

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]**

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 needs some adjustments in order to meet the emerging modifications. Since my department has hired three more interns than ③ has 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.

**22. 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 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]**