

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]