

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

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

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

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

Category	2023 (%)	2027(estimated) (%)
Consumer Electronics	31	44
DIY	29	38
Furniture	29	35
Beauty Care	18	22
Food	4	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.

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.

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

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 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

- 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.

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