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 <u>where</u> nothing happens. The two places are made obviously different to make ② <u>it</u> 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 <u>is measured</u> 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 <u>should like</u> 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 <u>been given</u> 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.

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 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]