판적 사고와 의사결정 과정과 상호작용하여 이루어져야 한다"고 설명하고 있으며, 이어서 수학 교육에서 학생들이 이러한 기술을 개발할 수 있도록 적극적으로 지도해야 한다는 의미가 자연스럽게 이어지므로, 빈칸으로 가장 적절한 답은 ① '학생들이 이러한 수학적 사고와 비판적 사고를 발전시킬 수 있도록 적극적으로 지도하는 것이 중요하다'이다.

40 번 - ⑤ 빈칸 뒤에는 '약 한 알을 먹는 것이 여러분을 더 나은 사람으로 만들 수는 없다'고 했으므로, 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은 ⑤ '갑작스러운 도덕성'이다. [원문] Instant virtue

41 번 - ⑤ '질량 측정'은 물체에 따라 (A) '난이도가 달라질 수 있다'. 예를 들어, 볼링 공의 경우 저울을 사용하여 측정할 수 있지만, 먼 별의 질량을 측정하려면 이론적 모델을 적용해야 한다. 이중성 별의 경우, 질량은 중심 질량, 거리, 공전 주기, 그리고 케플러의 제3 법칙을 분석하여 결정된다. 측정은 (B) '인정된 이론을 바탕으로 값을 찾아내는 과정이다.'와 같이 요약하는 것이 가장 적절하다.

42 번 - ⑤ '안정성을 유지하기 위한 쾌락과 고통의 상쇄 작용'에 대한 내용이므로, '통증과 쾌락은 뇌에서 (A) [서로 연결되어] 있으며, 우리가 고통을 허용하더라도, 우리가 비참함에 빠지기 보다는, 균형이 (B) [회복될] 수 있다.'와 같이 요약하는 것이 가장 적절하다.

43 번 - ③ '소비자들이 끊임없이 새로운 기기를 업그레이드하려는 유혹을 받고 있으며, 이는 단순한 원함이 아니라 필요처럼 느껴지게 만드는 마케팅 전략 때문이다'고 설명하고 있으므로, 빈칸에 들어갈 말은 ③ '저항할 수 없는'이다. *원문: compelling

44 번 - ⑤ 이 글은 '조건부 장소 선호 실험을 통한 동물의 선호도 파악'에 대한 내용이므로, '조건화된 장소 선호는 동물이 특정 경험과 관련된 장소를 통해 무엇을 선호하는지를 보여 준다. 동물은 긍정적인 자극과 연결된 장소에 더 오래 머무르고, (A) [불쾌한] 자극이 있는 장소는 피한다. 예를 들어, 암에 걸린 쥐는 통증 (B) [완화]를 위해 모르핀을 투여받은 장소를 더 선호한다.'와 같이 요약하는 것이 가장 적절하다.

45 번 - ② 이 문장은 학생들이 과제나 실험을 수행할 때 자원을 준비하는 중요성에 대해 다루고 있다. 문맥을 고려했을 때, '학생들이 과제를 수행하는 데 필요한 자원을 확보하는 것이 중요하다'는 의미를 잘 전달하는 선택지가 필요하므로, 빈칸으로 가장 적절한 것은 ② '필수 자원을 보장하는 것이 특정 학습 과제를 완료하는 데 도움이 될 수 있다'이다. [원문] 'Different resources may be compulsory for specific learning tasks, and recognizing them may simplify the activity's performance.'를 we need to remember that~으로 변형]

46 번 - ④ 번역은 여러 자료와 사람들의 영향으로 이루어지는 작업이라는 내용의 글이므로, 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은 ③ '번역 : 여러 사람의 마음의 산물'이다.

47 번 - ② (A) '읽기와 읽기가 아닌 것을 구분하려는 노력은 [실패로 돌아간다]'는 것이 흐름상 적절하므로 'fail'이 알맞다. (B) '[더 많이] 알려할수록 더 많은 사례들이 밝혀진다'는 것이 흐름상 적절하므로 'more'이 알맞다. (C) '어디서 읽기가 시작되고 끝나는가에 대한 경계를 확립하려고 한다'는 것이 흐름상 적절하므로 'establish'가 알맞다.

48 번 - ② 빈칸 뒤에서 '어떤 소리가 매우 클 때 다른 소리가, 훨씬 더 크다는 것을 구분하기 위해서는, 그 소리는 훨씬 더 커야 한다'고 했으므로, 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은 ② '조금 더 크게 들리는데도 불구하고'이다. *원문; 'even if it is barely louder'

49 번 - ④ 공동자원의 과도한 사용이 자원의 효용과 재생산 능력을 퇴보시킨다는 내용의 글이므로, '공유지의 비극은 공유 자원이 과도하게 사용되어 모든 사람에게 돌아오는 혜택이 (A)감소할 때 발생한다. 확장이나 (B)조정이 없으면 자원이 스스로 회복할 수 있는 능력이 결국 감소하고, 궁극적으로 자원의 붕괴를 초래한다.'와 같이 요약하는 것이 적절하다.

50 번 - ⑤ '뇌는 효율적인 전략들을 수립하고, 지름길에 의존하게 된다고 했으므로, 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은 ⑤ '끊임없이 정보를 단순화하고 일반화하는 것을 추구한다.'이다.

51 번 - ③ 5형식에서 lead는 목적어 us, 다음에 목적격 보어로 to 부정사를 취하므로, ③ imagine을 'to imagine'으로 고쳐야 한다.

52 번 - ① literature를 주어로 하는 동사는 encourages와 counters이므로, ① engage는 'as the way'라는 부사구를 수식해주는 to 부정사인 'to engage (with the world)'로 고쳐야 한다.

53 번 - ④ 빈칸 앞에서 '통제력을 유지할 수 있는 중앙 권력이 없다면, 사람들은 끊임없는 전쟁 상태로 살아갈 수 밖에 없음을 의미한다.'고 했으므로, 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은 ④ '갈등'이다.

54 번 - ① 이 글은 참가자들이 일반적으로 빨간색인 물체의 색상과 같은 색상의 배경을 일치 시키도록 요청 받았을 때, 더 진한 빨간색을 선택했는데, 이는 물체들의 색상에 대한 그들의 지식이 그들의 색깔에 대한 지각적 판단에 영향을 미쳤다는 것을 보여 준 실험에 관한 글이다. 색과 물체의 인지적 연관성이 우리의 색상 지각 방식에 영향을 미친다는 것을 암시한다고 결론 지을 수 있으므로 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 ①이 가장 적절하다. [원문 변형] 'influences how we perceive that color'

55 번 - ① (A) '즉각적인 고려'가 긴급한 상황에서 적절한 표현이므로, immediate(즉각적인)이 적절하다.(B) 처음 계획되었던 숫자보다 더 많은 인턴을 채용한 상황이므로 initially(처음에)라는 뜻이 적절하다. (C) 예산을 배분하는 과정에서 자주 사용되는 표현이므로, allocation(배분, 할당)이 적절하다. 따라서, 문맥상 (A), (B), (C)에 가장 적절한 것은 ① immediate - initially - allocation 이다.

56 번 - ④ 이 글은 '수학적 문해력 함양의 요소는 의사 결정 과정과 비판적 사고에 있다'는 내용의 글이다. 빈칸 앞에서 '우리의 세계를 탐색한다는 것의 본질은 비판적 사고 안에서 동시에 비판적 사고를 사용할 때 수량화, 측정, 추산, 분류, 비교, 패턴, 추측, 근거 제시, 증명, 일반화할 수 있다는 것을 의미한다'고 했으므로, 빈 칸에는 ④ '수학과 비판적 사고를 활용하지 않고는 의사 결정을 내리는 것이 거의 불가능하다.'가 가장 적절하다. *원문; 'making decisions, even qualitatively, is not possible without using mathematics and critical thinking'

57 번 - ① 빈칸 앞에서 '관대함은 누군가의 도덕적 정체성의 안정된 일부인데 그것이 여러분의 모습의 일부라'고 했으므로, 빈

칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은 ① '정서적 습관'이다. *원문; 'an emotional habit'

58 번 - ① 요약문은 '측정은 단순하고 직접적인 독립적인 속성의 평가가 아니라, 여러 가지 확립된 이론들의 배경을 바탕으로 특정한 양을 결정하는 것'이므로 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은 ① 'straightforward(단순한) - established(확립된)'이다.

59 번 - ② 빈칸 앞/뒤에서 "즐거움과 고통 이 두 가지가 상호 작용하여 신체의 균형을 유지한다고 했으므로, 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은 ② '즐거움이 고통을 상쇄하여 균형을 유지하는 역할을 한다' 이다.

60 번 - ④ '제조업체들이 소비자에게 새로운 기기가 필요하다는 의식을 심어주어, 실질적 필요성 없이 끊임없이 업그레이드를 하도록 만든다'는 내용의 글이다. 따라서 '제조업체들은 우리가 가진 기기가 (A) [구식이라]고 믿게 만들어, 여전히 작동하더라도 업그레이드를 하도록 유도한다. 최신 기술의 매력에 의해 이 주기가 지속되면서, 우리가 원하는 것과 실제로 필요한 것의 구분 (B) [불분명]해진다.'와 같이 요약하는 것이 가장 적절하다.

61 번 - ④ that 이하는 당위성이 아니라, 단순히 '과거에 관찰된 결과를 시사'하고 있으므로, 시제 일치를 위해 'should like'를 'liked' 등으로 고쳐야 한다.

62 번 - ④ 학습을 위한 필수 자원을 인식하고 준비하는 것이 창의성을 키운다는 내용이므로, 빈칸에는 thorough inspection(철저한 조사)이 가장 적절하다. [변형: 빈칸 문장 추가]

63 번 - ⑤ 모든 번역은 군중 번역이라는 내용의 글이므로, 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은 ⑤ '번역을 위한 집합적 노력: 여러 영향의 역할'이다.

64 번 - ⑤ 빈칸 앞에서 '이러한 예외적인 읽기의 형태들을 모두 함께 하나의 토론의 장으로 모으려는 시도는 해 볼 가치가 있으며, 그 토론의 장은 어디서 읽기가 시작되고 끝나는가에 대한 경계를 정하기를 원하는 누구나에 의해 마주하게 될 어려움들을 돈보이게 한다'고 했으므로, 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은 ⑤ '읽기의 다양한 방식을 반영해주는 광범위한 범위'이다. [원문] 'a spectrum that is expansive enough to accommodate the distinct reading activities'

65 번 - ③ (A) '이 원리의 또 다른 예는, 촛불이 커지지 않고 어두웠을 방 안에 하나의 촛불이 켜졌을 때 이것을 [감지할] 수 있다는 것이다.'라는 맥락이므로, 'notice'가 적절하다. (B) '100개의 촛불이 이미 타고 있는 방에 하나의 촛불이 켜졌을 때, 우리는 이 촛불의 빛을 알아차리지 못할지도 모르며, 겨우 알아차릴 수 있는 차이(JND)는 신호의 세기에 대한 함수에 의해 달라진다.'라는 맥락이므로, 'varies'가 적절하다. (C) '알아차릴 수 있는 차이(JND)는 훨씬 더 작은 소리에 대한 것보다 매우 큰 소음에 대해 [더 크다].'라는 맥락이므로, 'greater'이 적절하다. [변형] (A) notice; detect

66 번 - ⑤ 'What makes'가 주어이고 동사가 빠졌으므로, ⑤ being을 단수 동사 'is'로 고쳐야 한다.

67 번 - ① (A) '뇌는 효율적인 전략들을 수립하고, 지름길에 의 존하게 된다'고 했으므로, '이론상의 수용력은 기억에 정보를 저장 하고 상기하는 과정과 관련된 에너지 수요로 인해 [상쇄된다] (offset)'는 문맥이 적절하다. (B) '다양한 상황에서 일관된 인 식을 가능하게 한다'고 했으므로, '[일반적인](general) 패턴을 생 성하고 저장한다'는 문맥이 적절하다. (C) '뇌의 수행을 최적화하 고 에너지를 절약하는 효과적인 기제로 작용한다'고 했으므로, '인 지 과정을 [강화한다](enhance)'는 문맥이 적절하다. [변형] (C) enhance : facilitate

68 번 - ④ 빈칸 앞에서 '패러다임은 때때로 이론들이 연구 프 로젝트의 구성과 증거의 해석을 형성하는 창의적인 요소들로 철저 히 채워져 있다는 사실을 감춘다'고 하였으므로, 빈칸에 들어갈 말 로 가장 적절한 것은 ④ '단순히 사실들의 연대기를 말하는 것은 아니다.'이다.

69 번 - ② 이 글은 '문학과 행동의 관계에 대한 상반된 주장'에 관한 글이다. 따라서 이 글의 제목으로는 ① '문학이 행동에 영향 을 끼치는 방법에 관한 두 가지 대조적인 관점'이 가장 적절하다.

70 번 - ⑤ 홉스에 따르면, 인간은 본능적으로 자기 존재를 보 호하려는 욕구 때문에 자연 상태에서 도덕적으로 행동할 수 없는 존재이고, 도덕과 도덕적 자유는 국가라는 주관적인 권력이 등장 하는 곳에서 비로소 적용될 수 있다는 내용의 글이다. 따라서 '홉 스에 따르면, 자연 상태에서 사람들은 (A)반사회적이고 (antisocial) 이기적인 존재이므로, (B)절대적인(absolute) 권력 이 사람들을 사회로 묶는 데 필수적이라다'와 같이 요약하는 것이 가장 적절하다.

71 번 - ⑤ '색과 물체의 인지적 연관성은 그 색을 어떻게 지각 하는가에 영향을 미친다'는 내용의 글이므로, 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은 ⑤ '색깔 인지에 대한 인지적 연관성의 역할'이다.

72 번 - ② that절 안의 주어 'the budget'의 동사 자리이므로, ② needing을 동사의 현재형 'needs'로 고쳐야 한다.

73 번 - ③ 비판적 사고를 통한 의사 결정 능력이 수학적 맥락 에서 함양되어야 한다는 내용의 글이므로, ③ '위 글에 따르면, 수 학의 (A)'맥락'에서 비판적 사고를 통해 의사결정 능력을 (B)'함 양'해야 한다'와 같이 요약할 수 있다.

74 번 - ④ '미덕은 충동적인 하나의 행동이 아닌, 당신의 인품 형성 역사의 결과라'는 내용의 글이므로, 글의 제목으로 가장 적절 한 것은 ④ '즉각적인 미덕에 대한 환상: 진정한 관대함에 시간이 걸리는 이유'이다.

75 번 - ⑤ 별의 질량을 측정하는 과정은 단순한 직접 측정이 아니라, 여러 이론적 틀 안에서 다른 양들을 평가하고 이를 이용해 질량을 계산하는 과정이라고 설명하고 있다. 따라서 "평가"와 "이 론적 틀"을 언급하는 것이 적절하므로, 빈칸에 들어가기에 적절한 것은 ⑤ '기존 이론적 틀 내에서 값을 평가하는 과정'이다.

76 번 - ③ 빈칸에는 '쾌락과 고통은 함께 작동하는 것 같으며 서로 상당히 의존하고 있고 균형을 유지한다.'라는 흐름이 자연스 러우므로, ③이 가장 적절하다.

77 번 - ⑤ 이 글은 제조사들이 기존 제품에 대한 의구심과 새 로운 제품으로의 업그레이드 욕구를 일으키는 방식에 대해 다루고 있으므로, 가장 적절한 제목은 ⑤ '새 제품을 구매하고 싶은 욕구를 불러일으키는 제조사의 업그레이드'이다.

78 번 - ① ①은 가목적어이고, 나머지는 인칭대명사이다.

79 번 - ④ 글에서 학습에 필요한 것에 대한 무지가 창의성을 방해한다는 내용의 진술을 하고 있기 때문에, 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은 ④ '자원에 대한 인식이 학생들의 창의성을 향상시킨 다'이다.

80 번 - ③ had already done은 능동태 동사인데, 주어인 translations가 '행해진'이라는 수동의 의미가 적절하고, 뒤이어

목적어도 없으므로 수동태인 been done으로 고쳐 쓰는 것이 적 절하다.

81 번 - ② '읽기라는 개념이 단일하고 명확한 정의로 구분될 수 없으며, 오히려 다양한 읽기 활동들이 서로 유사성을 바탕으로 연결된 스펙트럼으로 이해되어야 한다'는 내용의 글이므로, 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은 ② '읽기의 경계의 유연성 및 모호 성'이다.

82 번 - ① 두 표본의 자극 강도가 강할수록 그 차이를 구별하 기 더 어렵다는 것에 대한 내용의 글이므로, 'Weber의 법칙은 두 자극 사이의 차이를 인식하는 것이 자극의 (A)세기에 상대적임을 보여주고 초기 자극이 (B)강렬할수록 구별하기 위해서는 훨씬 더 큰 변화가 필요하다.'와 같이 요약하는 것이 가장 적절하다.

83 번 - ④ 이 글은 'tragedy of the commons를 중심 소재 로, 공통 자원을 과도하게 사용할 경우 정점에 도달한 후 붕괴하는 과정'을 다루고 있다. 따라서 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은 ④ '정점 에서의 하락: 공유 자원의 과도한 사용'이다. [오답 해석] ① 끝없는 공급의 비극, ② 과밀화가 변영의 열쇠가 되는 이유, ③ 균형을 위한 노력: 공유 자원 관리, ⑤ 정점과 붕괴: 자원 소비의 완벽한 순환

84 번 - ⑤ '우리 뇌의 수용력은 정보 처리 과정에서 에너지 수 요로 인해 감소되므로, 효율적인 전략들을 수립한다'는 점을, 얼굴 인식을 예로 들어 설명하고 있다. 따라서, '뇌가 다양한 상황에서 도 일관된 인식이 가능한 것은 에너지 절약을 위한 것임을 알 수 있으므로, ⑤ '뇌 효율성을 향상시키고 에너지를 절약하는 기제'가 빈칸에 가장 적절하다. [원문] 'an effective mechanism for optimizing brain performance and saving energy'

85 번 - ② 접속사 that이 동격으로 쓰여서 뒤에 완전한 문장으 로 왔으므로, ②의 which를 that으로 고쳐야 한다.

86 번 - ② '문학과 우리의 사회적 행동의 관계에 대한 상반된 주장들'에 대한 내용의 글이므로, 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은 ② '문학의 영향: 안주 vs. 변화'이다.

87 번 - ④ 이유의 since절이 끝나고 주절이 시작되는 부분이 며, 본동사 is가 있으므로 명사절 주어가 올 수 있도록 ④ which를 관계대명사 'what'으로 고쳐 쓰는 것이 적절하다.

88 번 - ④ 이 글은 '한 연구에 의하면, 특정 색상과 연관된 사 물이 색상 지각에 영향을 미친다'는 내용이다. '실험 결과, 빨간색 과 연관된 사물이 빨간색 배경과 일치한다고 판단되기 위해 더 많 은 빨간색이 필요했다는 점은, 색과 물체의 인지적 연관성이 우리 가 그 색을 어떻게 지각하는가에 영향을 미친다는 것을 암시한 다'고 했으므로, 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은 ④ '색과 물 체의 인지적 연관성'이다. *원문: 'the cognitive association of objects to color'

89 번 - ② 이 글은 수학 교육의 중요성을 강조하고, 이를 통해 수학적 문해력을 기르는 것이 필요하다는 점을 말하고, 수학 교육 은 비판적 사고와 결합되어야 하며, 학생들이 이를 통해 의사 결정을 내릴 수 있도록 지원해야 한다는 내용으로 이어진다. 따라서, 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 표현은 ② '수학 교육은 이루어져야 한 다'이다.

90 번 - ⑤ 빈칸 뒤에서 그것들(덕목)이 여러분의 인품이 형성 되었던 방식의 일부이기 때문에 그것들은 너의 모습 중 일부라고 했으므로, 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은 ⑤ '너의 개인적 역사의 결과'이다.

91 번 - ② 측정은 이미 정립된 이론들을 토대로 값을 구하는 과정이라는 내용의 글이므로, '측정은 (A)독립적으로 존재하는 속성들의 단순하고 직접적인 추정이 아니라, 여러 (B)확립된 이론들을 배경으로 하여 특정한 크기를 결정하는 것이다'와 같이 요약하는 것이 가장 적절하다.

92 번 - ④ (A) '잠재적인 변동을 완화시킬 수 있는 몸의 효과적 인 [보상] 기제가 없다면, 우리는 생존할 수 없을 것이라'는 흐름이 자연스러우므로, 'compensatory'(보상의)가 적절하다. compulsory '필수의'. (B) '만약에 여러분이 쾌락과 고통을 저울위의 두 반대 지점으로 상상한다면, 여러분은 두 지점 중 한 지점이 [올라가면] 다른 한 지점이 상응하여 틀림없이 내려갈 것임을 쉽게 이해할 수 있을 것이라'는 흐름이 자연스러우므로, 'rises'(올라가다)가 적절하다. raises '올리다'. (C) '이는 고통이 실제로 [중립적인] 상태를 유지하기 위한 우리 능력의 필수적인 구성 요소이기 때문이고, 그것을 허용하는 것은 결과적으로 우리의 내부저울을 균형 상태로 다시 맞출 것이라'는 흐름이 자연스러우므로, 'neutral'(중립적인)이 적절하다. natural '자연의'.

93 번 - ② 빈칸 뒤에서, 휴대폰이 지금은 너의 디지털 수요를 따라가지 못하는 시대에 뒤떨어진 것이 되어서 종종 진짜 필요가 있기 이전에 업그레이드에 대한 욕구가 시작된다고 했으므로, 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은 ② '우리 마음에 의심의 그림자를 드리우다'이다. [빈칸 원문] Manufacturers masterfully sow seeds of doubt about the adequacy of our current devices.

94 번 - ③ 빈칸 뒤에서 '예를 들어 암에 걸린 쥐가 식염수를 받아 왔었던 곳보다 통증을 완화시키는데 사용되는 약인 모르핀이 주어져있던 장소에 대한 선호를 보여 준 반면, 건강한 쥐는 그러한 선호가 생기지 않았다'고 했으므로, 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은 ③ '자극이 불쾌하다고 인식했다'이다.

95 번 - ③ 이 글은 번역이 다른 여러 요소들에 영향을 받을 수 밖에 없고, 그 중 특히 독자의 예상에 영향을 받을 수 밖에 없기 때문에, 번역은 대중을 위한 작업이라는 내용이므로, '번역은 여러 출처와 청중의 기대에 (A)의존하게 되어 (B)협업이 될 수밖에 없다'와 같이 요약하는 것이 가장 적절하다.

96 번 - ② 이 글은 '독서라는 개념이 단일하고 명확하게 정의될 수 없으므로, 독서를 하나의 스펙트럼으로 이해해야 하고, 독서의 경계가 모호하고 확장 가능하다'고 설명한다. 따라서 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은 ② '독서를 넓은 스펙트럼으로 받아들이기'이다.

97 번 - ⑤ '베버의 법칙은 자극의 크기나 강도에 따라 감지할 수 있는 차이의 정도가 달라지며, 자극이 강할수록 그 차이를 구별하기 어려워진다'는 것을 설명하는 글이므로, 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은 ⑤ '차이를 감지하는 과제: 자극 강도가 지각에 미치는 영향'이다. [오답 노트] ① 일상 생활에서 베버의 법칙을 적용하는 방법, ② 차이점에 대한 인식의 한계, ③ 다양한 자극의 소리와 빛의 수준, ④ 인식된 차이에 대한 오해: 재검토된 웨버의 법칙

98 번 - ④ 온전한 문장이 끝났으므로, result 이하는 접속사나 관계사가 없으므로, 분사구문을 만드는 현재분사 'resulting'으로 고쳐야 한다.

99 번 - ④ 이 글은 '이론상 무한한 뇌의 기억 능력이 저장과 상기의 과정에 필요한 에너지에 감소되어, 뇌는 패턴인식으로 효율성을 추구하게 된다'는 내용의 글이다. 따라서 이 글의 제목으로는 ③ '뇌가 기억력과 인식 효율성을 향상시키는 방법'이 가장 적절하다.

100 번 - ① [지문변형] '과학적 설명이 단순히 데이터를 정리하는 것이 아니라, 창의적인 요소를 포함해 설계하고 증거를 해석하는 방식을 형성한다'는 점을 강조하고 있는 글이다. '창의적 상상력의 역할을 인식하는 것이 과학 이론의 한계를 이해하고 특정 상황에서 부적절할 수 있는 부분을 파악하는 데 필수적이라'는 맥

락이므로, 빈칸에는 ① '과학적 상상력의 창의적 기능을 인식하다'가 가장 적절하다. *원문; 'When we <neglect> the creative contributions of such scientific imagination ... we <can blind> ourselves ...'