

1. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [21]

One valuable technique for getting out of helplessness, depression, and situations which are predominantly being run by the thought, "I can't," is to choose to be with other persons who have (A) [raised / resolved] the problem with which we struggle. This is one of the great powers of self-help groups. When we are in a negative state, we have given a lot of energy to negative thought forms, and the positive thought forms are weak. Those who are in a higher vibration are free of the energy from their negative thoughts and have energized positive thought forms. Merely to be in their (B) [presence / absence] is beneficial. In some self-help groups, this is called "hanging out with the winners." The benefit here is on the psychic level of consciousness, and there is a (C) [transfer / transformation] of positive energy and relighting of one's own latent positive thought forms.

* latent: 잠재적인

- ① resolved - presence - transformation
- ② resolved - absence - transformation
- ③ resolved - presence - transfer
- ④ raised - presence - transformation
- ⑤ raised - absence - transfer

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

Our emotions are thought to exist because they have contributed to our survival as a species. Fear has helped us avoid dangers, expressing anger helps us scare off threats, and expressing positive emotions helps us bond with others. From an evolutionary perspective, an emotion is a kind of "program" that, when (A) [eliminated / triggered], directs many of our activities (including attention, perception, memory, movement, expressions, etc.). For example, fear makes us very attentive, narrows our perceptual focus to threatening stimuli, will cause us either to face a situation (fight) or avoid it (flight), and may cause us to remember an experience more acutely (so that we avoid the threat in the future). Regardless of the specific ways in which they (B) [activate / weaken] our systems, the specific emotions we possess are thought to exist because they have helped us (as a species) survive challenges within our environment long ago. If they had not helped us (C) [adapt / resist] and survive, they would not have evolved with us.

- ① triggered - weaken - resist
- ② eliminated - activate - resist
- ③ eliminated - weaken - adapt

- ④ triggered - activate - adapt
- ⑤ eliminated - activate - adapt

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

By improving accessibility of the workplace for workers that are typically at a disadvantage in the labour market, AI can improve (A) [exclusiveness / inclusiveness] in the workplace. AI-powered assistive devices to aid workers with visual, speech or hearing difficulties are becoming more widespread, improving the access to, and the quality of work for people with disabilities. For example, speech recognition solutions for people with dysarthric voices, or live captioning systems for deaf and hard of hearing people can facilitate communication with colleagues and access to jobs where (B) [interpersonal / intrapersonal] communication is necessary. AI can also enhance the capabilities of low-skilled workers, with potentially positive effects on their wages and career prospects. For example, AI's capacity to translate written and spoken word in real-time can guarantee the (C) [productivity / predominance] the performance of non-native speakers in the workplace. Moreover, recent developments in AI-powered text generators can instantly improve the performance of lower-skilled individuals in domains such as writing, coding or customer service.

*dysarthric: (신경 장애로 인한) 구음(構音) 장애의

- ① inclusiveness - interpersonal - productivity
- ② exclusiveness - interpersonal - productivity
- ③ inclusiveness - interpersonal - predominance
- ④ exclusiveness - intrapersonal - productivity
- ⑤ inclusiveness - intrapersonal - predominance

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

You hear again and again that some of the greatest composers were misunderstood in their own day. Not everyone could understand the compositions of Beethoven, Brahms, or Stravinsky in their day. The reason for this initial lack of **(A) [knowledge / ignorance]** is unfamiliarity. The musical forms, or ideas expressed within them, were completely new. And yet, this is exactly one of the things that makes them so **(B) [ordinary / exceptional]**. Effective composers have their own ideas. Have you ever seen the classic movie Amadeus? The composer Antonio Salieri is the "host" of this movie; he's depicted as one of the most famous non-great composers — he lived at the time of Mozart and was completely **(C) [overshadowed / brightened]** by him. Now, Salieri wasn't a bad composer; in fact, he was a very good one. But he wasn't one of the world's great composers because his work wasn't original. What he wrote sounded just like what everyone else was composing at the time.

- ① ignorance - ordinary - overshadowed
- ② ignorance - exceptional - brightened
- ③ knowledge - exceptional - brightened
- ④ knowledge - ordinary - brightened
- ⑤ knowledge - exceptional - overshadowed

5. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [35]

Why do we have the illusion that cramming for an exam is the best learning strategy? Because we are unable to differentiate between the various sections of our memory. Immediately after reading our textbook or our class notes, information is fully **(A) [removed / embedded]** in our mind. It sits in our conscious working memory, in an active form. We feel as if we know it, because it is present in our short-term storage space ... but this short-term section has **(B) [nothing / something]** to do with the long-term memory that we will need in order to recall the same information a few days later. After a few seconds or minutes, working memory already starts disappearing, and after a few days, the effect becomes enormous: unless you retest your knowledge, memory **(C) [vanishes / banishes]**. To get information into long-term memory, it is essential to study the material, then test yourself, rather than spend all your time studying.

*cram: 벼락 공부를 하다

- ① embedded - something - vanishes
- ② removed - nothing - banishes
- ③ removed - something - vanishes
- ④ embedded - nothing - banishes

- ⑤ embedded - nothing - vanishes

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

Biologists distinguish two kinds of similarity. "Analogous" traits are ones that have a common function but arose on different branches of the evolutionary tree and are in an important sense not "the same" organ. The wings of birds and the wings of bees are both used for flight and are **(A) [similar / dissimilar]** in some ways because anything used for flight has to be built in those ways, but they arose independently in evolution and have nothing in common beyond their use in flight. "Homologous" traits, in contrast, may or may not have a common function, but they descended from a common ancestor and hence have some common structure that **(B) [negates / indicates]** their being "the same" organ. The wing of a bat and the front leg of a horse have very different functions, but they are all modifications of the forelimb of the ancestor of all mammals. As a result, they share **(C) [nonfunctional / functional]** traits like the number of bones and the ways they are connected. To distinguish analogy from homology, biologists usually look at the overall architecture of the organs and focus on their most useless properties.

- ① dissimilar - negates - nonfunctional
- ② dissimilar - indicates - functional
- ③ similar - negates - functional
- ④ similar - indicates - nonfunctional
- ⑤ dissimilar - indicates - nonfunctional

7. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [39]

Seawater contains an abundance of dissolved oxygen that all marine animals breathe to stay alive. It has long been established in physics that cold water holds more dissolved oxygen than warm water does — this is one reason that cold polar seas are full of life while tropical oceans are blue, clear, and relatively poorly populated with living creatures. Thus, as global warming raises the temperature of marine waters, it is self-evident that the amount of dissolved oxygen will **(A) [decrease / increase]**. This is a worrisome and potentially disastrous consequence if allowed to continue to an ecosystem-threatening level. Now scientists have analyzed data indicating that the amount of dissolved oxygen in the oceans has been declining for more than a half century. The data show that the ocean oxygen level has been falling more rapidly than the corresponding rise in water temperature. Falling oxygen levels in water have the potential to impact the **(B) [population / habitat]** of marine organisms worldwide and in recent years this has led to more frequent anoxic events that **(C) [sheltered / killed]** or displaced populations of fish, crabs, and many other organisms.

*dissolved: 용해된 **anoxic: 산소 결핍의

- ① decrease - habitat - sheltered
- ② decrease - population - killed
- ③ increase - habitat - sheltered
- ④ increase - population - killed
- ⑤ decrease - habitat - killed

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

Capuchins — New World Monkeys that live in large social groups — will, in captivity, trade with people all day long, especially if food is involved. I give you this rock and you give me a treat to eat. If you put two monkeys in cages next to each other, and offer them both slices of cucumber for the rocks they already have, they will happily eat the cucumbers. If, however, you give one monkey grapes instead — grapes being universally **(A) [desired / rejected]** to cucumbers — the monkey that is still receiving cucumbers will begin to throw them back at the experimenter. Even though she is still getting “paid” the same amount for her effort of sourcing rocks, and so her particular situation has not changed, the comparison to another makes the situation **(B) [unjust / fair]**. Furthermore, she is now willing to abandon all gains — the cucumbers themselves — to communicate her **(C) [annoyance / satisfaction]** to the experimenter.

- ① desired - fair - satisfaction
- ② rejected - fair - satisfaction

- ③ rejected - unjust - annoyance
- ④ desired - fair - annoyance
- ⑤ desired - unjust - annoyance

9. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [35]

Why do we have the **(A) [reality / illusion]** that cramming for an exam is the best learning strategy? Because we are unable to differentiate between the various sections of our memory. Immediately after reading our textbook or our class notes, information is fully present in our mind. It sits in our **(B) [conscious / unconscious]** working memory, in an active form. We feel as if we know it, because it is present in our short-term storage space ... but this short-term section has nothing to do with the long-term memory that we will need in order to recall the same information a few days later. After a few seconds or minutes, working memory already starts disappearing, and after a few days, the effect becomes enormous: unless you retest your knowledge, memory **(C) [vanishes / remains]**. To get information into long-term memory, it is essential to study the material, then test yourself, rather than spend all your time studying.

*cram: 벼락 공부를 하다

- ① illusion - conscious - vanishes
- ② illusion - unconscious - remains
- ③ reality - unconscious - vanishes
- ④ reality - conscious - vanishes
- ⑤ reality - conscious - remains

1 번 - ③ (A)우리가 겪고 있는 문제를 해결한 사람들과 함께 있는 것이 중요하다. (B)긍정적인 에너지를 가진 사람들과 함께 있는 것이 유익하다. (C)다른 사람들의 긍정적인 에너지가 우리의 내면으로 전달된다.

2 번 - ④ (A)"감정이 '트리거'되면"이라고 표현하는 것이 의미에 맞다. 감정은 특정한 자극에 의해 유발(triggered)되어 우리의 활동을 이끈다. 예를 들어, 두려움은 특정 위협적인 자극에 의해 유발되어 우리의 반응을 이끈다. (B) 감정은 우리의 시스템을 '활성화'한다. 예를 들어, 두려움은 우리의 인지 능력, 주의력, 기억 등을 활성화시켜 우리가 상황에 반응하도록 만든다. (C) 감정은 우리가 환경에 '적응'할 수 있도록 돕는다. 감정은 우리가 위협에 대응하고 생존할 수 있도록 우리의 행동을 유도하는 데 중요한 역할을 한다.

3 번 - ① [기출응용] (A) AI는 일터에서 포괄성을 향상시킬 수 있다는 흐름이 자연스러우므로 inclusiveness(포괄성)이 적절하다. exclusiveness는 '배제성'이라는 뜻이다. (B) 시스템은 동료와의 의사소통과 대인 의사소통이 필요한 일에 대한 접근을 용이하게 한다는 흐름이 자연스러우므로 interpersonal(대인)이 적절하다. intrapersonal은 '개인'이라는 뜻이다. (C) AI의 실시간으로 문서와 음성을 번역하는 능력은 생산성을 보장할 수 있다는 흐름이 자연스러우므로 productivity(생산성)이 적절하다. predominance는 '우세함'이라는 뜻이다.

4 번 - ⑤ (A) 위대한 작곡가들이 당대에 인정받지 못하는 경우를 초기에 잘 알지 못함이라 할 수 있다. (B) 초반의 낮춤으로 인정받지 못하더라도 이는 위대한 작품의 요소이다. (C) 영화 아마데우스의 주인공 살레리는 훌륭한 작곡가이지만 독창성이 부족하여 모차르트에게 가려졌던 것이다. [응용]

5 번 - ⑤ (A) '교과서나 수업 노트를 읽은 직후에 내용은 우리 머릿속에 완전하게 박힌다'가 흐름상 적절하다 (B) '우리는 그 내용이 단기 저장 공간에 존재하기 때문에 그 내용을 알고 있는 것처럼 느끼지만, 이 단기 저장 공간은 며칠 지나서 같은 정보를 떠올리기 위해서 필요할 장기기억과 아무런 관계가 없다'가 흐름상 적절하다. (C) 몇 초나 몇 분 후에 작업기억은 이미 사라지기 시작하고, 며칠이 지나면 그 효과는 엄청나게 된다. 그래서 배운 내용을 다시 점검하지 않으면 기억은 사라진다'가 흐름상 적절하다. <변형 포인트 : 어휘변형 > (A)원문 : present

6 번 - ④ (A) 새와 벌의 날개는 비슷한 기능을 하므로 "similar"가 적합하다.(B) "Homologous" 특성은 공통 조상에서 유래한 기관들이므로 그것들의 공통 구조는 "indicates" (같은 기관임을 나타낸다)이다.(C) "Homologous" 기관들은 공통의 기능적 특성, 즉 뼈의 수와 연결 방식을 공유하므로 "functional"이 맞다.

7 번 - ⑤ (A) 기후 변화로 해양 온도가 상승하면 용존 산소는 감소한다는 과학적 원리에 따라 "decrease"가 맞다.(B) 용존 산소의 감소는 해양 생물의 개체 수에 영향을 미치며, 생물들이 생존할 수 없을 때 발생하는 변화이다.(C) "Anoxic events"는 산소가 없는 상태로, 이는 해양 생물들을 죽이거나 그들을 다른 곳으로 이동시키게 만든다.

8 번 - ⑤ (A) 포도와 오이의 선호도를 비교하므로, 보편적으로 선호됨이라고 해야 적절하다. (B) 한 원숭이가 상대적 비교를 통해 자신의 처지를 불공정하게 인식하므로, unjust가 적절하다. (C) 오이를 던지는 행동은 annoyance가 적절하다.

9 번 - ① (A) illusion: 'illusion'은 우리가 단기적으로 정보를 잘 알고 있다고 느끼는 잘못된 인식이나 착각을 의미한다. 실제로, 정보를 즉시 기억하는 것처럼 느끼지만, 그것은 오래가지 않으며 장기 기억으로 저장되지 않는다는 설명과 일치한다. (B) conscious: 'conscious'는 우리가 즉시 기억할 수 있는, 즉 의식적으로 접근할 수 있는 정보를 말한다. 이는 단기 기억에 해당하

며, 우리가 정보를 인지하고 있을 때의 상태이다. (C) vanishes: 'vanishes'는 시간이 지나면서 우리가 기억하던 정보가 사라진다는 의미로, 본문에서 설명하는 대로 시간이 지나면 정보가 사라지거나 잊혀진다고 했으므로 적합한 단어이다.