

수능
특강

영어영역 영어

이 책의 구성과 특징

본 교재는 고등학교 영어과 교육과정 성취 기준의 달성 정도와 대학에서 수학하는 데 필요한 영어 사용 능력을 측정하는 대학수학능력시험을 준비하는 데 도움을 주고자 제작되었으며, 교육과정에 부합하는 내용으로 구성되었다. 특히 학생들의 읽기 능력 신장을 목적으로 다양한 주제·소재 분야의 글과 정보를 제시하고 있으며, 교육과정상의 어휘 범주를 고려하여 개발되었다. ‘영어 I’과 ‘영어 II’ 교과서를 통해 익힌 기본 개념을 중심으로 본 교재를 활용하여 실제 응용력을 키워 나간다면, 교육과정 성취 목표 도달과 함께 대학수학능력시험 대비에 크게 도움이 될 것으로 기대된다.

• Gateway

출제 유형을 중심으로 구성된 유형편과 다양한 주제나 소재의 글을 중심으로 구성된 주제·소재편의 Gateway를 통해, 해당 유형 및 주제·소재에 부합하는 2022학년도 수능 혹은 모의평가 기출 문항을 제시하여 수능의 각 유형 및 다양한 주제·소재별 문항에 대비하는 능력을 높이고자 하였다.

01 · 글의 목적 파악

Gateway 2205-0001

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적합한 것은?

Dear Mr. Bernstein,

My name is Thomas Cobb, the marketing director of Calvary Hospital. Our hospital is planning to hold a charity concert on September 18th in the Main Hall of our hospital. We expect it to be helpful in raising money to cover the medical costs of those in need. To make the concert more special, we want to invite you for the opening of the concert. Your reputation as a pianist is well known, and everyone will be very happy to see your performance. Beautiful piano melodies will help create an enjoyable experience for the audience. We look forward to your positive reply.

Sincerely,
Thomas A. Cobb

① 의료비 지원이 필요한 이들을 위한 기부를 드려야하고
② 자신 음악회 연주자로 참여해 줄 것을 요청하려고

• Solving Strategies

유형편의 Gateway를 통해 소개된 기출 문항의 답을 도출해 가는 과정을 단계별로 제시함으로써 학습자의 유형별 문제 해결 능력을 신장하고자 하였다.

Solving Strategies

정답과 해설 2쪽 www.edub.co.kr

Step 1) 아래의 수신자와 발신자 간의 관계를 파악하고, 주요 어휘를 통해 글의 주제를 추론해 본다.

수신자	Mr. Bernstein(마이너스)
발신자	Thomas A. Cobb(Calvary 병원 마케팅부)
주요 어휘	a charity concert / the opening of the concert / your performance

글의 주제

파이어스트에게 병원 자선 음악회 공연 요청

Step 2) 글의 세부 내용을 파악한다.

Our hospital is planning to hold a charity concert on September 18th in the Main Hall of our hospital.

Calvary 병원이 9월 18일에 병원의 Main Hall에서

• Academic Vocabulary by Topic

주제·소재편에 소개된 주제 및 소재와 관련하여 일기 지문에서 주로 다루어지는 필수 어휘를 영영 풀이와 예문을 통해 익히고, 간단히 복습해 볼 수 있도록 하였다.

Academic Vocabulary by Topic

정답과 해설 7쪽 www.edub.co.kr

distinctive

복잡한, 복잡 있는 (easy to be recognized because of being different from other people or things of the same type)

Stone walls are distinctive feature of the countryside.

appoint

임명하다, 지정하다 (to give (someone) a position or duty)

The CEO appointed Susan the chief operating officer of the company.

그 회사 경영자는 Susan을 그 회사의 수석운영책임자로 임명했다.

founded

창립하다 (to start a new company or organization)

The college was founded in 1875.

그 대학은 1875년에 설립되었다.

contemporary

당대의, 충동대의 (happening or done in the same period of time)

Paintings by contemporary artists covered the walls.

당대 화가들의 그림이 벽을 걸고 있었다.

charity

자선 단체 (an organization that helps people who are poor, sick, etc.)

Mary runs a local charity that gives books to children.

Mary는 지역 단체에서 책을 제공하는 자선 단체를 운영하고 있다.

radical

근본적인 (very basic and important), 급진적인 (new and very different from the usual way)

The city has undergone a radical transformation.

그 도시는 근본적인 변화를 겪어 왔다.

Structure

• Exercises

각 강에서 다루어지는 문제 유형이나 주제·소재에 적합한 다양한 종류의 지문을 활용하여 읽기 문제를 제시하였다. 문제 풀이에 더욱 효과적으로 집중할 수 있도록 지문의 단어와 어구를 따로 떼어 ‘영단어·숙어’의 별책으로 제시하였다.

Exercises

01 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적합한 것은?
22005-0002 Dear Mr. Rodney,

It was a pleasure seeing you at the last meeting of the Business After Hours Club (BAHC). The BAHC is one of the most popular programs at the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce and we are always happy to welcome newcomers to our meetings. As you may know, the BAHC was created to provide a relaxed social atmosphere for our members to connect with other professionals in the area. In addition to the BAHC, we have many other exciting events planned for our members in 2022. Being a member of chamber of commerce members also comes with many other benefits. If you are interested in learning more about these benefits or membership in general, please visit www.jacksonvillechamber.com. The Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce would love to have you as a member. I've enclosed an application form and I hope to hear from you soon.

Sincerely,
Zoe Nelson
Program Manager

* Chamber of Commerce: 실업연합회

① BAHC 신규 회원 활성 행사에 초청 강연을 홍보하였고
② 지역 상공회의소의 회원 가입을 권장하였고
③ 지역 상공회의소 운영을 위한 자문을 구하려고
④ BAHC 회원 혜택에 대한 변경 사항을 안내하였고

• Test

실전에 대비하여 자신의 읽기 능력을 스스로 진단해 볼 수 있도록 3회분의 테스트를 최신 수능 체제에 맞추어 구성하였다. 이 테스트를 통해 지금까지 학습한 내용을 총정리하고 실력을 점검하는 기회로 활용하도록 하였다.

Test 1

01 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적합한 것은?
22005-0003 To whom it may concern,

In the last several years there has been a tremendous increase in the number of homeless citizens sleeping in Westwood Park. On any given night I can count at least ten individuals quietly sleeping under trees and on benches. The problem is that the park restrooms close at sunset, and the homeless have no toilet facilities. On behalf of the over 200 neighborhood residents who have signed it, I present you with this written request asking the city to install and maintain a sanitary, temporary toilet. This measure, while not solving the problem of the homeless, will help address the sanitation problem this neighborhood park faces. I am sure you will see the logic in this request and will implement this measure until the greater problem of homelessness in our city can be fairly and properly resolved.

Sincerely,
Stephen Taylor

* sanitary: 위생적인

① 공원 시설의 위생 관리 강화 조치에 감사하였고
② 공원 화장실 개방 시간 단축 방침에 항의하였고
③ 노숙자 지원 단체에 대한 예산 지원을 신청하였고
④ 공원 일시 화장실 시설 설치와 유지 관리를 요청하였고

학생 EBS 교재 문제 검색

EBS 단추에서 문항코드나 사진으로 문제를 검색하면 푸른빛이 해설 영상을 제공합니다.

[22005-0001] 1. 아래 그래프를 이해한 내용으로 가장 적절한 것은?

[22005-0001] 1. 아래 그래프를 이해한 내용으로 가장 적절한 것은?

※ EBS 사이트 및 모바일에서 이용이 가능합니다.
※ 사진 검색은 EBS 고교강의 앱에서만 이용하실 수 있습니다.

교사 교사지원센터 교재 자료실

교재 문항 한글 문서(HWP)와
교재의 이미지 파일을 무료로 제공합니다.

교재 자료실

- 한글다운로드
- 교재이미지 활용
- 강의활용자료

※ 교사지원센터(<http://teacher.ebsi.co.kr>) 접속 후 '교사인증'을 통해 이용 가능

이 책의 차례

Part I 유형편

01	글의 목적 파악	10
02	분위기 · 심경 파악	14
03	함축적 의미 파악	18
04	요지 · 주장 파악	26
05	주제 파악	32
06	제목 파악	36
07	도표 정보 파악	40
08	내용 일치 · 불일치 파악	46
09	어법 정확성 파악	56

Part I 유형편

10 어휘 적절성 파악	62
11 빈칸 내용 추론	68
12 흐름에 무관한 문장 찾기	76
13 문단 내 글의 순서 파악하기	82
14 주어진 문장의 적합한 위치 찾기	90
15 문단 요약하기	96
16 장문 독해 (1)	102
17 장문 독해 (2)	108

이 책의 차례

Part **II** 주제·소재편

18 인물, 일화, 기담	120
19 철학, 종교, 역사, 풍습, 지리	124
20 환경, 자원, 재활용	128
21 물리, 화학, 생명과학, 지구과학	132
22 <u>스포츠</u> , 레저, 취미, 여행	136
23 음악, 미술, 영화, 무용, 사진, 건축	140
24 교육, 학교, 진로	144
25 언어, 문학, 문화	148
26 컴퓨터, 인터넷, 정보, 미디어, 교통	152
27 심리, 대인 관계	156
28 정치, 경제, 사회, 법	160
29 의학, 건강, 영양, 식품	164

Part **III** 테스트편

Test 1	170
Test 2	188
Test 3	206

수능특강 영어영역 영어



PART

I

유형편

01 · 글의 목적 파악

Gateway

2022학년도 9월 모의평가 18번

22005-0001

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Mr. Bernstein,

My name is Thomas Cobb, the marketing director of Calvary Hospital. Our hospital is planning to hold a charity concert on September 18th in the Main Hall of our hospital. We expect it to be helpful in raising money to cover the medical costs of those in need. To make the concert more special, we want to invite you for the opening of the concert. Your reputation as a pianist is well known, and everyone will be very happy to see your performance. Beautiful piano melodies will help create an enjoyable experience for the audience. We look forward to your positive reply.

Sincerely,

Thomas A. Cobb

- ① 의료비 지원이 필요한 이들을 위한 기부를 독려하려고
- ② 자선 음악회 연주자로 참여해 줄 것을 요청하려고
- ③ 피아노 독주회 관람 신청 방법을 문의하려고
- ④ 병원 개관 기념행사 참가 방법을 안내하려고
- ⑤ 병원 진료 시간이 변경된 것을 알려 주려고

Words & Phrases in Use

director 부장, 부서장

charity 자선

cover (비용 등을) 충당하다, 감당하다

invite (정식으로) 요청하다

opening 시작 공연, 개회(식)

reputation 명성, 평판

Step 1 이메일의 수신자와 발신자 간의 관계를 파악하고, 주요 어휘를 통해 글의 주제를 추론해 본다.

수신자	Mr. Bernstein(피아니스트)
발신자	Thomas A. Cobb(Calvary 병원 마케팅부장)
주요 어휘	a charity concert / the opening of the concert / your performance



글의 주제 피아니스트에게 병원 자선 음악회 공연 요청

Step 2 글의 세부 내용을 파악한다.

Our hospital is planning to hold a charity concert on September 18th in the Main Hall of our hospital.	Calvary 병원이 9월 18일에 병원의 Main Hall에서 자선 음악회를 개최할 계획임
To make the concert more special, we want to invite you for the opening of the concert.	음악회의 시작 공연을 수신인에게 요청하고자 함
Your reputation as a pianist is well known, and everyone will be very happy to see your performance.	수신인의 공연을 보게 된다면 모두가 매우 기뻐할 것임

Step 3 글의 주제와 세부 내용을 종합하여 글의 목적을 파악한다.

Calvary 병원의 마케팅부장이 유명한 피아니스트에게 병원에서 개최하려는 자선 음악회의 시작 공연을 해 달라고 요청하는 이메일이다.

…▶ 따라서 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은 ② '자선 음악회 연주자로 참여해 줄 것을 요청하려고'이다.

Exercises

01

22005-0002

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Mr. Rodney,

It was a pleasure seeing you at the last meeting of the Business After Hours Club (BAHC). The BAHC is one of the most popular programs at the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce and we are always happy to welcome newcomers to our meetings. As you may know, the BAHC was created to provide a relaxed social atmosphere for our members to connect with other professionals in the area. In addition to the BAHC, we have many other exciting programs planned for our membership in 2022. Being a chamber of commerce member also comes with many other benefits. If you have any questions about these benefits or membership in general, please visit www.jacksonvillechamber.com. The Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce would love to have you as a member. I've enclosed an application form and I hope to hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

Zoe Nelson

Program Manager

* Chamber of Commerce: 상공회의소

- ① BAHC 신규 회원 환영 행사에 초대하려고
- ② BAHC 지역 전문가 초청 강연을 홍보하려고
- ③ 지역 상공회의소의 회원 가입을 권유하려고
- ④ 지역 상공회의소 운영을 위한 자문을 구하려고
- ⑤ BAHC 회원 혜택에 대한 변경 사항을 안내하려고

02

22005-0003

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Valued Guest:

Thank you for choosing White Castle Hotel for your stay in the beautiful city of Middlemount. Our commitment to service and guest satisfaction is our main concern. As part of our continued commitment to enhance our property and service, we are currently in the process of renovating the interior walls of rooms on one of our guest floors. As a result, there is some construction noise during the day, which we do our best to limit. The floor under renovation is blocked off for your safety. We apologize for any disruption this may cause to your stay and ask for your kind understanding. White Castle Hotel continually strives to provide guests with the most relaxing and comfortable stay. If you have any comments or concerns, please contact the front desk at extension number '0.'

- ① 호텔 보수 공사로 인한 불편에 대해 양해를 구하려고
- ② 호텔 투숙객을 위한 여러 가지 서비스를 안내하려고
- ③ 객실 내에서 지나친 소음을 내지 않도록 당부하려고
- ④ 호텔의 각종 편의 시설 이용 방법에 관해 설명하려고
- ⑤ 내부 공사로 인한 호텔 예약 취소에 대해 사과하려고

03

22005-0004

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Ms. Perkins,

Last week I mentioned to you that I am being promoted to vice president at Western Medical Equipment Company. My replacement as the sales representative is Ms. Andrea Carr. Andrea has been with our company for four years at the Oregon office. She and I will be in your area on May 20 and 21. We would like to take some time on one of those two evenings to have dinner together and talk to each other. I'm hoping that this will give you and Andrea the chance to get to know one another. Andrea is my handpicked replacement. I know she will give your medical center the attention it deserves. I have little doubt that you will be pleased with her. I look forward to hearing from you to confirm our meeting.

Best regards,

Alice Krauss, Sales Representative

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| ① 영업 담당자가 바뀌게 된 점을 사과하려고 | ② 판매 실적 점검을 위한 회의 날짜를 정하려고 |
| ③ 회사의 부사장으로 승진하게 되었음을 알리려고 | ④ 새 영업 담당자를 소개하는 만남을 제안하려고 |
| ⑤ 영업 담당자를 추천해 준 것에 대해 감사하려고 | |

04

22005-0005

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Broomfield Residential Collection Customers:

During the ongoing pandemic, it is particularly important to dispose of personal waste properly for the safety of our community and our solid waste crews here in the city of Broomfield. For the added safety of our collection and disposal crews, we ask that you please bag ALL garbage before placing it in your secured and approved 32-gallon trash can. We will not collect garbage from tubs, barrels or oversized containers. Garbage that is not bagged, either inside or outside of the trash can, will not be collected as defined in the city regulations. Please do your part in helping us by using a durable bag or double-bagging your garbage, as this makes the bags less likely to tear or burst. We appreciate your assistance in this matter.

- ① 쓰레기 수거 및 처리 정책을 공모하려고
- ② 재활용 쓰레기 분리배출의 중요성을 홍보하려고
- ③ 안전을 위해 쓰레기 배출 시 유의 사항을 당부하려고
- ④ 쓰레기 수거 인원 감축 및 수거 일정 변경을 안내하려고
- ⑤ 쓰레기 수거 업체 고객 서비스 업무 담당자를 모집하려고

02 · 분위기·심경 파악

Gateway

2022학년도 6월 모의평가 19번

22005-0006

다음 글에 드러난 Natalie의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

As Natalie was logging in to her first online counseling session, she wondered, “How can I open my heart to the counselor through a computer screen?” Since the counseling center was a long drive away, she knew that this would save her a lot of time. Natalie just wasn’t sure if it would be as helpful as meeting her counselor in person. Once the session began, however, her concerns went away. She actually started thinking that it was much more convenient than expected. She felt as if the counselor were in the room with her. As the session closed, she told him with a smile, “I’ll definitely see you online again!”

- ① doubtful → satisfied
- ② regretful → confused
- ③ confident → ashamed
- ④ bored → excited
- ⑤ thrilled → disappointed

Words & Phrases in Use

log in to ~에 접속하다[로그인하다]

session (특정한 활동을 위한) 시간, 기간

in person 직접, 몸소

concern 걱정, 우려

definitely 꼭, 분명히

Step 1 등장인물에게 일어난 일을 중심으로 상황을 파악한다.

- 등장인물인 Natalie가 의구심을 가지고 첫 온라인 상담 시간에 접속한 상황이다.

As Natalie was logging in to her first online counseling session, she wondered, "How can I open my heart to the counselor through a computer screen?"

- 상담 시간이 시작되자, Natalie의 걱정이 사라졌다.

Once the session began, however, her concerns went away.

- 상담 시간이 끝났을 때, Natalie는 상담사에게 미소를 지었다.

As the session closed, she told him with a smile, "I'll definitely see you online again!"

Step 2 등장인물의 심경을 추측할 수 있는 표현을 찾는다.

- Natalie는 온라인 상담 시간이 자신의 상담사를 직접 만나는 것만큼 도움이 될지 확신하지 못했다.

Natalie just wasn't sure if it would be as helpful as meeting her counselor in person.

- Natalie는 온라인 상담이 예상했던 것보다 훨씬 더 편리하다고 생각했다.

She actually started thinking that it was much more convenient than expected.

- Natalie는 마치 상담사가 자신과 함께 방 안에 있는 것처럼 느꼈다.

She felt as if the counselor were in the room with her.

Step 3 등장인물이 처한 상황과 심경 관련 표현을 종합적으로 고려하여 등장인물의 심경 변화를 판단한다.

…▶ Natalie는 첫 온라인 상담을 하면서 그것이 직접 상담사를 만나는 것만큼 도움이 될지 의문을 품었지만, 실제로 온라인 상담을 하면서 그것이 편리하고 상담사를 직접 만나는 것 같은 기분을 느끼게 해서 만족스러워했다는 내용의 글이다. 따라서 Natalie의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은 ① '의문을 품은 → 만족한'이다.

- ② 후회하는 → 어리둥절한
- ③ 자신만만한 → 부끄러운
- ④ 따분한 → 신이 난
- ⑤ 아주 신이 난 → 실망한

Exercises

01

22005-0007

다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The darkness of the old main building towered in front of me. Nothing moved, but I could feel eyes watching. "Hello?" I cried out to the stillness. "Is anyone there?" My voice trembled. I walked away from the hall and entered the shadows draping the building. Emptiness and darkness surrounded me. My footsteps echoed on the paths. A few times, slight movement at the corner of my vision made my head snap around. Shadows played tricks. More than once I thought I saw a ghostly figure standing at a dark corner. My heart pounded and I could feel myself shaking with fear. Yellow security lights glowed overhead. As I made my way to the stairs leading to the basement, the sense of being watched grew stronger. I knew something was down there. A dreadful feeling of horror crept over my heart, and I could feel a cold sweat coming on. I watched for shifting shapes within the shadows, but couldn't see anything.

* drape: (장막 등을) 드리우다

- ① bored and lonely
- ② hopeful and excited
- ③ grateful and relieved
- ④ regretful and ashamed
- ⑤ nervous and frightened

02

22005-0008

다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

I was at the ball, sitting, nervously waiting for somebody. Hoffner kept asking me to dance, and I kept refusing angrily every time. People were dancing and laughing happily all around, all dressed elegantly in fancy dresses. It was like a carnival party, but with a sort of dark atmosphere that wasn't pleasant at all. I was stuck, sitting in a corner with nobody around me. I felt uncomfortable, wanting to be somewhere else. My anxiety kept growing and growing, when suddenly, the man that I was longing for appeared: it was the farmer I had crashed into in the village. Feeling overjoyed, I felt as though everything around me had suddenly disappeared. He walked triumphantly towards me, bowed, and asked me for a dance.

- ① thrilled → content
- ② uneasy → delighted
- ③ worried → regretful
- ④ curious → sorrowful
- ⑤ relieved → surprised

03

22005-0009

다음 글의 분위기로 가장 적절한 것은?

It was morning as I stepped out into the fresh air onto the porch, yawning sleepily. The smell of fresh dew filled my nose as well as another scent, similar to vanilla yet much more sweet, which came from the grass. Water dripped from the leaves above, falling on my head and refreshing my body and senses. I took a deep breath and started down the stairway. Getting to the bottom I stepped lightly on the moist grass. It seemed that there had been a small rain shower, and the dim light and the water made the forest sparkle like it was covered with small crystals that twinkled in the morning light. Silence all around and the sheer beauty made my heart and mind fly. I sat on the grass by the lake, watching the water and the fish, just letting myself slip away.

* sheer: 순전한, 완전한

- ① dull and boring
- ② noisy and festive
- ③ tense and mysterious
- ④ peaceful and pleasant
- ⑤ miserable and depressing

04

22005-0010

My first audition experience started with my first exposure to a “cattle room,” a place where all auditioners are sent to warm up together. As I warmed up for my audition in a large room with at least a dozen other piccoloists, I ran through the excerpt from the *Semiramide* Overture. This excerpt was not difficult for me, nor did I feel threatened by any of the players in the room. Actually, I had practiced it hundreds of times so I had faith that I would do well in the audition. But I messed up the first run-through. I played it again and made the same mistake. Instead of stopping and slowing the music down to correct the problem, I continued to play it in succession, getting more worked up and making the same mistake every time. When I finally gave in and slowed it down to clean it up, the damage had already been done. By the time I exited the room I was a bundle of nerves and had set myself up for the worst audition experience I ever had.

* excerpt: 발췌[인용] (부분) ** overture: 서곡

- ① fearful → hopeful
- ② lonely → satisfied
- ③ moved → irritated
- ④ desperate → relieved
- ⑤ confident → frustrated

03 · 함축적 의미 파악

Gateway

2022학년도 수능 21번

22005-0011

밑줄 친 whether to make ready for the morning commute or not이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Scientists have no special purchase on moral or ethical decisions; a climate scientist is no more qualified to comment on health care reform than a physicist is to judge the causes of bee colony collapse. The very features that create expertise in a specialized domain lead to ignorance in many others. In some cases lay people — farmers, fishermen, patients, native peoples — may have relevant experiences that scientists can learn from. Indeed, in recent years, scientists have begun to recognize this: the Arctic Climate Impact Assessment includes observations gathered from local native groups. So our trust needs to be limited, and focused. It needs to be very *particular*. Blind trust will get us into at least as much trouble as no trust at all. But without some degree of trust in our designated experts — the men and women who have devoted their lives to sorting out tough questions about the natural world we live in — we are paralyzed, in effect not knowing whether to make ready for the morning commute or not.

* lay: 전문가가 아닌 ** paralyze: 마비시키다 *** commute: 통근

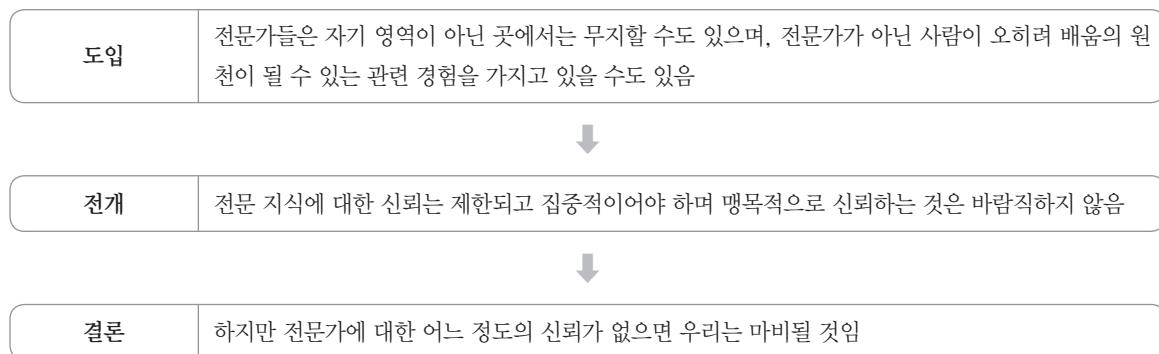
- ① questionable facts that have been popularized by non-experts
- ② readily applicable information offered by specialized experts
- ③ common knowledge that hardly influences crucial decisions
- ④ practical information produced by both specialists and lay people
- ⑤ biased knowledge that is widespread in the local community

Words & Phrases in Use

<input type="checkbox"/> purchase 유리한 입장	<input type="checkbox"/> qualified 자격이 있는	<input type="checkbox"/> physicist 물리학자
<input type="checkbox"/> colony 군집, 군체	<input type="checkbox"/> collapse 붕괴, 와해	<input type="checkbox"/> feature 특징
<input type="checkbox"/> expertise 전문 지식	<input type="checkbox"/> domain 영역	<input type="checkbox"/> ignorance 무지
<input type="checkbox"/> Arctic 북극의	<input type="checkbox"/> assessment 평가	<input type="checkbox"/> designated 특별히 (~이라고) 불리는
<input type="checkbox"/> devote 바치다		

Step 1 글의 주제문이나 결론 문장을 통해 글의 주제나 요지를 파악한다.

- 결론: So our trust needs to be limited, and focused. ~ But without some degree of trust in our designated experts — the men and women who have devoted their lives to sorting out tough questions about the natural world we live in — we are paralyzed, ~.
- 글의 요지: 우리의 (전문 지식에 대한) 신뢰는 제한되고 집중적이어야 하지만, 전문가들에 대한 어느 정도의 신뢰가 없으면, 우리는 마비된다.

Step 2 글의 흐름을 따라가며 글의 주제를 뒷받침하는 세부 사항을 파악한다.**Step 3** 글의 주제나 요지와 관련하여 밑줄 친 부분의 함축적인 의미를 추론한다.

…▶ 밑줄 친 부분은 바로 앞에서 제시된 내용인 ‘전문가들의 지식에 대한 어느 정도의 신뢰가 없으면 우리는 마비된다’라는 것에 대해 전문가가 아닌 일반인의 일상적인 상황을 예로 들어 함축적으로 표현하고 있다. 따라서 밑줄 친 부분은 일상 생활 속에서 우리가 의식하지 않고 사용하고 있지만 다른 누군가에게서 얻은 중요한 지식, 즉 ② ‘특화된 전문가들에 의해 제공된 쉽게 적용할 수 있는 정보’를 의미한다고 볼 수 있다.

- ① 비전문가에 의해 보급된 의심스러운 사실
- ③ 중차대한 결정에 거의 영향을 주지 않는 상식
- ④ 전문가와 전문가가 아닌 사람들 모두에 의해 만들어지는 실용적인 정보
- ⑤ 지역 사회에 널리 퍼져 있는 편향된 지식

Exercises

01

22005-0012

밑줄 친 long and long instead of long and hard가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Remember that saying, “Hard work beats talent when talent doesn’t work hard?” Regardless of talent level, if you work hard, you’ll be a better musician. But working hard is not enough. My friend Charlie told me about his coworker, Tom, who worked extra hours each week, starting early and staying long after everyone else had left. “A dedicated and industrious employee,” you might think. Maybe not. Those extra hours Tom put in did nothing to increase his productivity because he went from one project to the next, never setting priorities or deadlines. Without concentrating his efforts on the important tasks, he often never completed them. He was busy doing too many things and in the wrong order. Charlie left the office each night, thinking, “There’s Tom, working long and long instead of long and hard.” Goals direct your hard work.

- ① focusing on getting promoted
- ② ineffectively without any clear plan
- ③ closely following the task guidelines
- ④ systematically on a step-by-step plan
- ⑤ regardless of how others feel about him

02

22005-0013

For people of any age, the world is becoming increasingly linear — a word I’m using in its figurative rather than mathematical sense. Nonlinear thinkers, including many artists, are feeling more marginalized as a result. As a society, it seems we take less time for art. In doing so, we may be missing out on something that is deeply valuable and important from a neurobiological standpoint. Artists recontextualize reality and offer visions that were previously invisible. Creativity engages the brain’s daydreaming mode directly and stimulates the free flow and association of ideas, forging links between concepts and neural nodes that might not otherwise be made. In this way, engagement in art as either a creator or consumer helps us by hitting the reset button in our brains. Time stops. We contemplate. We reimagine our relationship to the world. Being creative means allowing the nonlinear to intrude on the linear, and to exercise some control over the output.

* forge: 형성하다 ** contemplate: 심사숙고하다 *** intrude: 개입하다

- ① turning people into art consumers, not art creators
- ② distorting artists’ messages on how to see it differently
- ③ finding fewer people engaged in creative artistic activities
- ④ stimulating a desire in them to express themselves creatively
- ⑤ strengthening their minds and improving their memorization techniques

03

22005-0014

밑줄 친 the brilliant monuments of its triumph cast the darkest of shadows가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Having expropriated resources from the natural world in order to fuel a rather temporary period of materialistic freedom, we must now restore no small measure of those resources and accept the limits and discipline inherent in that relationship. Until business does this, it will continue to be maladaptive and predatory. In order for free-market capitalism to transform itself in the century to come, it must fully acknowledge that the brilliant monuments of its triumph cast the darkest of shadows. Whatever possibilities business once represented, whatever dreams and glories corporate success once offered, the time has come to acknowledge that business as we know it is over. Over because it failed in one critical and thoughtless way: it did not honour the various forms of life that secure and connect its own breath and skin and heart to the breath and skin and heart of our earth.

* expropriate: 무단 사용하다

- ① having a lot of money does not always bring happiness
- ② behind every success story is hard work and persistence
- ③ someone's potential success is another's lost opportunity
- ④ doing the right thing for the environment requires sacrifice
- ⑤ enormous success of business threatens the ecosystem of the earth

04

22005-0015

The philosopher as athlete of the mind — that is Nietzsche's great insight into the debates we see in Plato's dialogues between Socrates and all the pretenders to wisdom in Athens he questions, shames, and defeats in argument. Thus to understand ancient Greek philosophy, it helps to look at the Olympics, and to understand the Olympics, it helps to look at ancient Greek philosophy. Wherever we turn in the Hellenic world, we see Greek pitted against Greek in the kind of competition epitomized by the Olympics. The Greek dream is to be the best, to be the first, to be the last man standing. The same competitive spirit that reveals itself on the race course and in the boxing arena comes out in Plato's dialogues (Socrates is literally the last man standing at the end of the all-night drinking contest in the *Symposium*). Socrates using his mental strength and agility to triumph over his opponents is the distant descendant of the very physical heroes of Homer's *Iliad*. In Nietzsche's understanding, Plato's dialogues are the Olympics of philosophy.

* pit: 겨루게 하다 ** epitomize: 전형적으로 보여 주다 *** agility: 명민함, 민첩

- ① what athletes try to learn while studying philosophy
- ② intersections of ancient and modern athletic traditions
- ③ contests in which participants compete with arguments
- ④ the theoretical frameworks of international sports events
- ⑤ where philosophers worldwide gather to discuss human rights issues

Exercises

05

22005-0016

밑줄 친 countersignal이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Luxury ownership signals wealth, but — ironically — it is often the very wealthy who prefer to look cheap. Countersignalling is when you go out of your way to show that you do not need to go out of your way. It has become almost a point of honour in Silicon Valley not to wear expensive clothes or suits, but rather jeans and trainers, which signals that you are more interested in tech than status. This style has been undoubtedly influenced by a social media company executive with his famous hoodie and casual wear. Francesca Gino, a professor at Harvard Business School, has shown that countersignalling by wearing atypical clothing leads to higher regard in the right context. In one study, she asked the shop assistants working in high-end designer stores to rate two shoppers, one in gym clothes and the other in a dress and fur. The assistants were far more likely than the general public to think the gym-clothes wearing shopper would spend more and be in a position to buy the most expensive items in the boutique. They had learned from experience how the rich often countersignal.

- ① judge people by their appearances
- ② try to invest more in luxury brands
- ③ do not pretend they are someone else
- ④ do not reveal their concerns to strangers
- ⑤ hide their wealth under simple plain clothing

06

22005-0017

밀줄 친 be a big fish in a small pond than a big fish in a bigger pond가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Relativity, as noted by the economist Robert H. Frank, is one of the fundamental principles in human economic behaviour. In his book *Choosing the Right Pond*, he makes the point that our economic decisions are guided by status, which is really a relativity issue. It explains why people would prefer to earn just \$50,000 if their colleagues earned \$25,000 rather than earn \$100,000 if colleagues earned \$250,000. We would prefer to have less so long as it is more than everyone else. We measure our success relative to others. One of the most surprising examples of this comes from an analysis of emotional reactions to winning Olympic medals. To even reach the Olympic Games should be considered an extraordinary achievement, and yet analysis has revealed that Olympians can sometimes experience disappointment even when they win a silver medal. The reason that the silver medallists are not happy is because they are comparing themselves to the winners. In contrast, the bronze medallists compare themselves to all the other competitors who did not get a medal, so they perceive themselves better off and happier. Relativity is how we judge our sense of achievement. It is better to be a big fish in a small pond than a big fish in a bigger pond.

- ① try to outperform one's own previous achievements
- ② pursue a path as a specialist rather than a generalist
- ③ be able to know one's place and behave accordingly
- ④ achieve excellence without compromising the core values
- ⑤ compare ourselves to those who have achieved less than us

Exercises

07

22005-0018

밀줄 친 frees us from what makes us feel free가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Is it any wonder we love automation? By offering to reduce the amount of work we have to do, by promising to fill our lives with greater ease, comfort, and convenience, computers and other labor-saving technologies appeal to our eager but misguided desire for release from what we perceive as toil. In the workplace, automation's focus on enhancing speed and efficiency—a focus determined by the profit motive rather than by any particular concern for people's well-being—often has the effect of removing complexity from jobs, diminishing the challenge they present and hence the engagement they promote. Automation can narrow people's responsibilities to the point that their jobs consist largely of monitoring a computer screen or entering data into prescribed fields. Even highly trained analysts are seeing their work restricted by decision-support systems that turn the making of judgments into a data-processing routine. The apps and other programs we use in our private lives have similar effects. By taking over difficult or time-consuming tasks, the software makes it even less likely that we'll engage in efforts that test our skills and give us a sense of accomplishment and satisfaction. All too often, automation frees us from what makes us feel free.

* toil: 노고

- ① leads us to struggle with the loss of jobs and income
- ② turns us into more creative performers in the workplace
- ③ deprives us of the reward of achieving challenging tasks
- ④ empowers us to complete more challenging mental tasks
- ⑤ enables us to handle boring and repetitive tasks with ease

08

22005-0019

밑줄 친 the Curse of the Original Belief가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

In general, searching online for health information can be valid, eye-opening, educational, and even useful. While many doctors roll their eyes when they hear, “I did my research,” from a patient, sometimes that research can be sound. If a patient has a rare disease and presents articles about it, many of us will be grateful that we were saved some extra work. But the Web becomes entangled when sites angled with opinions, personal anecdotes, exaggeration, and false claims manipulate the navigator to believe what is posted. People also run into trouble when looking for information online based on preconceived notions. Here comes the Curse of the Original Belief. If you believe that megadosing on vitamin C will prevent colds, you will seek out (and easily find) sites promoting this notion. If you think that juice cleanses are the way to better health and well-being, it’s easy to find websites supporting this. If delaying vaccines is your cup of tea, online sources abound. If you’re debating whether to eat only organic food, plenty of available information will support this.

* entangle: 뒤얽히게 하다 ** angle: 왜곡하다 *** juice cleanse: 해독 주스

- ① regretting not taking steps to prevent an illness after catching it
- ② falling into the trap of posting sensitive and valueless information
- ③ continuing bad habits though you acknowledge their negative effects
- ④ being guided by your preexisting thoughts when searching the Internet
- ⑤ confronting information different from conventional medical knowledge

04 · 요지·주장 파악

Gateway

2022학년도 9월 모의평가 22번

22005-0020

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Historically, the professions and society have engaged in a negotiating process intended to define the terms of their relationship. At the heart of this process is the tension between the professions' pursuit of autonomy and the public's demand for accountability. Society's granting of power and privilege to the professions is premised on their willingness and ability to contribute to social well-being and to conduct their affairs in a manner consistent with broader social values. It has long been recognized that the expertise and privileged position of professionals confer authority and power that could readily be used to advance their own interests at the expense of those they serve. As Edmund Burke observed two centuries ago, "Men are qualified for civil liberty in exact proportion to their disposition to put moral chains upon their own appetites." Autonomy has never been a one-way street and is never granted absolutely and irreversibly.

* autonomy: 자율성 ** privilege: 특권 *** premise: 전제로 말하다

- ① 전문직에 부여되는 자율성은 그에 상응하는 사회적 책임을 수반한다.
- ② 전문직의 권위는 해당 집단의 이익을 추구하는 데 이용되어 왔다.
- ③ 전문직의 사회적 책임을 규정할 수 있는 제도 정비가 필요하다.
- ④ 전문직이 되기 위한 자격 요건은 사회 경제적 요구에 따라 변화해 왔다.
- ⑤ 전문직의 업무 성과는 일정 수준의 자율성과 특권이 부여될 때 높아진다.

Words & Phrases in Use

□ profession 전문직	□ engage in ~에 참여하다	□ negotiate 협상하다
□ terms (협약의) 조건	□ tension 긴장 (상태), 갈등	□ pursuit 추구
□ accountability 책임(성)	□ grant 부여하다, 주다	□ willingness 자발성
□ contribute to ~에 기여하다	□ conduct 수행하다	□ consistent with ~과 일치하는
□ expertise 전문 지식	□ confer 부여하다, 수여하다	□ readily 쉽사리
□ advance 증진하다	□ at the expense of ~을 희생하면서	□ observe 말하다
□ qualify 자격을 주다	□ civil liberty 시민적 자유	□ in proportion to ~에 비례하여
□ disposition 의향, 성향	□ moral 도덕의, 도덕적인	□ appetite 욕구, 식욕
□ absolutely 절대적으로	□ irreversibly 되돌릴 수 없게	

Step 1 그대로 반복되거나 특정 개념과 관련되어 반복되는 어구를 통해 글의 내용을 추측해 본다.

the professions' pursuit of autonomy / civil liberty / their own appetites / Autonomy	전문직의 자율성
the public's demand for accountability / social well-being / broader social values / moral chains	사회적 요구
a negotiating process / tension / (never) a one-way street / (never) absolutely and irreversibly	긴장 관계

▶ 전문직의 자율성 추구와 전문직에 대한 사회적 요구 간에 긴장 관계가 있다는 내용의 글인 것을 알 수 있다.

Step 2 글의 세부 내용을 확인하면서 글의 요지를 추론한다.

- At the heart of this process is the tension between the professions' pursuit of autonomy and the public's demand for accountability.
▶ 전문직의 자율성 추구와 일반 사회의 (전문직의) 책임에 대한 요구 간의 긴장 상태가 존재함
- Society's granting of power and privilege to the professions is premised on their willingness and ability to contribute to social well-being and to conduct their affairs in a manner consistent with broader social values.
▶ 사회가 전문직에게 권한과 특권을 부여하는 것은 사회 행복에 기여하고, 더 폭넓은 사회 가치와 일치하는 방식으로 자신의 일을 수행하는 그들의 자발성과 능력이 전제된 것임
- "Men are qualified for civil liberty in exact proportion to their disposition to put moral chains upon their own appetites."
▶ "인간은 도덕적으로 자기 자신의 욕구를 구속하는 자신의 의향에 정확히 비례해서 시민적 자유를 누릴 자격을 부여받는다."

Step 3 글의 결론을 통해 글의 요지를 확인한다.

- 결론: 전문직이 사회로부터 부여받은 권한과 특권을 자기 자신의 이익이 아니라 사회의 행복을 증진하는 데 사용해야 한다는 내용의 글이다.
- ...▶ 따라서 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은 ① '전문직에 부여되는 자율성은 그에 상응하는 사회적 책임을 수반한다.'이다.

Exercises

01

22005-0021

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

At some point, we all find ourselves suffering the consequences of a bad situation that we have put ourselves in. While we wish that we could simply erase it from our record, we, of course, can't do that. Many of us wrongly choose to quickly sweep it under the rug in an impatient attempt to move on. But you've heard the expression "Haste makes waste"? We usually want to rush and leave the difficulties that we've experienced in life behind us as quickly as possible, but that can make matters worse and lead to bigger problems. Every crisis has a fallout period, and the only way to recover from a crisis is to be mindful of the work that it is going to take to make that happen. If our actions negatively affected other people, they might not be prepared to move on as quickly as we are.

* fallout: 후유증

- ① 위기를 겪은 이후에는 반드시 기회가 오기 마련이다.
- ② 좋지 않은 기억은 가급적 빨리 잊는 것이 바람직하다.
- ③ 문제 해결을 위해 타인의 조언을 적극적으로 구할 필요가 있다.
- ④ 도전 과제를 설정할 때에는 자신의 문제 해결 능력을 고려해야 한다.
- ⑤ 서둘러 어려움을 지나치려 하지 말고 회복에 필요한 일을 도모해야 한다.

02

22005-0022

Most coaches and athletes have a basic idea of what stress is, but they may not fully understand its complicated aspects. Stress is a substantial imbalance between what we believe is demanded of us (competitive demand) and what we perceive our capabilities to be for meeting those demands (personal control), for situations in which success is important. Thus, perceptions — not competitive demands themselves — determine the amount and nature of stress we experience. The premise of self-talk is that beliefs determine the impact of a competitive situation more than the situation itself does; our thoughts are more responsible for our actions than are the situations we practice and compete in. When appraisal is positive, we view a tough opponent as a challenge, which enhances performance, but negative appraisals prompt us to view difficult situations as threats, which hurts performance. One athlete may view a stadium full of people as "a great opportunity to show this crowd what I can do," while another may worry about "how embarrassed I'll be messing up in front of this crowd." It's the same stadium full of people, but different reactions can lead to either flow or choking.

* appraisal: 평가

- ① 경쟁적인 상황에서도 협력이 수행 능력을 극대화한다.
- ② 연습 때의 냉정한 자기 평가는 실전에서 좋은 결과를 낸다.
- ③ 운동선수들은 관중 수에 관계없이 극심한 스트레스를 겪는다.
- ④ 훌륭한 운동선수는 변화하는 상황에 대한 대처 능력이 뛰어나다.
- ⑤ 상황에 대한 자기 평가는 스트레스를 결정하여 경기력에 영향을 준다.

03

22005-0023

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

On a camping trip my friends and I were filling our water bottles at a stream. We kept losing the bottles due to the powerful force of the water in the stream. One person wanted to go in the water and walk across the stream. However, the water was up to the middle of our thighs, and we could have easily been thrown by the force of the water currents and been severely injured. This is exactly what happens with excessive attachment to family: we are helplessly carried away by the force of attachment and are battered on the rocks as the water tosses us downstream. If we are wise, we will see the danger and won't put ourselves in that situation. Similarly, when we see the uncontrollable nature of attachment and its outcomes in our lives, we remain friendly and kind to others, but don't let our mind get hopelessly caught in the current of clinging.

* batter: (바람·파도 등이 물건에) 세게 부딪치다

- ① 잘못 형성된 애착은 즉시 바로잡아 주는 것이 좋다.
- ② 자녀의 지나친 또래 지향적 애착은 바람직하지 않다.
- ③ 통제할 수 없는 애착의 위험성을 경계할 필요가 있다.
- ④ 여행을 자주 하면 가족 사이에 애착이 더 잘 형성된다.
- ⑤ 가족 간의 애착은 지속적으로 형성되며 교정이 가능하다.

04

22005-0024

When the work of engineers is understood to be part of a sociotechnical system, the traditional notion of engineering expertise is somewhat disrupted. While engineering expertise traditionally has been focused on the so-called technical aspects of their work, a focus on sociotechnical systems suggests that engineering undertakings involve much more than statistics, measurements, and equations. Successful engineering requires an understanding of the existing artifactual and social world in which devices and machines will have to fit. Engineering knowledge must fit together with other forms of knowledge. Engineering expertise is not simply in “the technical” but in integrating the “technical” with many other kinds of knowledge. Engineers are experts because they have the ability to design products that take into account and mesh with a complex world of people, relationships, institutions, and artifacts. When engineers keep in mind the values and politics that are promoted (or weakened) by their creations, they are more likely to have the effects they intend.

* equation: 방정식, 등식 ** artifactual: 인공적인 *** mesh: 딱 들어맞다

- ① 공학기술 분야의 발전을 위해서는 더욱 많은 관심과 노력이 필요하다.
- ② 공학기술의 발전은 미래의 사회 기술적 변화에 긍정적인 영향을 미친다.
- ③ 다양한 분야의 공학 전문가가 서로 교류할 수 있는 환경이 마련되어야 한다.
- ④ 사회 기술적 체계 내의 공학 지식은 다양한 분야의 지식에 대한 이해를 필요로 한다.
- ⑤ 사회적 변화를 주도하는 전문가를 양성하기 위해 새로운 공학기술 교육이 요구된다.

Exercises

05

22005-0025

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

We can no longer afford to see law as a series of dry and dusty legal codes that, in the face of evolving technology, are already outdated by the time the laws are printed. That vision of law is just going to have to go. We must learn to see the discipline of law as a method for adapting to technological change, not a series of presently existing rules. We must attend to change in law, rather than its present state. It's like driving a car: many people look at the speedometer to see how fast they are going. That's looking at the law as it is now. But we need to be looking at how fast we are accelerating. That's a different way to look at law, and one that is necessary if law is to keep pace with technology.

- ① 법 개정 전에 다양한 의견 수렴 절차를 거쳐야 한다.
- ② 속도위반 처벌을 강화하도록 법규를 개정해야 한다.
- ③ 기술 혁신에 걸림돌이 되는 법적 규제는 철폐해야 한다.
- ④ 기술 발전에 따라 법에 대한 시각도 함께 바뀌어야 한다.
- ⑤ 법에 대한 시각은 처벌에서 선도 중심으로 전환되어야 한다.

06

22005-0026

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Good science communication requires attention to both the science and the presentation. If the science is not good, it does not matter how well you dress it up—it is still not good science. If the science is good, but it is not presented well, it loses its power and impact. In the worst case scenario, this becomes an indulgent hobby for the self-edification of the scientist and is not used to build the body of knowledge. The goal is to end up with good science that is effectively communicated. In general practice, the vast majority of scientific effort is in the collection and analysis of data, with little time or resources devoted to the communication of science. Rather than science communication being an afterthought, it is essential to factor in the time and resources that are needed for developing a quality communication product.

* indulgent: 방종한 ** self-edification: 자기 계발

- ① 과학자는 타성과 나태를 경계하고 자기 계발에 힘써야 한다.
- ② 데이터의 원활한 수집과 분석을 위해 과학자 간 협력이 필수적이다.
- ③ 효과적인 과학 커뮤니케이션을 위해서 시간과 재원을 투입해야 한다.
- ④ 과학자는 대중의 이해에 영합하지 말고 자신의 신념을 고수해야 한다.
- ⑤ 과학자는 과학 지식의 전달이 아니라 공유와 재창출을 지향해야 한다.

07

22005-0027

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

An accurate conceptualization of the obesity epidemic is that people are responding to the forces in their environment, rather than lacking in will power and self-control. A metaphor that more truly captures the phenomenon is the tsunami. The environmental tsunami of cues and stimuli artificially make people hungry and lead them to unintentionally overconsume and to remain excessively sedentary. The societal response to the tsunami has been to provide swimming lessons and cheerleaders. The response has clearly not been proportional to the threat. People cannot change their responses to cues they do not perceive. Unless we focus on a more appropriate response, the obesity epidemic will continue. The real solution would be to control and reduce those forces that are causing the tsunami: change the cues we are exposed to on a daily basis or make explicit the cues we cannot change. Only then will people be able to make good use of the swimming lessons they receive, and bring themselves into energy balance according to their individual preferences.

* **sedentary:** 주로 앉아서 지내는

- ① 비만의 급속한 확산을 해결하려면 주변 상황의 힘을 통제하고 줄여야 한다.
- ② 비만으로 인한 사회적 비용을 줄이기 위해 지속적인 교육이 필요하다.
- ③ 개인의 긍정적인 체중 조절 경험을 적극적으로 공유해야 한다.
- ④ 비만을 일으키는 선천적 요인을 감별하여 대처해야 한다.
- ⑤ 개인 성향에 맞는 건강 관리 프로그램을 제공해야 한다.

08

22005-0028

Turning good ideas into robust innovations requires that the ideas be changed from bare-bones possibilities to something in which investors can see value. Some great ideas are overlooked because their advocates did not provide a sufficiently compelling picture of the potential attractiveness of the innovation. Instead, the advocates hoped that the value would be self-apparent (it seldom is) or they made inflated projections of the timing and size of the return on the investment, thereby alienating the investors who distrust hype. The process of idea management should include a process step that turns the idea into a sufficiently complete picture in which potential investors can see the real value and risks of investing. This “deal-making” process resembles the investment process that venture capitalists require for their investments under consideration.

* **robust:** 탄탄한 ** **inflate:** 과장하다 *** **hype:** 과대광고

- ① 창의성 향상을 위해서는 모든 아이디어의 창출 과정이 공유되어야 한다.
- ② 아이디어를 검토할 때에는 긍정적 측면과 부정적 측면을 둘 다 살펴야 한다.
- ③ 진정한 혁신을 달성하려면 다소 부족해 보이더라도 과감하게 투자해야 한다.
- ④ 투자를 결정할 때는 가치 판단 과정과 결과에 대한 객관적 검토가 있어야 한다.
- ⑤ 아이디어에 대한 투자를 성사시키려면 투자 가치와 위험이 모두 잘 보이도록 제시해야 한다.

05 · 주제 파악

Gateway

2022학년도 수능 23번

22005-0029

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Scientists *use* paradigms rather than believing them. The use of a paradigm in research typically addresses related problems by employing shared concepts, symbolic expressions, experimental and mathematical tools and procedures, and even some of the same theoretical statements. Scientists need only understand *how* to use these various elements in ways that others would accept. These elements of shared practice thus need not presuppose any comparable unity in scientists' beliefs about what they are doing when they use them. Indeed, one role of a paradigm is to enable scientists to work successfully without having to provide a detailed account of what they are doing or what they believe about it. Thomas Kuhn noted that scientists "can agree in their *identification* of a paradigm without agreeing on, or even attempting to produce, a full *interpretation* or *rationalization* of it. Lack of a standard interpretation or of an agreed reduction to rules will not prevent a paradigm from guiding research."

- ① difficulty in drawing novel theories from existing paradigms
- ② significant influence of personal beliefs in scientific fields
- ③ key factors that promote the rise of innovative paradigms
- ④ roles of a paradigm in grouping like-minded researchers
- ⑤ functional aspects of a paradigm in scientific research

Words & Phrases in Use

<input type="checkbox"/> paradigm 패러다임	<input type="checkbox"/> typically 일반적으로	<input type="checkbox"/> address 다루다
<input type="checkbox"/> employ 사용하다	<input type="checkbox"/> procedure 절차	<input type="checkbox"/> theoretical 이론적인
<input type="checkbox"/> accept 받아들이다	<input type="checkbox"/> presuppose 전제하다	<input type="checkbox"/> comparable 비슷한
<input type="checkbox"/> unity 통일성	<input type="checkbox"/> account 설명	<input type="checkbox"/> identification 식별, 확인
<input type="checkbox"/> interpretation 해석	<input type="checkbox"/> rationalization 이론적 설명	<input type="checkbox"/> reduction 정리, 단순화

Step 1 글에서 반복적으로 제시된 핵심 개념을 파악한다.

the use of a paradigm 패러다임의 사용 / one role of a paradigm 패러다임의 한 가지 역할

→ 핵심 개념 1: 패러다임(paradigm)

addresses related problems 관련된 문제를 다룬다 /
to enable scientists to work successfully 과학자들이 성공적으로 일할 수 있게 하기 /
guiding research 연구를 이끌기

→ 핵심 개념 2: 문제, 과학자, 연구(problems, scientists, research)

Step 2 핵심 개념 혹은 핵심 개념들의 관계에 대해 필자가 제시하는 견해를 찾는다.

Scientists *use* paradigms rather than believing them.

과학자들은 패러다임을 믿기보다는 그것을 ‘사용한다’.

The use of a paradigm in research typically addresses related problems ~.

연구에서 패러다임의 사용은 일반적으로 ~ 관련된 문제들을 다룬다.

Indeed, one role of a paradigm is to enable scientists to work successfully ~.

실제로, 패러다임의 한 가지 역할은 과학자들이 ~ 성공적으로 일할 수 있게 하는 것이다.

Lack of a standard interpretation or of an agreed reduction to rules will not prevent a paradigm from guiding research.

표준적인 해석이나 합의되어 정리된 규칙이 없다 해도 패러다임이 연구를 이끄는 것을 막지는 못할 것이다.

Step 3 핵심 개념과 필자의 견해를 종합하여 글의 주제를 추론해 낸다.

과학자들의 연구에서 패러다임이 어떻게 사용되며 어떤 역할을 하는지에 대해 쓴 글이다. 따라서 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은 ⑤ ‘과학 연구에서 패러다임의 기능적 측면’이다.

- ① 기존의 패러다임으로부터 새로운 이론을 도출하는 것의 어려움
- ② 과학 분야에서 개인 신념의 상당한 영향력
- ③ 혁신적 패러다임의 출현을 촉진하는 핵심 요인
- ④ 생각이 비슷한 연구원들을 분류할 때 패러다임의 역할

Exercises

01

22005-0030

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Corporations establish rewards to drive performance. Often these rewards focus on meeting budgets and avoiding risk. Rewards of this type cause managers to invest in safe products that pose little chance of a big loss but also little chance of a big profit. These rewards totally block any motivation to explore riskier paths. The companies reward the speed at which low-risk products are created and marketed, even if they are hoping for radical new ideas. The outcome is little appetite for risk and an overdose of incremental ideas. Interestingly, managers get frustrated with the outcome, blind to the behavior that the organization is explicitly or implicitly rewarding. A badly designed measurement or reward system mutes the rest of the rules, even if optimally designed.

* incremental: 서서히 나아지는

- ① effects of motivation on work performance
- ② ways of encouraging creative ideas at work
- ③ characteristics of the most effective rewards
- ④ drawbacks of rewards focusing on low-risk ideas
- ⑤ difficulties of establishing a consistent reward system

02

22005-0031

Three men are on a deserted island when they find a lamp with a genie in it. After rubbing the lamp, the genie emerges and says, "I will give each of you one wish." The first man says, "I wish I were home" and vanishes immediately. The second man says, "I wish I were home" and also disappears. The third man says, "I miss my friends, I wish they were here." When hearing this joke, we activate our knowledge about genies granting three wishes. We also activate desert island stories and how the characters need a rescue. This knowledge tells us that finding the genie is a wonderful opportunity because options for rescue are limited. The first two men do as expected in accord with this knowledge. The story becomes funny when the third man violates our expectations; we realize that we thought there was just one possible ending, which wasn't funny, and we are amused that we made a false assumption of only one ending.

- ① linguistic characteristics of effective jokes
- ② psychological benefits of laughing out loud
- ③ violation of anticipation as an element of a joke
- ④ importance of shared information in joke-telling
- ⑤ influences of jokes on interpersonal relationships

03

22005-0032

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Advances in human longevity make it possible to slow down and even reverse the ageing process. In 1900, worldwide life expectancy averaged 31 years. By 1950, it was 48, and in 2010 it had reached 70. Although methods promising to slow down symptoms of ageing or even prolong life have already become a billion-dollar industry, most of the products accomplish little, if anything. Most of the industry is driven by vanity and offers nothing more than the chance to appear younger. However, AI is making a huge leap forward in pharmaceutical research by discovering ways to slow down or even reverse biological processes such as ageing. The enormous profits already enjoyed by the beauty industry for superficial and inefficient products provide a glimpse of the even larger potential market for extending human longevity. Putting a price on the holy grail for longer life will doubtlessly take the pharmaceutical industry to unprecedented heights.

* pharmaceutical: 약제의 ** the holy grail: 성배

- ① medical factors that lead to longer life expectancy
- ② an unexpected discovery that slows down the ageing process
- ③ the potential of AI pharmaceutical advances in extending human longevity
- ④ the primary concerns of consumers buying anti-ageing products
- ⑤ the impact of pharmaceutical policies on reversing ageing

04

22005-0033

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Increasingly, the news media and popular culture are alerting the public to the heated dialogue that is underway about what our near future might become. Daily, the miraculous scientific predictions and breakthroughs that were once the subject of science fiction are announced as realities. Each new announcement triggers hopes and fears and guarantees further debate among humanitarians, profit seekers, legal experts, ethicists, politicians and the public. Science and art collaborations could have an important role in this ongoing exploration, creating images that literally give shape to abstract and complex concepts. Working with new languages and images, they raise questions about the social, cultural, ecological, economic and ethical implications of science breakthroughs. The works of many artists informed by science investigate issues and concerns triggered by the modification of nature, and provide the public with an opportunity to pay closer attention to advances in science and to reflect upon the boundaries between science and the human imagination. They consider how we shape nature to meet our desires and demands, manipulating genetic make-ups and changing the form and productivity of animals and other organisms.

* ethicist: 윤리학자

- ① the complexity of scientific inquiry into human creativity
- ② the impact of rapid technological changes on the creation of art
- ③ the distinction between artistic imagination and scientific imagination
- ④ the difficulty of communicating and collaborating across academic disciplines
- ⑤ the contribution of science-informed art to understanding scientific development

06 · 제목 파악

Gateway

2022학년도 6월 모의평가 24번

22005-0034

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Although cognitive and neuropsychological approaches emphasize the losses with age that might impair social perception, motivational theories indicate that there may be some gains or qualitative changes. Charles and Carstensen review a considerable body of evidence indicating that, as people get older, they tend to prioritize close social relationships, focus more on achieving emotional well-being, and attend more to positive emotional information while ignoring negative information. These changing motivational goals in old age have implications for attention to and processing of social cues from the environment. Of particular importance in considering emotional changes in old age is the presence of a positivity bias: that is, a tendency to notice, attend to, and remember more positive compared to negative information. The role of life experience in social skills also indicates that older adults might show gains in some aspects of social perception.

* cognitive: 인식의 ** impair: 해치다

- ① Social Perception in Old Age: It's Not All Bad News!
- ② Blocking Out the Negative Sharpens Social Skills
- ③ Lessons on Life-long Goals from Senior Achievers
- ④ Getting Old: A Road to Maturity and Objectivity
- ⑤ Positive Mind and Behavior: Tips for Reversing Aging

Words & Phrases in Use

❑ neuropsychological 신경 심리학적인, 신경 심리학의	❑ qualitative 질적인	❑ social perception 사회 지각
❑ motivational theory 동기 이론	❑ well-being 행복	❑ considerable 상당한
❑ prioritize 우선시하다	❑ cue 신호	❑ attend to ~을 주목하다
❑ implication 영향	❑ tendency 경향	❑ presence 있음, 존재
❑ positivity bias 긍정 편향		❑ aspect 측면

Step 1 반복적인 어구 또는 특정 개념과 관련된 어구를 통해 글의 내용을 추측한다.

the losses with age, social perception, gains, positivity bias

→ ‘노화에 따른 상실, 사회 지각, 이점, 긍정 편향’ 등의 어구들이 반복해서 나오는 것으로 보아, 글이 ‘노화로 인한 상실과 긍정 편향으로 인한 사회 지각에서의 이점’을 다루고 있음을 알 수 있다.

Step 2 글의 흐름을 따라가며 사회 지각을 손상시킬지도 모르는 노화에 따른 상실에 대한 필자의 견해를 파악한다.

■ 도입

- 인식적 접근법과 신경 심리학적 접근법이 사회 지각을 손상시킬지도 모르는 노화에 따른 상실을 강조함(cognitive and neuropsychological approaches emphasize the losses with age that might impair social perception)

- 주제: 동기 이론은 (노화에) 어떤 이점이나 질적 변화가 있을 수 있다는 것을 보여 줌(motivational theories indicate that there may be some gains or qualitative changes)

■ 논증 1

- 사람들은 나이가 들면서 친밀한 사회적 관계를 우선시하고, 정서적 행복을 성취하는 데 더 주력하고, 부정적인 정보는 무시하는 반면에 긍정적인 정보에 더 많이 주의를 기울이는 경향이 있음(as people get older, they tend to prioritize close social relationships, focus more on achieving emotional well-being, and attend more to positive emotional information while ignoring negative information)

- 노년의 정서적 변화를 고려할 때 특히 중요한 것은 부정적 정보에 비해 더 긍정적인 정보를 인지하고, 주목하고, 기억하는 경향인 긍정 편향임(Of particular importance in considering emotional changes in old age is the presence of a positivity bias: that is, a tendency to notice, attend to, and remember more positive compared to negative information.)

- 논증 2: 사회적 기술(사교적 능력)에서 인생 경험이 하는 역할 또한 노년의 성인은 사회 지각의 일부 측면에서 이점을 보여 줄 수 있다는 것을 나타냄(The role of life experience in social skills also indicates that older adults might show gains in some aspects of social perception.)

Step 3 선택지를 분석한 다음, 글의 주제를 정확하게 담고 있는 제목을 선택한다.

- ① 노년의 사회 지각: 전부 나쁜 소식은 아니다!
- ② 부정적인 것을 차단하는 것이 사회적 기술을 향상한다
- ③ 노년에 크게 성취한 사람들에게 얻는 평생 목표에 대한 교훈
- ④ 나이를 먹는 것: 성숙과 객관성에 이르는 길
- ⑤ 긍정적인 마음과 행동: 노화를 되돌리기 위한 조언

…▶ Step 2에서 확인한 글의 주제를 가장 정확하게 담고 있는 제목은 ①이다.

Exercises

01

22005-0035

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Up until the late 1970s, the United States produced at least 70 percent of the clothing that Americans purchased. And—thanks to the New Deal—for much of the twentieth century, brands and manufacturers were expected to follow strict national labor laws. But in the late 1980s, a new section of the clothing business cropped up: “fast fashion,” the production of trendy, inexpensive clothes in vast amounts at lightning speed in subcontracted factories, to be sold in thousands of chain stores. To keep the prices low, fast-fashion brands cut manufacturing costs—and the cheapest labor was available in the world’s poorest countries. Offshoring caught on across the industry, just as globalization was unfurling. Though it started as a small corner of the business, fast fashion’s remarkable success was so enviable it soon reset the rhythm for how clothing—from luxury to athletic wear—was and is conceived, advertised, and sold. The impact was dramatic: in the last thirty years, fashion has grown from a \$500 billion trade, primarily domestically produced, to a \$2.4-trillion-a-year global giant.

* unfurl: (상황 등이) 차례로 펼쳐지다

- ① The Dramatic Rise and Influence of Fast Fashion
- ② The Fashion Cycle: Repeating Trends over the Years
- ③ Benefits of Flexible Labor Laws in the Fashion Industry
- ④ Overproduction: How Fast Fashion Is Destroying the Planet
- ⑤ Cultural Globalization and the Future of Fashion Businesses

02

22005-0036

The fact that deep learning computers merely carry out programmatic functions without understanding what they are doing or any implications has created problems in the past. In particular, many analysts have described a problem of algorithmic bias. The data sets that neural networks train on are representations of the world as it is rather than the world that we might like to see. Because of this, a deep learning algorithm may reproduce the worst stereotypes and biases of our society as a whole. A human, on the other hand, might exercise judgment and question the patterns that he or she was seeing. For example, a deep learning network might see that most of the pictures labeled as “secretary” in an online archive are female, whereas most pictures of a “boss” are male, and conclude that men are always bosses and women are always secretaries.

* algorithmic: 알고리즘의 ** archive: 수집 자료, (데이터 등의) 집적

- ① Algorithms: Useful Problem-Solving Helpers
- ② Data, Once Assembled, Can Transform the World
- ③ How Intelligent Computers Learn for Themselves
- ④ Virtual Reality: Totally Different from Our Reality
- ⑤ Deep Learning Computers Copy Our Biased Perceptions

03

22005-0037

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Assumptions are a reflection of what's going on in one's mind, where we focus our thinking. When our thoughts are voiced to someone else, we now have a great opportunity to learn the person's perception. It is precisely from that perception that change efforts can start. Suppose Alex was thinking, "I'm too old to get that job. They're looking for someone fresh out of school." As a result, Alex did not apply for the teaching position, even though he really wanted it. Suppose he was a great leader who could turn that school around, but his lack of initiative created a lose-lose for him and for the school district. What if instead he recognized he had unique experiences from his prior roles that could indeed be of true value? If he had been willing to challenge his own assumption, he might have taken action, with confidence, and pursued his goal. Stories like this happen too often. They hinder progress and inhibit organizations from achieving their goals. They cause individuals to remain locked in their self-imposed boundaries.

- ① Perception Can Be Altered by Expectations
- ② Tackle Your Assumptions and Start to Change
- ③ The Overlooked Value of Experienced Workers
- ④ Commonalities Between Perception and Cognition
- ⑤ How to Enhance Others' Perceptions of You at Work

04

22005-0038

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Physicians claim that a lot of what they do is intuitive. It is reasoning through the associations built up over years of practice. But when AI scientists work on the problem of medical diagnosis, their effort is to see the diagnostic process as a set of explicit procedures that can be captured in a program. AI experts attack the problem by interviewing a physician over the course of months, trying to pin down every aspect of how he or she makes decisions. They model the structure of that practical knowledge which "feels intuitive." The resulting program will, given the same information as the physician, usually come to the same conclusion. The process of writing such programs has a side effect. If the program "thinks" henceforth like the physician, the physician's thinking about his or her activity has been changed by collaboration in the making of the program. What once seemed intuitive to the physician has been shown to be formalizable.

- ① How Physicians Acquire Practical Knowledge
- ② Potential Limitations of AI Programs in the Medical Field
- ③ Years of Experience: Physicians Learning the Fundamentals
- ④ Physicians' Intuitive Diagnosis: Formalizable Through AI Programs
- ⑤ Endlessly Repeated Conflicts Between Physicians and AI Programs

07 · 도표 정보 파악

Gateway

2022학년도 9월 모의평가 25번

22005-0039

다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**U.S. States That Added the Most Solar Industry Workers
Between 2015 and 2020**

Rank	State	Number of Workers Added	Growth Percentage (%)
1	Florida	4,659	71
2	Utah	4,246	158
3	Texas	3,058	44
4	Virginia	2,352	120
5	Minnesota	2,003	101
6	New York	1,964	24
7	Pennsylvania	1,810	72

The table above shows seven U.S. states ranked by the number of workers added in the solar industry between 2015 and 2020, and provides information on the corresponding growth percentage in each state. ① During this period, Florida, which ranked first with regard to the number of workers added, exhibited 71% growth. ② The number of workers added in Utah was more than twice the number of workers added in Minnesota. ③ Regarding Texas and Virginia, each state showed less than 50% growth. ④ New York added more than 1,900 workers, displaying 24% growth. ⑤ Among these seven states, Pennsylvania added the lowest number of workers during this period.

Words & Phrases in Use

- ❑ table 표
- ❑ with regard to ~과 관련하여
- ❑ display 보이다, 나타내다

- ❑ rank 순위를 매기다
- ❑ exhibit 보여 주다

- ❑ corresponding 상응하는
- ❑ regarding ~과 관련하여

Step 1 표의 제목 및 내용을 파악한다.

- 표의 제목: U.S. States That Added the Most Solar Industry Workers Between 2015 and 2020
→ 2015~2020년 사이 가장 많은 태양 에너지 산업 노동자를 추가한 미국의 주
- 표의 내용: 2015~2020년 사이 태양 에너지 산업에 추가된 노동자의 수에 따라 순위를 매긴 미국의 일곱 개 주와 각 주의 증가율 제시

Step 2 글의 도입부를 통해 표의 이해를 위한 개요를 파악한다.

The table above shows seven U.S. states ranked by the number of workers added in the solar industry between 2015 and 2020, and provides information on the corresponding growth percentage in each state.

- ⇒ 위 표는 2015년에서 2020년 사이에 태양 에너지 산업에 추가된 노동자의 수에 따라 순위를 매긴 미국의 일곱 개 주를 보여 주고, 각 주의 그에 상응하는 증가율에 관한 정보를 제공한다. (주별 순위, 추가된 노동자 수, 증가율 파악)

Step 3 표와 선택지 내용의 일치 여부를 비교한다.

- ① 추가된 노동자의 수 1위는 플로리다주였고 71%의 증가를 보였음
⇒ 일치
 - ② 유타주에서 추가된 노동자의 수는 4,246명이었는데 이는 미네소타주에서 추가된 노동자 수인 2,003명의 두 배보다 더 많았음
⇒ 일치
 - ③ 텍사스주와 버지니아주의 증가율은 각각 44%, 120%인데, 버지니아주는 50%를 넘는 증가를 보였음
⇒ 불일치
 - ④ 뉴욕주의 증가율은 24%였고, 추가된 노동자의 수는 1,900명이 넘었음
⇒ 일치
 - ⑤ 펜실베이니아주에서 추가된 노동자의 수는 1,810명으로 일곱 개의 주 가운데 가장 적은 수의 노동자를 추가했음
⇒ 일치
- …▶ 따라서 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은 ③이다.

Exercises

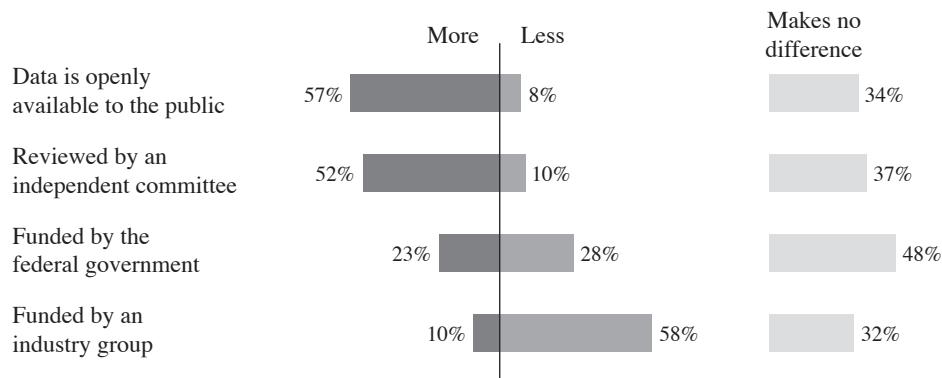
01

22005-0040

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Major Factors Affecting Americans' Trust in Research Findings (2019)

% of U.S. adults who say when they hear each of the following, they trust scientific research findings ...



Note: Due to rounding, the percentages may not add up to 100%.

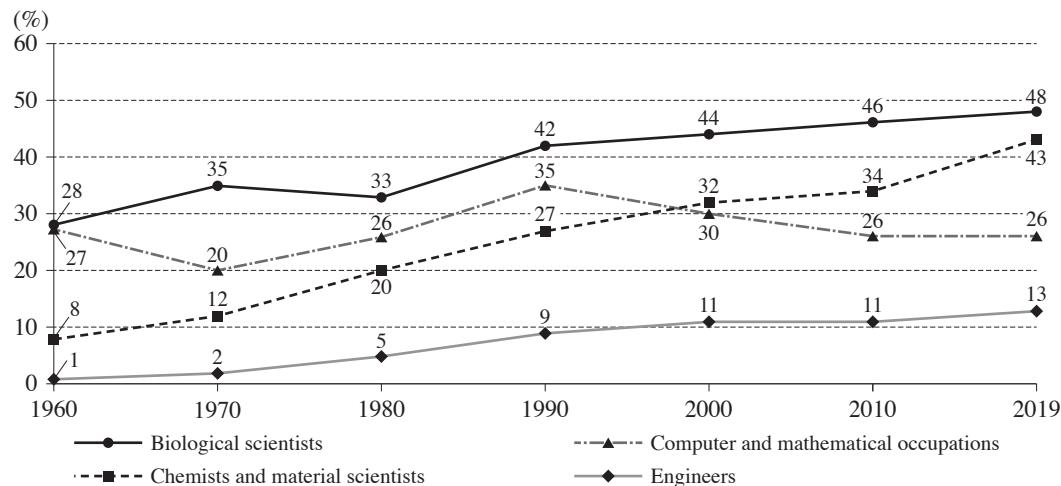
The graph above shows Americans' opinions of major factors affecting their trust in research findings, in 2019. ① The percentage of people who responded they trusted scientific research findings more was highest when the researchers made their data publicly available. ② More than half of those who responded said they trusted the research findings more when they heard the research was reviewed by an independent committee. ③ Hearing the research was funded by the federal government showed the smallest percentage gap between those who said they trusted the research findings more and those who said they trusted them less. ④ If research was funded by an industry group, 58% of the respondents said they were less likely to trust its findings, and only one-tenth said they were more likely to trust its findings. ⑤ When they knew the research was funded by the federal government, the lowest percentage of people said it made no difference.

02

22005-0041

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Women in Selected STEM Occupations, 1960 to 2019



The above graph shows the percentage of women in selected STEM (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics) occupations from 1960 to 2019.

- ① The percentage of female biological scientists steadily increased throughout the period with the exception of a dip in 1980.
- ② The percentage of women who had computer and mathematical occupations peaked at 35% in 1990 and then dropped to 26% in 2010.
- ③ Until 1990, the percentage of women with computer and mathematical occupations was higher than that of female chemists and material scientists, but in 2000 the latter surpassed the former.
- ④ In the period between 2000 and 2010, the percentage of women in STEM occupations increased except for engineers.
- ⑤ The percentage of female chemists and material scientists increased from 8% in 1960 to 43% in 2019, which was the largest percentage point gap of all four occupation types between 1960 and 2019.

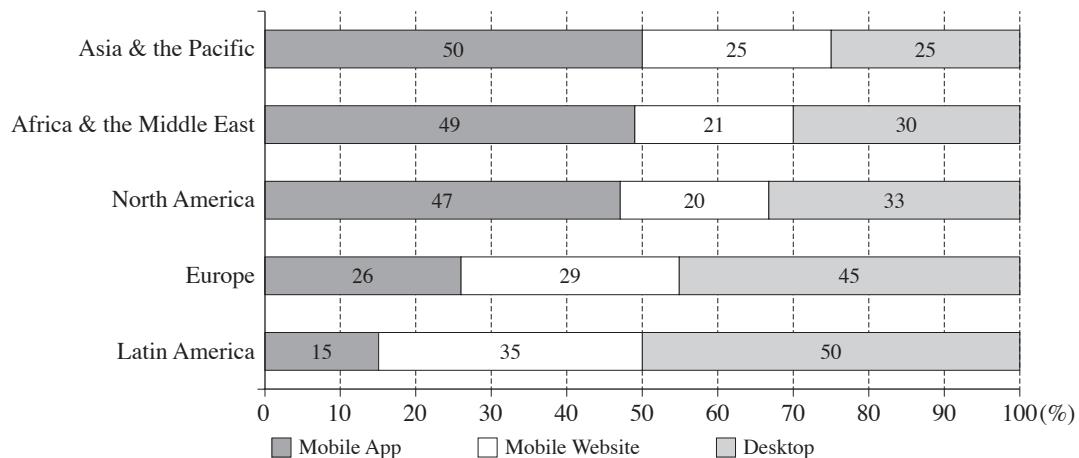
Exercises

03

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

22005-0042

Share of Online Transactions Based on Devices in 2018, by Region



The above graph shows the share of online transactions via mobile app, mobile website and desktop in 2018 by region.

- ① Compared to desktop transactions, mobile transactions dominated in Asia and the Pacific (75% of all online transactions), in Africa and the Middle East (70%), as well as in North America (67%).
- ② In Europe, transactions on mobile devices did not exceed those made on desktops.
- ③ Mobile transactions were less common in Latin America than in Europe, with 50% of transactions made on desktop computers.
- ④ In Asia and the Pacific, Africa and the Middle East, and North America, a lower rate of transactions was observed on mobile websites than on mobile apps.
- ⑤ In Europe, the difference between the rate of transactions on mobile apps and mobile websites was only 3 percentage points.

04

22005-0043

다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Top Ten Countries for Forest Area, 2020

Ranking	Country	Forest area		
		forest area (thousand hectare)	% of world forest area	% cumulative
1	Russian Federation	815,312	20	20
2	Brazil	496,620	12	32
3	Canada	346,928	9	41
4	United States of America	309,795	8	49
5	China	219,978	5	54
6	Australia	134,005	3	57
7	Democratic Republic of the Congo	126,155	3	60
8	Indonesia	92,133	2	62
9	Peru	72,330	2	64
10	India	72,160	2	66

* cumulative: 누계의

The table above shows the top ten countries for forest area in the world in 2020. ① The ten countries with the largest forest area in the world accounted for about two-thirds (66 percent) of the world total. ② Only five countries—the Russian Federation, Brazil, Canada, the United States of America and China—constituted more than half of the world's forest area. ③ Making up 20 percent of the world's forest area, the Russian Federation had the largest forest area in the world: larger than the percentage of Brazil and Peru combined. ④ Australia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo had more than 100 million hectares of forest area each, and together had 6 percent of the world forest area in total. ⑤ The forest area in India in 2020 was estimated at 72 million hectares, which was 10 million less than that of Indonesia.

08 · 내용 일치·불일치 파악

Gateway

2022학년도 6월 모의평가 27번

22005-0044

Wing Cheese Factory Tour에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Wing Cheese Factory Tour

Attention, all cheese lovers! Come and experience our historic cheese-making process at the Wing Cheese Factory. Look around, taste, and make!

Participation

- Adults: \$30, Children: \$10 (Ages 3 and under: Free)
- The fee includes cheese tasting and making.
- Sign up for the tour at www.cheesewcf.com by June 30.

Tour Schedule

- 10:00 a.m.: Watch a video about the factory's history
- 10:30 a.m.: Factory tour and cheese tasting
- 11:30 a.m.: Cheese making

Note

- Participants can buy a cheese-shaped key chain for \$15.
- No photography is allowed inside the factory.
- We are closed on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays.

- ① 참가비에는 치즈 만들기 비용이 포함된다.
- ② 참가 신청은 6월 30일까지 해야 한다.
- ③ 공장의 역사에 대한 비디오를 보는 일정이 있다.
- ④ 참가자는 치즈 모양의 열쇠고리를 15달러에 살 수 있다.
- ⑤ 공장 안에서 사진 촬영이 허용된다.

Words & Phrases in Use

□ historic 유서 깊은

□ sign up for ~을 신청하다

□ photography 사진 촬영(술)

Step 1 안내문의 도입부 내용을 통해 소재를 파악한다.

Attention, all cheese lovers! Come and experience our historic cheese-making process at the Wing Cheese Factory.

⇒ Wing Cheese Factory 견학을 소개하는 안내문이다.

Step 2 선택지의 핵심 정보를 확인하고 안내문의 내용을 추측한다.

① 참가비에는 치즈 만들기 비용이 포함됨

⇒ The fee includes cheese tasting and making

② 참가 신청은 6월 30일까지임

⇒ by June 30

③ 비디오를 보는 일정이 있음

⇒ Watch a video

④ 열쇠고리를 15달러에 살 수 있음

⇒ can buy a cheese-shaped key chain for \$15

⑤ 사진 촬영이 허용됨

⇒ photography is allowed

Step 3 안내문에 포함된 정보 중에서 선택지의 서술 내용에 해당되는 부분을 찾아 비교하면서 일치하지 않는 진술을 찾는다.

① The fee includes cheese tasting and making.

⇒ 참가비에는 치즈 만들기 비용이 포함된다고 했으므로 안내문의 내용과 일치한다.

② Sign up for the tour at www.cheesewcf.com by June 30.

⇒ 참가 신청은 6월 30일까지 하라고 했으므로 안내문의 내용과 일치한다.

③ ~: Watch a video about the factory's history.

⇒ 공장의 역사에 대한 비디오를 본다고 했으므로 안내문의 내용과 일치한다.

④ ~ can buy a cheese-shaped key chain for \$15.

⇒ 치즈 모양의 열쇠고리를 15달러에 살 수 있다고 했으므로 안내문의 내용과 일치한다.

⑤ No photography is allowed inside the factory.

⇒ 공장 안에서 사진 촬영은 허용되지 않는다고 했으므로 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는다.

…▶ 따라서 ①, ②, ③, ④는 안내문의 내용과 일치하고, ⑤는 일치하지 않는다.

Exercises

01

22005-0045

latimeria에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Latimeria is a large fish, up to 1.8 m in length and weighing as much as 98 kg. The body is covered by large scales. It feeds on fishes, squids, and octopuses. This living fossil is unique in many ways. It has heavy, stalked fins that have bones as tetrapods do. The fish appears to stand on the fins, but not to crawl over the bottom with them, as once thought. The pectoral fins can rotate nearly 180°, allowing the fish to swim slowly over the bottom, sometimes standing on its head or with its belly up. Jelly-filled organs on the head could be used to detect electrical fields and thus help in prey location. Little is known about its reproduction. Females bear live young, as many as 26, and the huge eggs (about 9 cm in diameter) develop in the reproductive tract, apparently for at least a year.

* stalked: 블록 튀어나온 ** tetrapod: 사지동물 *** pectoral: 가슴의

- ① 무게가 98kg이나 나간다.
- ② 지느러미로 바닥을 기어 다닌다.
- ③ 가슴지느러미는 거의 180도로 회전할 수 있다.
- ④ 전기장을 감지하여 먹잇감의 위치를 찾을 수 있다.
- ⑤ 번식에 관해서 알려진 것은 거의 없다.

02

22005-0046

Alfred Adler에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Alfred Adler was born in Vienna in 1870. After a severe case of pneumonia at the age of 5 and the death of a younger brother, he committed himself to becoming a doctor. He studied medicine at the University of Vienna and qualified in 1895. In 1898 he published a medical study — *Health Book for the Tailor Trade* — on the health and working conditions experienced by tailors, and the following year met Sigmund Freud. Adler remained involved with the Vienna Psychoanalytical Society until 1911, but in 1912 broke away with eight others to form the Society of Individual Psychology. Adler's career was put on hold during the First World War, when he worked in a military hospital. After the war, he opened the first of 22 pioneering clinics around Vienna for children's mental health. When the authorities closed the clinics in 1932 (because Adler was a Jew), he emigrated to the United States, taking up a professorship at the Long Island College of Medicine. His public lectures in Europe and the US had made him well known. Adler suddenly died in 1937 of a heart attack.

* pneumonia: 폐렴

- ① 동생을 잃은 후, 의사의 꿈을 잠시 접었다.
- ② Vienna 대학에서 의학을 공부했지만 자격을 얻지는 못했다.
- ③ *Health Book for the Tailor Trade*를 발표하기 전에 Freud를 만났다.
- ④ 제1차 세계 대전 전에 Vienna에서 아동 정신 건강을 위한 병원을 개원했다.
- ⑤ 미국으로 이주한 후, Long Island 의과 대학의 교수가 되었다.

03

22005-0047

Illustrators of the Future Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Illustrators of the Future Contest

Here comes the Illustrators of the Future Contest—the oldest and most influential contest in the field of science fiction and fantasy artwork!

Submit your science fiction and fantasy illustrations to win!

Rules:

1. Illustrations about any science fiction and fantasy themes are acceptable.
2. Entries must consist of three color or black-and-white illustrations in any medium.
3. Entries are judged by professional artists.
4. Computer-generated art and photography in illustrations are accepted.
5. Contestants retain all publication rights.
6. The contest is free to enter.

The contest will run from June 1 through August 30.

Visit www.illustratorsofthefuture.com for any contest rule updates.

- ① 흑백 작품은 출품이 허용되지 않는다.
- ② 출품할 삽화에 사진을 이용해도 된다.
- ③ 주최 측에서 모든 출판권을 갖는다.
- ④ 참가비를 내야 한다.
- ⑤ 6월부터 5개월 동안 진행된다.

Exercises

04

22005-0048

Solar Eclipse Viewing Event에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Solar Eclipse Viewing Event

A rare solar eclipse is happening on Monday, August 23, and the Nashville Science Museum is one of the best spots to view it from!

Museum schedule for August 23

- 10:00 a.m.: museum opens — the first 150 guests will receive solar eclipse glasses.
- 11:58 a.m.: the moon will start its path across the sun.
- 1:15 p.m.: museum guides will explain total solar eclipses in front of the museum.
- 1:27 p.m.–1:29 p.m.: the eclipse will be total.
- 1:29 p.m.–3:54 p.m.: the moon will finish passing over the sun.

Important notes

- Bring your own chairs to watch the eclipse on the museum lawn.
- Outside food and beverages are not allowed inside the museum. There are vending machines in the museum.

* solar eclipse: 일식

- ① 8월 23일 월요일에 개최된다.
- ② 처음 입장객 150명에게 일식 관찰용 안경을 제공한다.
- ③ 박물관 안내원이 일식을 설명한다.
- ④ 박물관은 잔디밭에 의자를 제공한다.
- ⑤ 외부 음식은 박물관 안에서 먹을 수 없다.

05

22005-0049

Princess Daisy Interactive Doll에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Princess Daisy Interactive Doll

From feeding to diapering and beyond, Princess Daisy gives you a real-life nurturing experience.



Product Information

- Recommended for girls and boys 3 years and older
- Has over 80 lifelike movements, expressions and real baby sounds
- Requires 4 AA batteries (not provided)
- Includes a removable outfit, a blanket, and a bottle with disappearing milk

Instructions

- To turn on Princess Daisy, press and hold the power button on her left hand until she says "Hi."
- Princess Daisy talks back to you when you call her name, naps when you rock her gently, and laughs when you tickle her.

Warning

- Small parts could pose a serious safety hazard.
- Only the included bottle should be used with Princess Daisy.
- Princess Daisy is not intended for bath-time play. Do not put her under water.

* diaper: 기저귀를 채우다 ** tickle: 간지럼을 태우다

- ① 3세 미만 아이를 위해 제작되었다.
- ② 배터리와 함께 제공된다.
- ③ 원손에 달린 전원 버튼을 누르고 있으면 작동된다.
- ④ 이름을 부르면 웃는다.
- ⑤ 물에 담글 수 있어 목욕할 때 하는 놀이에서도 사용할 수 있다.

Exercises

06

22005-0050

Winter Dance에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The Winter Dance is a renewal ceremony performed by the Salish people on the Colville Reservation, north of Spokane, Washington. It is intended to produce heavy rains to water the root crops. The Winter Dance is performed for four days, from eight in the evening until nine the next morning. The first day is usually for family. By the fourth day there may be as many as 100 or 150 people in attendance. A shaman chooses the location of the ceremony. It is held in a single room; there is a pole made of pine in the middle of the room that extends from the floor to the ceiling. No one touches the pine pole except for the singers, who begin to sing very slowly, one at a time, in no set order. As time passes, the pace of the singing becomes faster, and people get up to dance.

* reservation: (미국에서) 인디언[아메리카 원주민] 보호 구역 ** shaman: 주술사

- ① 많은 비를 내리게 하기 위한 것이다.
- ② 4일간 저녁 8시부터 다음 날 아침 9시까지 행해진다.
- ③ 100명에서 150명이나 되는 사람들이 참석할 수도 있다.
- ④ 누구든지 소나무 기둥을 만져서는 안 된다.
- ⑤ 노래가 빨라지면 사람들이 일어나 춤을 춘다.

07

22005-0051

tilaka에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The tilaka, a mark made on the forehead by Hindus, is worn by men and women in South Asia (and in South Asian immigrant communities) to demonstrate religious belief, either on special ritual occasions, or every day, and by both priests and lay people. Like the bindi, the tilaka symbolizes the third eye and spiritual enlightenment. Traditionally, the tilaka was most commonly red, but today it can be found in multiple colors, and can be made of sandalwood paste, ashes, clay, or herbs. Different sects, as well as different castes, may wear different colors, and the mark may appear either round or as a line down the forehead and nose. Adherents of the god Shiva wear the tilaka as a series of horizontal lines across the forehead bisected by a vertical line or circle. Unlike the bindi, which can be bought as a sticker or form of jewelry, the tilaka must always be made of paste or powder.

* bindi: 빙디(힌두교도 여자들이 이마에 장식하는 점) ** sandalwood: 백단향 *** adherent: 신봉자, 추종자

- ① 성직자와 평신도가 모두 이마에 그릴 수 있다.
- ② 제3의 눈과 영적 깨달음을 상징한다.
- ③ 전통적으로 뺨간색이 가장 흔했다.
- ④ 원 모양이거나 이마와 코를 따라 그은 직선 모양이다.
- ⑤ 스티커나 보석류 형태로 구매할 수 있다.

08

22005-0052

IWant2Run 20 km Relay에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

IWant2Run 20 km Relay

If you want to run with your friends but it's hard to meet the schedule, join us and run 20 km for the IWant2Run Relay! The cool thing about the relay, is you can be anywhere in the world!

Here's how it works:

- 1) Make a team of 4 people who can run 5 km each.
- 2) Come up with a team name — puns are always appreciated.
- 3) Select a team captain who is willing to sign up the team.
- 4) Download the Relay Timing App and log your movement!

Then, any time between April 6th and April 18th each team member simply runs 5 km (3.1 miles) wherever you are, and other people aren't, of course. You can run it on a track, around your neighborhood, on a treadmill, wherever you want. Then, submit your time on the website.

Registration fee:

\$10 per team

*Registration fee includes a T-shirt for each runner.

Please visit www.iwant2runrelay.com to learn more about the relay.

* pun: (다의어 · 동음이의어를 이용한) 말재간 ** treadmill: 트레드밀(벨트 위를 걷거나 달리는 운동 기구)

- ① 4명이 한 팀을 이룬다.
- ② 팀당 총 5킬로미터를 달린다.
- ③ 달리는 장소에 대한 제약이 없다.
- ④ 참가비는 팀당 10달러이다.
- ⑤ 등록비에는 티셔츠가 포함되어 있다.

Exercises

09

22005-0053

Central Square Pool Rental에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Central Square Pool Rental

Central Square offers private pool rentals for all types of events: birthday parties, church or family events and swim team organizations.

- A community room is also available for rent, perfect for pizza and cake!
- The **Splash Pool** and **Rainbow Pool** are both available during the summer season for private rentals.
- Participants can enjoy free wifi access anywhere at the pools.

Visit us online at www.cspool.org for more information.

Reservations & Fees

- Reservations must be made at least two weeks in advance.
- Reservations are accepted on a first-come, first-served basis. The number of pools is limited, so register early.
- In the event of a cancellation, notice must be given no later than 24 hours prior to the rental. No refunds will be made after this time.

Pool Rental Rates				
Number of people	0–30	31–60	61–90	91–120
Cost per hour	\$59	\$109	\$159	\$209

- ① 커뮤니티 룸을 대여받아 음식을 먹을 수 있다.
- ② 여름에는 수영장 두 개를 모두 대여받을 수 있다.
- ③ 대여받으려면 적어도 2주 전에 예약해야 한다.
- ④ 대여 시작 전에는 언제라도 취소가 가능하다.
- ⑤ 참가 인원이 90명이면 159달러의 대여료를 낸다.

10

22005-0054

Tripone University Virtual Dance and Cheer Team Camps에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Tripone University Virtual Dance and Cheer Team Camps

The upcoming Tripone University Virtual Dance and Cheer Team Camps are geared toward children ages 6 to 12.

The dance team will host their Storm Troopers Virtual Dance Camp on Sunday, February 27 from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. The cheer team will host their Little Bolts Virtual Cheer Camp on Sunday, March 13 from 1 p.m. to 3 p.m.

The camps will be hosted remotely from Tripone University with participants receiving a site link and password upon registration.

Each camp costs \$20 per participant, with a \$5 discount available for those who sign up for both camps.

Registration can be done by phone or online. The deadline for registration is Friday, February 25 for the dance camp and Friday, March 11 for the cheer camp.

- ① 6~12세 아이들을 대상으로 한다.
- ② 응원 캠프는 3월 13일에 오후 1시부터 3시까지 진행된다.
- ③ 참가자들은 등록 시에 사이트 링크와 비밀번호를 받는다.
- ④ 응원 캠프와 댄스 캠프에 모두 등록하는 비용은 참가자당 40달러이다.
- ⑤ 전화 또는 온라인으로 등록할 수 있다.

09 · 어법 정확성 파악

Gateway

2022학년도 수능 29번

22005-0055

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Like whole individuals, cells have a life span. During their life cycle (cell cycle), cell size, shape, and metabolic activities can change dramatically. A cell is “born” as a twin when its mother cell divides, ① producing two daughter cells. Each daughter cell is smaller than the mother cell, and except for unusual cases, each grows until it becomes as large as the mother cell ② was. During this time, the cell absorbs water, sugars, amino acids, and other nutrients and assembles them into new, living protoplasm. After the cell has grown to the proper size, its metabolism shifts as it either prepares to divide or matures and ③ differentiates into a specialized cell. Both growth and development require a complex and dynamic set of interactions involving all cell parts. ④ What cell metabolism and structure should be complex would not be surprising, but actually, they are rather simple and logical. Even the most complex cell has only a small number of parts, each ⑤ responsible for a distinct, well-defined aspect of cell life.

* metabolic: 물질대사의 ** protoplasm: 원형질

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> life span 수명 | <input type="checkbox"/> unusual 특이한 | <input type="checkbox"/> amino acid 아미노산 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> nutrient 영양소 | <input type="checkbox"/> assemble 조합하다, 모으다 | <input type="checkbox"/> proper 적절한 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shift 변화하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> mature 성숙하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> differentiate 분화하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> dynamic 역동적인 | <input type="checkbox"/> logical 논리적인 | <input type="checkbox"/> responsible for ~을 담당하는 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> distinct 뚜렷이 다른 | <input type="checkbox"/> well-defined 명확한 | |

Step 1 글의 내용을 파악하면서 읽는다.

생명 주기(세포 주기) 동안, 세포의 성장과 발달에 관해 설명하고 있는 글이다.

Step 2 밑줄 친 부분이 포함된 문장의 구조를 파악하여 문법성을 판단한다.

① 분사의 형태

A cell is “born” as a twin when its mother cell divides, producing two daughter cells.

when 절의 주어 its mother cell의 동작에 대해 부수적으로 설명하는 분사구문을 유도하는 분사가 필요한데, 의미상의 주어인 its mother cell이 produce의 행위자로 해석되므로 현재분사 producing이 분사구문을 이끌 → OK

② be동사의 대용 가능

Each daughter cell is smaller than the mother cell, and except for unusual cases, each grows until it becomes as large as the mother cell was.

be동사 was는 the mother cell의 술어인 was large를 대신할 수 있음 → OK

③ 대등한 연결

After the cell has grown to the proper size, its metabolism shifts as it either prepares to divide or matures and differentiates into a specialized cell.

연속적으로 일어나는 순서를 나타내는 두 개의 동사구인 matures와 differentiates into a specialized cell이 and로 대등하게 연결되어야 하므로 단수 동사 differentiates를 사용함 → OK

④ 명사절을 이끄는 관계사

What cell metabolism and structure should be complex would not be surprising, but actually, they are rather simple and logical.

문장의 주어 역할을 하는 명사절을 유도해야 하는데, What 절 내에는 절의 필수 요소인 주어와 보어가 모두 갖춰져 있어 What의 역할이 없음 → Step 3

⑤ 주격 보어 역할의 형용사구

Even the most complex cell has only a small number of parts, each responsible for a distinct, well-defined aspect of cell life.

each being responsible for a distinct, well-defined aspect of cell life의 분사구문에서 분사 being이 생략되었다고 가정하면, 형용사구 responsible for a distinct, well-defined aspect of cell life는 being의 주격 보어 역할을 할 수 있음 → OK

Step 3 어법상 틀린 것으로 생각되는 ④를 정밀하게 분석하여 답을 확정한다.

[What {cell metabolism and structure should be complex}] would not be surprising, but actually, they are rather simple and logical.

[]는 문장의 주어 역할을 하고, 그 안의 { }는 주어와 보어 등 필수 요소를 모두 갖추고 있으므로, What 대신 접속사 That이 절을 이끌어야 함

…▶ ④의 What을 That으로 고쳐야 한다.

Exercises

01

22005-0056

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Although simple repetition does help us learn, psychological research has found that we acquire information most effectively with elaboration, which is when we ① actively think about its meaning and relate the material to something we already know. If you want to remember the different perspectives of psychology, for instance, try to think about how each of the perspectives is different from ② the others. As you make the comparisons, determine what is most important about each one and then ③ relates it to the features of the other perspectives. In an important study ④ showing the effectiveness of elaborative encoding, Rogers, Kuiper, and Kirker found that students learned information best when they related it to aspects of themselves, a phenomenon known as the self-reference effect. This research suggests that imagining ⑤ how the material relates to your own interests and goals will help you learn it.

* elaboration: 정교화(정보에 조작을 가하여 그것이 갖는 의미를 심화, 확장하는 사고 전략)

02

22005-0057

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Unlike primary prevention, which aims to prevent diseases from occurring, secondary prevention emphasizes identifying diseases at their earliest stage and treating the conditions early. Research suggests that when disease is ① detected early, there is a far greater chance of treatment with a successful outcome. The health care system is sometimes called the “curative” system due to ② its focus on detecting and treating disease. Examples of secondary prevention are plentiful in the United States ③ because of the number of people with chronic conditions, including high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol. A person with either high blood pressure or blood cholesterol would be prescribed a drug ④ that would help lower either his or her blood pressure or blood cholesterol. Managing chronic conditions by using prescription drugs ⑤ are a feature of the health care system, which has made significant advances in treating chronic conditions.

* chronic: 만성적인

03

22005-0058

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

When things go wrong in technology—and they always will—harm should be remedied quickly and compensated in proportion to actual damages. The assumption ① which any given technology will create problems should be part of its process of creation. The software industry may offer a model for quick correction: Bugs are expected; they are not a reason ② to kill a product; instead they are employed to better the technology. Think of unintended consequences in other technologies, even fatal ③ ones, as bugs that need to be corrected. The more sentient the technology, the easier it is to correct. Rapid restitution for harm ④ done (which the software industry does not do) would also indirectly aid the adoption of future technologies. But restitution should be fair. ⑤ Penalizing creators for hypothetical harm or even potential harm degrades justice and weakens the system, reducing honesty and penalizing those who act in good faith.

* sentient: 민감하게 반응하는 ** restitution: 배상, 보상

04

22005-0059

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

I remember when I first started my architectural designing business. The hardest thing for me ① to do was establish a billing rate for my services. I had no real sense of my value from a billing standpoint. I remember ② approaching my first client with an agreement, and I told him that I would charge \$50 an hour, which in 1991 terms was low. He said to me, “You’re worth more than that. I’m going to pay you \$75 an hour.” And that’s ③ where I started. Some clients love hourly billing, because they know what they can expect. Other clients hate it, because they don’t want you to have an open checkbook to bill all your hours no matter how ④ inefficient you are. I understand both sides of the argument. But in the end you should be paid for the value you bring to the table. The true negotiator knows how to express his value to clients in a way that they understand ⑤ whether it is that they’re paying for.

Exercises

05

22005-0060

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

In terms of attributions, we tend to overestimate the extent to which other people's character is responsible for their behavior. However, we tend not to make that error when ① judging our actions. This bias has come to be known as the *fundamental attribution error*. The main reason why the fundamental attribution error exists ② appears to be the *salience* of other people in our perceptions. In other words, people tend to be the most interesting things around us, so we normally pay attention to what they are doing, rather than to what other objects in that field are doing, including ourselves. Because our attention tends to be directed toward other people, it is natural for us ③ to give responsibility to those people when we explain their actions. We are not as likely to have our attention directed toward other things in the situation that could be ④ influenced the person's actions. In particular, we cannot see ourselves, so we tend to ignore the effect ⑤ that our own behavior has on others. Yet, we are conscious of the effect other things in the situation, including other people, have on our own actions.

* attribution: 귀인, 귀속 ** salience: 두드러짐

06

22005-0061

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

In archaeology, ethnographic analogies played an important role as evidence for the human origin of prehistoric artifacts. Prehistoric stone tools, for example, were typically thought to be fossils that resulted from natural processes of rock formation in the earth, or ① to have fallen from the sky like meteorites. But, as scholars began to question the accepted view of fossils, they began to compare these stone tools with ② those that they found then in use among the natives of the Americas. They concluded that Europe had once been populated by peoples who had little or no knowledge of metallurgy and made their tools from stone just as the Indians ③ were. For instance, in 1686 the British antiquarian Robert Plot noted that theories about the stone tools manufactured by ancient Britons could be ④ constructed through comparison with the stone tools then manufactured by the North American Indians. The realization ⑤ that stone could be the basis of a whole technology eventually led to the concept of a stone age, in distinction to a bronze age and an iron age, for example.

* ethnographic: 민족지학의 ** metallurgy: 야금(술) *** antiquarian: 골동품 전문가

07

22005-0062

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

One of the most exciting areas of current neurological research is the transplantation of human fetal tissue into the brain to repair damage. The transplanted tissue consists specifically of *stem cells*, “master” cells that not only can regenerate ① themselves but also can develop into any type of tissue, such as muscle or nerve cells. This relatively new procedure is ② being explored as a possible treatment for strokes and degenerative diseases such as Parkinson’s and Huntington’s. The significant challenge is to get the newly introduced cells ③ to make the proper connections so that the damaged circuits regrow. Many people oppose the use of fetal tissue for any research purposes, however, on ④ religious or other philosophical grounds. Fortunately, many new methods are emerging ⑤ what allow researchers to create stem cells by reprogramming adult cells.

* fetal: 태아의 ** degenerative: 퇴행성의

08

22005-0063

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

There is increasing evidence that we are no longer governed by natural selection. Technology can and does take the place of biology and lead us into a new form of life, ① one not primarily governed by Darwinian process. The implications of being the first entity on our planet to escape natural selection ② are immense. We have never been wholly natural creatures, and we have evolved to be increasingly artificial. Even if we should want it, escape from technology is no longer possible. It may in fact be that technology has escaped us: the inertia of the entire system of technological civilization is by now so immense that the sorts of choices ③ leaving for us to make in the future are essentially trivial. The ride we are now on may be unsustainable, or ④ it may not; but there are many reasons for believing that we are incapable of getting off. Either we crash, or we continue our artificial rise. There is no soft landing into a quieter and more balanced world ⑤ that utopian souls often dream of.

* entity: 존재 ** inertia: 관성

10 · 어휘 적절성 파악

Gateway

2022학년도 수능 30번

22005-0064

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

It has been suggested that “organic” methods, defined as those in which only natural products can be used as inputs, would be less damaging to the biosphere. Large-scale adoption of “organic” farming methods, however, would ① reduce yields and increase production costs for many major crops. Inorganic nitrogen supplies are ② essential for maintaining moderate to high levels of productivity for many of the non-leguminous crop species, because organic supplies of nitrogenous materials often are either limited or more expensive than inorganic nitrogen fertilizers. In addition, there are ③ benefits to the extensive use of either manure or legumes as “green manure” crops. In many cases, weed control can be very difficult or require much hand labor if chemicals cannot be used, and ④ fewer people are willing to do this work as societies become wealthier. Some methods used in “organic” farming, however, such as the sensible use of crop rotations and specific combinations of cropping and livestock enterprises, can make important ⑤ contributions to the sustainability of rural ecosystems.

* nitrogen fertilizer: 질소 비료 ** manure: 거름 *** legume: 콩과(科) 식물

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| ❑ organic 유기의, 화학 비료를 쓰지 않는 | ❑ input 투입물 | ❑ biosphere 생물권 |
| ❑ large-scale 대규모의 | ❑ adoption 채택 | ❑ yield 산출량, 수확물 |
| ❑ crop 작물; 경작하다 | ❑ inorganic 무기의 | ❑ maintain 유지하다 |
| ❑ moderate 중간의 | ❑ nitrogenous material 질소성 물질 | ❑ extensive 광범위한 |
| ❑ weed control 잡초 방제 | ❑ crop rotation 윤작(輪作) | ❑ specific 구체적인, 특정한 |
| ❑ combination 결합 | ❑ livestock 가축 | ❑ contribution 이바지, 기여 |
| ❑ sustainability 지속 가능성 | ❑ rural 농촌[시골]의 | |

Step 1 글의 앞부분을 읽으며 글의 중심 소재를 파악한다.

글의 중심 소재 → ‘유기농’ 경작 방식(“organic” farming methods)

Step 2 글의 논리적인 흐름을 따라가며 문장 간 또는 문장 내에서 문맥상 근거를 파악하여 밑줄 친 낱말의 적절성을 판단한다.

① **reduce**: 생물권에 해를 데려올 것이라고 하는 ‘유기농’ 방식 → 많은 주요 작물의 산출량과 생산비와의 관계

↳ ‘유기농’ 방식은 생물권에 해를 데려올 것이라고 하지만, ‘유기농’ 경작 방식의 대규모 채택으로 인해 주요 작물의 산출량은 감소하고 생산비는 증가할 것이라는 추정이 자연스러우므로, 적절하다.

② **essential**: 무기질 질소 비료 → 비(非)콩과 작물 종의 생산성

↳ 질소성 물질로 이루어진 유기질 비료가 한정적이거나 무기 질소 비료보다 더 비싼 경우가 많기 때문에, 무기질 질소 비료가 많은 비(非)콩과 작물 종의 생산성을 중간에서 상 수준으로 유지하는데 필수적이라고 해야 글의 흐름이 자연스러우므로, 적절하다.

③ **benefits**: 거름, 또는 ‘친환경적인 거름’ 작물로서 콩과 식물을 광범위하게 사용하는 것 → 잡초 방제의 어려움

↳ 농약을 사용할 수 없으면 잡초 방제가 매우 어렵거나 많은 손노동이 필요할 수 있고, 사회가 더 부유해짐에 따라 기꺼이 이 일을 하려는 사람이 더 적어진다는 다음 문장의 내용을 바탕으로, 거름, 또는 ‘친환경적인 거름’ 작물로서 콩과 식물을 광범위하게 사용하는 것에 이점이 있다는 것은 문맥상 자연스럽지 못하다. 따라서 **benefits**는 문맥상 적절하지 않다.

④ **fewer**: 잡초 방제의 어려움

↳ 농약을 사용할 수 없으면 잡초 방제가 매우 어렵거나 많은 손노동이 필요할 수 있고, 사회가 더 부유해지면서 그런 힘든 일을 하려는 사람이 적어진다는 글의 흐름이 자연스러우므로, 적절하다.

⑤ **contributions**: 윤작(輪作)을 합리적으로 사용하고 농작물 재배와 가축 사업을 구체적으로 결합하는 것과 같은 ‘유기’농법에 사용되는 일부 방식들

↳ 이 방식들은 농촌 생태계의 지속 가능성성을 높이는 데 이바지할 수 있다는 흐름이 자연스러우므로, 적절하다.

Step 3 문맥상 적절해 보이지 않는 ③ benefits의 대안을 생각해 보고 문맥을 점검하여 답을 확정한다.

③이 있는 문장 다음에 이어지는 문장에서 잡초 방제의 어려움이 언급되고 있으므로, 거름, 또는 ‘친환경적인 거름’ 작물로서 콩과 식물을 광범위하게 사용하는 것에 이점보다는 제약이 있다고 해야 문맥상 자연스럽다. 따라서 ③ **benefits**(이점)를 constraints(제약)와 같은 단어로 바꾸어야 한다.

Exercises

01

22005-0065

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

People usually accept more restrictions on their freedom during times of crisis. There is a widespread belief that as long as everybody goes along with the ① stricter rules then we'll all get through it and we can get back to normal after it's over. That was true during the Depression when the U.S. federal government ② exploded in size. It was true during World War II, when the people ③ refused all kinds of rationing and wage and price controls. As a matter of fact, expanding government powers in times of emergencies is so easy and well-accepted that it has been the formula for expansion even in peacetime: ④ Convince the public there is a crisis and then do whatever you want. There has been the “War” on Poverty, the “War” on Drugs, the health insurance “crisis,” the “crisis” in education, the housing “crisis,” the prescription drugs for seniors “crisis,” and more. The latest is the War on Terror. Time will tell, but the expansion of government powers always ⑤ changes the balance between those who govern and those who are governed.

* rationing: 배급 제도

02

22005-0066

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Generally, advertising research has *applied* objectives. Its purpose is not to uncover basic concepts and theories that explain human behavior. Rather, it is to help ① stimulate sales of specific products or services to specific categories of consumers. Not surprisingly, this use of research, aimed at discovering how to ② manipulate people, has aroused considerable criticism. Although the research tries to demonstrate the effectiveness of particular advertisements and campaigns, critics ③ claim that no scientific cause-and-effect relationship can be established between a given ad and the product or service it seeks to sell. Many social scientists believe that there are just too many ④ controllable variables in almost any situation to prove that particular ads actually work. In spite of these criticisms, however, those preparing or funding ads *believe* that advertising ⑤ works—and they are the ones making decisions to spend millions of dollars to promote products and services.

03

22005-0067

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Because speakers have to establish agreement on meaning, languages are regional. Languages were not established by expert committees or by decree, but gradually evolved out of people's interactions with each other and their desire to ① communicate. Separation, physical or social, ② breeds new dialects. Yet as long as there is interaction, language boundaries are more ③ solid than names for languages or national borders might suggest. For example, I grew up in Germany a stone's throw away from the Dutch border. My parents' version of German, their local dialect rather than what they were taught at school, is very ④ similar to the local dialect on the Dutch side. The Germans might not understand high Dutch, and the Dutch may not understand high German, but the farmers on either side of the border use pretty much the same language. They are ⑤ neighbors, after all. Their language is part of the West Germanic dialect continuum.

* decree: (법원의) 판결, 명령 ** continuum: 연속체

04

22005-0068

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Fashion functions as fashion only in the environment for which it is determined, and this applies globally. This means that a bathing costume at the opera will not be perceived by visitors as fashionable or unfashionable but first and foremost as an incorrect or unsuitable garment. Objects are perceived in context with their ① surroundings and processed cognitively. Advertising takes advantage of this insight in order to attract more attention, among other things via an ② unusual locational reference. A bathing costume will not — as long as society has not agreed on this — be ③ accepted as fashion for the opera. Quite apart from the functional and moral components, the bathing costume ④ strengthens the added value that refers to the environment of the opera (referential aspect) such as elegance, festive quality or glamour. However, the contemporary, ⑤ flexible society no longer upholds the vestimentary demands of space that nineteenth-century bourgeois society made, and that continued to have an effect into the 1950s: for example evening wear at the opera.

* garment: 복장, 옷 ** glamour: 화려함 *** vestimentary: 복장[옷]과 관련된

Exercises

05

22005-0069

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Every culture maintains certain key beliefs that are centrally important to that culture, upon which all secondary beliefs are predicated. These key beliefs cannot be easily given up, because if they are, everything ① falls, and the unknown once again rules. Western morality and behavior, for example, are based on the assumption that every individual is ② sacred. This belief was already present in its nascent form among the ancient Egyptians, and provides the very cornerstone of Judeo-Christian civilization. Successful challenge to this idea would ③ invalidate the actions and goals of the Western individual; would destroy the Western dominance hierarchy, the social context for individual action. In the ④ presence of this central assumption, the body of Western law — formalized myth, codified morality — erodes and falls. There are no individual rights, no individual value — and the foundation of the Western social (and psychological) structure dissolves. The Second World War and Cold War were fought largely to ⑤ eliminate such a challenge.

* nascent: 초기의 ** Judeo-Christian: 유대교와 크리스트교의 *** erode: 약화되다

06

22005-0070

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Satire's favorite targets are those who imagine that they are wiser or better than others. In some periods that means self-righteous clergy, who show off their supposed superiority to the laity. Since the age of reason, the intelligentsia plays the ① same role. Intellectuals are drawn to theories that offer the key to human affairs, and they almost always imagine that theoretical knowledge is far ② superior to practical wisdom. From the satirist's perspective, the reason is ③ obvious: if theory rules the world, then theorists should rule the world. As Tolstoy puts it, it is "natural and agreeable" for ④ learned people to think "that their class is the basis of the movement of all humanity," and if we have histories that trace the cause of events to men of ideas, but none to the activity of merchants or shoemakers, that is only because merchants and shoemakers do not write histories. The worldly success of merely ⑤ scholarly people therefore seems to them an injustice to be remedied. The wealth of those who do or produce things seems like some sort of trick, if not theft.

* satire: 풍자 ** clergy: 성직자 *** laity: 평신도

07

22005-0071

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

An important norm that people learn is that when we become angry, we need to hold our tempers in check and not physically assault other people. Thus we are socialized to ① avoid behaving aggressively in a physical manner, and this belief inhibits us from behaving aggressively. However, the media present a continual stream of messages where violence is used ② successfully to solve problems. More often than not, it is the “good” characters or heroes who use violence in a rewarded manner. This stream of media messages in which violence and physical aggression is portrayed as a good thing gradually ③ alters our belief that violence is bad; that is, our socialized inhibitions gradually erode. This gradual wearing down of a person’s socialized beliefs that the use of violence and aggression is socially ④ unacceptable has been labeled the “disinhibition effect.” We are socialized in a way to inhibit aggressive behavior, so when the media show that our favorite characters behave aggressively and that this results in them getting what they want, we have our inhibitions ⑤ enhanced.

* erode: 약화되다, 침식되다

08

22005-0072

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Norman Owen-Smith, an ecologist at the University of Witwatersrand in South Africa, has made a careful study of what he calls megaherbivores: elephants, rhinos, and hippos, the only surviving land mammals that weigh more than 1,000 kg as adults. Their size, he has found, makes these animals ecologically ① unique. Adults are so massive that they are immune to the attacks of lions and other large predators, yet megaherbivores are particularly ② vulnerable to the impacts of human hunting. Owen-Smith calculates that the potential growth rate of an African elephant population is no more than 6.5 percent per year. Such a ③ slow-breeding species, he says, would be doomed if any efficient predator began to focus on it. This, he believes, exactly describes the situation of Pleistocene elephants in the Americas. Owen-Smith interprets the fact that the great majority of known Ice Age kill sites involved mammoths or mastodons as evidence that they were humans’ ④ disliked prey. There were plenty of smaller animals around to ⑤ sustain them if they couldn’t bag a megamammal, so human hunting pressure did not let up as elephant numbers dwindled.

* Pleistocene: 흥적세(洪積世)의 ** dwindle: 줄어들다

11 · 빈칸 내용 추론

Gateway

2022학년도 수능 33번

22005-0073

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Elinor Ostrom found that there are several factors critical to bringing about stable institutional solutions to the problem of the commons. She pointed out, for instance, that the actors affected by the rules for the use and care of resources must have the right to _____ . For that reason, the people who monitor and control the behavior of users should also be users and/or have been given a mandate by all users. This is a significant insight, as it shows that prospects are poor for a centrally directed solution to the problem of the commons coming from a state power in comparison with a local solution for which users assume personal responsibility. Ostrom also emphasizes the importance of democratic decision processes and that all users must be given access to local forums for solving problems and conflicts among themselves. Political institutions at central, regional, and local levels must allow users to devise their own regulations and independently ensure observance.

* commons: 공유지 ** mandate: 위임

- ① participate in decisions to change the rules
- ② claim individual ownership of the resources
- ③ use those resources to maximize their profits
- ④ demand free access to the communal resources
- ⑤ request proper distribution based on their merits

Words & Phrases in Use

<input type="checkbox"/> factor 요인	<input type="checkbox"/> critical 중요한	<input type="checkbox"/> bring about ~을 가져오다[초래하다]
<input type="checkbox"/> stable 안정적인	<input type="checkbox"/> institutional 제도적인, 기관의	<input type="checkbox"/> monitor 감시하다
<input type="checkbox"/> significant 중요한	<input type="checkbox"/> insight 통찰(력)	<input type="checkbox"/> prospect 전망
<input type="checkbox"/> centrally directed 중앙 (정부) 지향적인	<input type="checkbox"/> state power 국가 권력	
<input type="checkbox"/> in comparison with ~에 비해, ~과 비교하여		<input type="checkbox"/> assume (책임 등을) 지다
<input type="checkbox"/> emphasize 강조하다	<input type="checkbox"/> access 참여[이용] 권한	<input type="checkbox"/> conflict 갈등
<input type="checkbox"/> political institution 정치 기관	<input type="checkbox"/> devise 고안하다	<input type="checkbox"/> regulation 규정
<input type="checkbox"/> independently 독립적으로	<input type="checkbox"/> observance 준수	

Step 1 도입 부분을 읽고, 글의 소재를 파악한다.

Elinor Ostrom은 공유지 문제에 대한 안정적인 제도적 해결책을 가져오는 데 중요한 몇 가지 요인이 있음을 알게 됨
(Elinor Ostrom found that there are several factors critical to bringing about stable institutional solutions to the problem of the commons.)

→ 소재: 공유지 문제에 대한 제도적 해결책

Step 2 전개 부분을 읽고, 공유지 문제에 대한 해결책의 구체적 내용을 파악한다.

- 통제자는 이용자이고/이용자이거나 모든 이용자의 위임을 받았어야 함(~, the people who monitor and control the behavior of users should also be users and/or have been given a mandate by all users.)
 - 중앙 (정부) 지향적 해결책은 이용자가 책임을 지는 지역적 해결책에 비해 전망이 열악함(~ prospects are poor for a centrally directed solution to the problem of the commons coming from a state power in comparison with a local solution for which users assume personal responsibility.)
 - Ostrom은 민주적 의사 결정 과정의 중요성과 이용자에게 자신의 문제를 해결할 수 있는 권한이 주어져야 한다고 강조함 (Ostrom also emphasizes the importance of democratic decision processes and that all users must be given access to local forums for solving problems and conflicts among themselves.)
 - 정치 기관들은 이용자가 자율적으로 문제를 해결할 수 있게 해야 함(Political institutions ~ must allow users to devise their own regulations and independently ensure observance.)
- 공유지 문제에 대한 해결책의 구체적 내용: 행위자(이용자)가 자신의 문제를 자율적으로 해결할 수 있도록 권한을 부여 해야 함

Step 3 도입과 전개 부분을 통해 파악한 공유지 문제에 대한 해결책의 구체적 내용을 상기하면서 빈칸 내용을 추론한다.

중앙 (정부) 주도로 공유지 문제를 해결하려는 것은 한계가 분명하므로 행위자(이용자)가 자신의 문제를 민주적, 자율적으로 해결할 수 있는 권한이 주어져야 함

- …▶ 공유지 문제를 해결하기 위해서는 자원을 이용하는 사람들에게 민주적, 자율적 문제 해결 권한이 주어져야 한다는 내용 이므로, 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은 ① ‘규칙을 변경하는 결정에 참여할’이다.
- ② 자원에 대한 개인의 소유권을 주장할
 - ③ 자신의 이익을 최대화하기 위해 그 자원을 이용할
 - ④ 공동 자원에 대한 자유로운 이용 권한을 요구할
 - ⑤ 자신의 공적을 바탕으로 적당한 분배를 요청할

Exercises

01

22005-0074

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

If simple observation were the only factor in determining our knowledge of reality, then nothing at all can be more certain than the fact that the Earth is stationary. For thousands of years humankind has observed the turning of the stars and (apart from the odd earthquake) has experienced the ground beneath its feet as a fixed point from which to observe all other movement. To accept that the Earth moves around the Sun and turns on its axis on a daily basis is to move away from simple experience, to start to interpret what is seen in the light of a theory. Against all the evidence of our senses, we ‘know’ that we are hurtling through space. _____ evidence is therefore an inadequate basis for any scientific theory.

* hurtle: 돌진하다

- ① Biased
- ② Sensory
- ③ Statistical
- ④ Comparable
- ⑤ Uninterpreted

02

22005-0075

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In his 1967 book, Coopersmith first noticed a positive relationship between self-esteem levels in mothers and their children. But Bednar, Wells, and Peterson made considerable use of this factor by pointing out that parents actually *show* their children the route to self-esteem by how they handle their own challenges, conflicts, and issues. The impact of parents’ behavior upon the child’s self-esteem is undeniable; given the immaturity of children, however, parents’ expression of their own resolution of the self-esteem question is far more influential than what they teach verbally. Parents who face life’s challenges honestly and openly and who attempt to cope with difficulties instead of avoiding them thereby expose their children early to a pro-self-esteem problem-solving strategy. Those who avoid dealing with difficulties reveal a negative route for handling the challenges and problems of life. Either way, it is important to remember that _____ helps set the stage for healthy self-esteem or problems with it.

- ① planning
- ② modeling
- ③ delaying
- ④ debating
- ⑤ supporting

03

22005-0076

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

One way that a writer can create engaging and entertaining articles is by learning to identify, write and place anecdotes. These tightly written mini-stories are delicious little bites that one editor describes as the “chocolate chips” of articles. They are as much at home in speeches, sermons, comedy monologues and books as they are in feature stories. They work well as leads, endings or illustrations scattered throughout a manuscript. They _____ . Example: An article about a major medical breakthrough may contain all sorts of important information, but the article becomes memorable when the author inserts an anecdote about a patient whose life is saved because of the medical breakthrough. People want to read about other people. Long after readers forget the surprising statistics, compelling details or key points of a story, they remember the colorful anecdotes that showed rather than told the significance of the key points.

* anecdote: 일화 ** breakthrough: 획기적 발전

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ① humanize dry data | ② elaborate knowledge |
| ③ lead to incorrect outputs | ④ create a world of diversity |
| ⑤ establish the tone of articles | |

04

22005-0077

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Given the perceived shift in recent decades (in the Western world, at least) from an industrial to a postindustrial society, the continued dependence of information-economy firms on material infrastructure and the manipulation of physical objects is surprising, if not paradoxical. Despite repeated claims that the defining characteristic of the information society is “the displacement in our economy of materials by information,” as *Wired* magazine editor Kevin Kelly has described it—or, in the even more concise and memorable words of MIT professor Nicholas Negroponte, the inevitable shift “from atoms to bits”—what has in fact occurred is a massive *increase* in _____. Information technologies allow humans to visualize, explore, and exploit our environment more efficiently. We travel more (and more broadly), consume more (and more globally), pollute more (and more extensively). The amount of material moving around the planet has increased dramatically in recent years, arguably as a direct consequence of the digital revolution. In fact, this increase is not only enabled by information technology but *required* by it.

- ① our dependence on spatial perception
- ② the monopolization of digital technology
- ③ the amount of personal data we share online
- ④ our interaction with our physical environment
- ⑤ competitive environment in the business world

Exercises

05

22005-0078

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Hormones can act close to where they are made or a long way away. Distance is not a problem: there just needs to be a fluid, such as blood, connecting the site of secretion with the site of action. When they enter the blood, they are swept off to all parts of the body, reaching everywhere the blood goes. But they may also act locally, within the vicinity of the extra-cellular fluid. For example, insulin is secreted into the blood by cells in the pancreas when blood sugar levels rise. It reaches the liver and muscles and makes them take up some sugar for storage or energy provision. At the same time, insulin affects cells in the pancreas right next to the ones that secreted it, stimulating them to produce other hormones. These hormones stop blood sugar from falling too far and also inhibit further insulin secretion. As a result, the insulin response is exactly adjusted to the amount by which the sugar concentration has risen. _____ is one reason why sugar levels stay remarkably constant in most people most of the time.

* secretion: 분비 ** vicinity: 인근, 근처 *** pancreas: 췌장

- ① Such effort to protect cells from dying
- ② The attempt to overcome energy depletion
- ③ This adoption of energy-efficient strategies
- ④ The purification of blood in the human body
- ⑤ This combination of local and distant effects

06

22005-0079

As you go about your day, your eyes are open, and you effortlessly understand most of the information going into them. It feels like the simplest thing in the world. But, like the song “MMMBop” by Hanson, the apparent simplicity is an illusion. The human vision system is really complex. It just doesn’t feel complicated because our conscious minds are spared just about everything except the final product. It’s kind of like buying a jar of peanut butter. It feels simple, but that’s because you don’t have to think about growing peanuts, harvesting them, shipping them to a processing plant, turning them into peanut butter, the manufacture of a plastic container, the printing of the label, and the shipping. Your interface only needs to be a store and some money. Similarly, your conscious mind enjoys a rich interpretation of what’s in front of you without having to concern itself with the details of _____. But there’s a lot going on under the hood.

* interface: 접촉 영역

- ① how it was distorted
- ② how it was generated
- ③ what interferes with it
- ④ what to expect with your vision
- ⑤ how to train your subconscious

07

22005-0080

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Do you understand how a zipper works? How about a flush toilet? These objects seem basic enough. Knowing how they work isn't exactly rocket science. But people drastically overestimate their understanding of how these simple items function. In one study, Leon Rozenblit and Frank Keil asked people to rate from one to seven how well they understood the workings of such objects. They then asked participants to actually explain in detail how the objects worked. Many were simply unable to do so. And so when asked to revisit the question of how well they understood, subjects drastically lowered their ratings. Psychologist Rebecca Lawson performed a similar experiment where students were asked to explain, by sketching out the mechanism, how a bicycle works. The results were striking—most people were unable to complete the task, even though a bicycle is such a familiar object in our daily lives. This phenomenon, of people _____ than they actually do, has come to be known as the illusion of explanatory depth.

* drastically: 대단히, 급격히

- ① believing they make less errors
- ② judging they have more wealth
- ③ thinking they know much more
- ④ assuming their in-groups have greater importance
- ⑤ supposing their beliefs determine their actions less

08

22005-0081

Television may be altering the brain in ways that push some children into a condition of a learning disability. Jerome L. Singer points out, "The TV set, and particularly commercial television with its clever use of constantly changing short sequences, holds our attention by a constant sensory bombardment that maximizes orienting responses." Producers of children's shows are especially fond of using perceptual tricks to get children's attention. This jerking children's attention around can lead to a shortening of children's attention spans. It is hard for people to concentrate on one thing when they are having their attention pulled away by an even more interesting or novel thing. Eventually children give in to the demanding for attention and go with the flow. They become passive, thinking that it is useless to try to analyze any one thing because _____.

* bombardment: 폭격 ** jerk around: ~을 뒤흔들다

- ① the first attempt, more often than not, leads to failure
- ② another thing will come along and replace the first thing
- ③ they have all available information about it at their fingertips
- ④ it takes several relevant examples to fully understand anything
- ⑤ multitasking involves engaging in more than one thing simultaneously

Exercises

09

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

22005-0082

In their research, Karmiloff-Smith and Inhelder showed the theory *ladleness* of experimentation. They asked children to balance wooden blocks on a narrow metal rail. A number of the blocks had their weight evenly distributed so that they balanced at their geometric center. Other blocks had visible or invisible weights on one end so that they balanced far off center. The youngest children did not appear to have a theory; they simply moved the blocks around until they balanced. At about age six or seven most of the children appeared to have adopted a strong theory — things balance in the center. These children placed the blocks on the rail on their centers. For ordinary blocks the data came in well for this theory; however, the theory did not work for the unbalanced blocks. Most of these children held to the *geometric center theory* and put the unbalanced blocks aside as impossible to balance. Thus we appear to have a case where the six- and seven-year-old children's experiments were directed by theory and when the data did not fit the theory, the children _____.

* theory *ladleness*: 이론 의존성 ** *geometric*: 기하학적인

- ① lost interest in balancing the blocks to build towers
- ② adjusted the data by not including the unbalanced blocks
- ③ tried to learn how to distribute the weight of the blocks evenly
- ④ asked adults for help to find the right spot to balance the blocks
- ⑤ adopted a new theory to find a way to balance the unbalanced blocks

10

22005-0083

Young domestic bulls rarely grow up around older herd sires, so they have no opportunity to play fight with the older, stronger bulls or to observe the herd sires as their role models. Instead, they are grouped together in feed pens and pastures, where they can wrestle only with their playful age-mates. Because they are all so equally matched, they do not develop an ability to gauge each other's strength by displaying aggressive behavior alone. In fact, a good shoving match in a feed pen becomes the preferred method of settling a score just to counteract boredom. As a result, these young bulls learn that all dominance disputes are settled by physical conflict, resulting in far more serious injuries (and expensive replacement bulls) than are common in the wild. Letting our young bulls grow up on pasture among older bulls makes them better adjusted and gives them the skills necessary to _____.

* *herd sire*: 무리 내 아비 소 ** *feed pen*: 사육 우리[축사] *** *shove*: 밀치다

- ① prevail in physical battles with their playful age-mates
- ② learn how to group together not in feed pens, but in pastures
- ③ gauge each other's strength by engaging in shoving matches
- ④ resolve most dominance struggles through displays, not battles
- ⑤ recover from injuries from fierce clashes with their peers in the pen

11

22005-0084

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Meaning is based in the symbolic interpretation of another's communication. Because we cannot be inside someone else's head to understand his or her intended meaning, we depend on our own interpretations of the use of symbols, such as words, gestures, and other acts that can stand for something else. When someone says, "I'm hungry," we understand the meaning. Although we do not experience his or her hunger directly, we can equate the statement with our own feeling of hunger. Because our responses to others' communications are based on our own experiences, our communication difficulties are often based on _____. My hunger may not be as immediate as yours. The temperature of the room may not feel as cold to me. My experiential background or slower cognitive processing may mean that it takes me longer to arrive at a similar understanding of a problem that appears obvious to you.

- ① a lack of concentration and active listening
- ② power struggles over who should take initiative
- ③ different interpretations of the same symbolic words or gestures
- ④ limits in linguistic knowledge and diversities in social assumptions
- ⑤ individual differences in communicative skill, speech style, or attitude

12

22005-0085

The force of gravity dominating our world makes us live in an anisotropic space, that is, space in which dynamics varies with direction. To rise upward means to overcome resistance—it is always a victory. To descend or fall is to surrender to the pull from below, and therefore is experienced as passive compliance. It follows from this unevenness of space that different locations are dynamically unequal. Here, physics can help us, by pointing out that because moving away from the center of gravity requires work, the potential energy in a mass high up is greater than that in one low down. Visually an object of a certain size, shape, or color will carry more weight when placed higher up. Therefore, balance in the vertical direction cannot be obtained by placing equal objects at different heights. The higher one must be lighter. An experimental demonstration with regard to size is mentioned by Langfeld: "If one is asked to bisect a perpendicular line without measuring it, one almost invariably places the mark too high. If a line is actually bisected, it is with difficulty that one can convince oneself that the upper half is not longer than the lower half." This means that if one wants the two halves to look alike, _____.

* anisotropic: 비등방성(非等方性)의 ** bisect: 이등분하다 *** perpendicular: 수직적인, 직각의

- ① the upper half must be heavier ② equality in weight cannot be achieved
- ③ one must make the upper half shorter ④ one needs to obtain horizontal balance
- ⑤ the balance of direction should be considered

12 · 흐름에 무관한 문장 찾기

Gateway

2022학년도 9월 모의평가 35번

22005-0086

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

A variety of theoretical perspectives provide insight into immigration. Economics, which assumes that actors engage in utility maximization, represents one framework. ① From this perspective, it is assumed that individuals are rational actors, i.e., that they make migration decisions based on their assessment of the costs as well as benefits of remaining in a given area versus the costs and benefits of leaving. ② Benefits may include but are not limited to short-term and long-term monetary gains, safety, and greater freedom of cultural expression. ③ People with greater financial benefits tend to use their money to show off their social status by purchasing luxurious items. ④ Individual costs include but are not limited to the expense of travel, uncertainty of living in a foreign land, difficulty of adapting to a different language, uncertainty about a different culture, and the great concern about living in a new land. ⑤ Psychic costs associated with separation from family, friends, and the fear of the unknown also should be taken into account in cost-benefit assessments.

* psychic: 심적인

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| ❑ theoretical 이론적인 | ❑ perspective 관점 | ❑ immigration 이주, 이민 |
| ❑ assume 추정[상정]하다 | ❑ engage in ~에 참여하다 | ❑ utility 효용 |
| ❑ maximization 극대화 | ❑ rational 합리적인 | ❑ assessment 평가 |
| ❑ benefit 편익, 이익 | ❑ versus ~과 대비하여 | ❑ monetary 금전적인 |
| ❑ show off ~을 과시하다 | ❑ status 지위 | ❑ luxurious 사치스러운 |
| ❑ expense 비용, 경비 | ❑ take ~ into account ~을 고려하다 | |

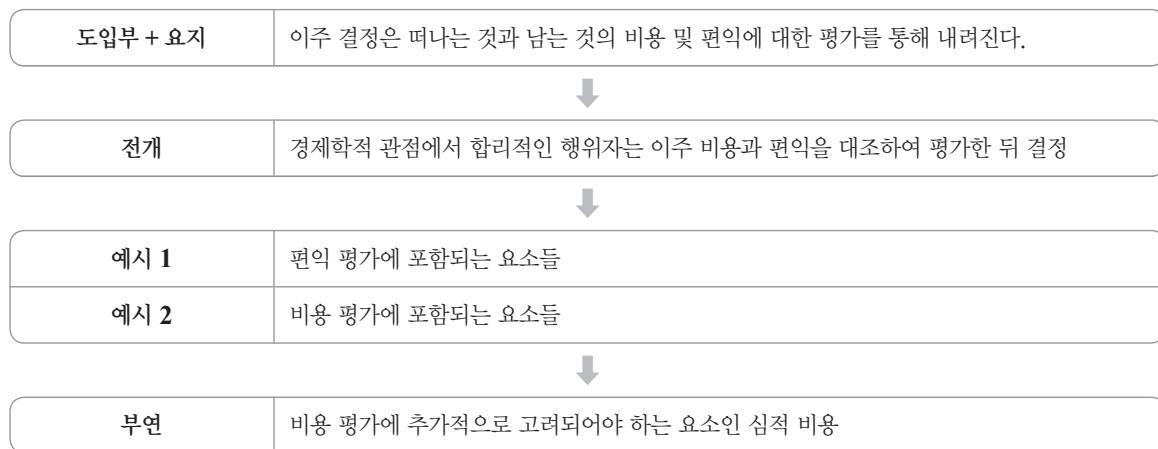
Step 1 반복적인 어구 또는 특정 개념과 관련된 어구를 통해 글의 요지를 추측한다.

- immigration, utility maximization, rational, assessment, costs, benefits
 - 이주에 대한 통찰을 제공하는 여러 이론들 중, 행위자가 효용 극대화에 참여한다고 추정하는 경제학 이론의 틀에 대해 설명하고 있다. 즉, 개인은 결정을 내릴 때 경제학적 관점에서 비용과 편익에 대해 평가한다는 것이다.
- ⇒ 글의 요지: 이주 결정은 떠나는 것과 남는 것의 비용 및 편익에 대한 평가를 통해 내려진다.

Step 2 글의 요지와의 연관성을 고려하면서 흐름에서 벗어난 문장을 찾는다.

- 문장 ① ➔ 개인은 합리적인 행위자로, 떠나는 것과 남는 것의 비용과 편익에 대한 평가에 기반하여 결정을 내린다는 내용이므로 요지와 연관됨
- 문장 ② ➔ 편익 평가에 포함되는 요소들을 설명하므로 요지와 연관됨
- 문장 ③ ➔ 사치품 구입을 통해 사회적 지위를 과시한다는 내용이므로 글의 요지와 무관함
- 문장 ④ ➔ 비용 평가에 포함되는 요소들을 설명하므로 요지와 연관됨
- 문장 ⑤ ➔ 비용 및 편익 평가에 포함되어야 하는 심적 비용에 관해 기술하므로 요지와 연관됨

Step 3 글의 전개 방식을 환기하면서 문장 ③의 부적절함을 확인한다.



…▶ 따라서 글의 전체 흐름과 관계가 없는 문장은 ③이다.

Exercises

01

22005-0087

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

In ancient times, travel across the oceans was a dangerous business. Ships could not navigate far from the shore; they traveled slowly with their small sails or crews of slaves at the oars; and their maps were poor. ① Most ancient civilizations were land-based and sent their armies, not navies, into battle. ② Only a few cultures, such as the Phoenicians in the eastern Mediterranean or the Greeks sailing between their many islands, developed a significant sea-based culture. ③ Even seafaring cultures such as the Phoenicians, who had the first decent maps, had no way of determining their east-west longitude and precisely positioning themselves on those maps. ④ The essential purpose of map-making was the creation of the most exact reflection of reality, or the graphically true representation of space. ⑤ Thus, they sailed only short distances across open water and close to the shoreline whenever possible.

* oar: (배의) 노 ** seafaring: 항해를 업으로 삼는 *** longitude: 경도

02

22005-0088

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The wording of positive, neutral, and negative feedback should be tailored to the ability levels and personality of the student. Tutors tend to be reluctant to give negative feedback, even when the students' contributions are incorrect. ① They tend to be polite rather than giving face-threatening feedback that runs the risk of lowering the student's confidence. ② D'Mello and Graesser have reported that students with low knowledge learn STEM (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics) topics better with supportive empathic feedback (e.g., "I know the material is difficult," "Most students miss this," "You can get this if you keep trying.") than with short clear unemotional feedback. ("That's incorrect.") ③ The learning environment is likely to be affected by an ambitious and maybe higher competitive climate among peers. ④ In contrast, high knowledge learners actually showed lower learning from these empathic short responses, perhaps because they appear artificial or patronizing. ⑤ Once again, intelligent adaptation of the short feedback to the learner is important.

* patronizing: 깔보는 듯한, 잘난 체하는

03

22005-0089

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Prejudice often informs unjust discrimination. Although it must be acknowledged that there can be positive prejudice towards a particular group, it is more frequently defined as holding hostile or negative attitudes towards individuals ‘solely on the basis of their group membership, rather than their own merits’. ① Prejudices are based on the perceived ‘threat’, whether social, cultural, physical or economic, posed by each group. ② Hence older people and disabled people, who may be perceived as less threatening, may experience what could be seen as ‘benevolent’ prejudice based on kindly intent. ③ People’s prejudiced attitudes towards other groups also differ according to the type of interaction taking place. ④ However, this can be experienced as patronising and demeaning to the person subjected to it. ⑤ Even apparently mild ‘benevolent’ forms of prejudice can translate into attitudes that negatively affect the treatment and prospects of such groups.

* benevolent: 호의적인 ** demeaning: 모욕을 주는

04

22005-0090

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Digital journalism is a difficult concept to define precisely because it can mean different things to different people. ① In fact, the term is a juxtaposition of old and new concepts. ② Journalism as we know it in the West goes back at least two millennia with the appearance of the *Acta Diurna* (“Daily Events”), official texts of general interest handwritten and publicly posted in ancient Rome during the time of Julius Caesar. ③ However, traditional newspapers are getting signals that their industry is in decline, especially from the younger generation of these days. ④ Conversely, digitization, the process of converting information to a computer-readable format, was born in the age of the electronic computer during the twentieth century and requires advanced technology for distribution and display. ⑤ Taken together, these two words suggest an old practice in a new context — a synthesis of tradition and innovation.

* juxtaposition: 병치, 나란히 세우기 ** synthesis: 통합, 합성

Exercises

05

22005-0091

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The visual channel in speech and music contains information about the performer's emotional intent. ① It was once thought that bodily position encoded the emotional state, while movement only encoded the magnitude of that state; however recent research has shown that adding movement to a presentation adds cues about the emotional state. ② When comparing dynamic to static presentations, emotional attributions were more accurate in the dynamic presentations. ③ While attributions were above chance in the static condition, with the correct emotion chosen more often than any incorrect one, adding motion helped to refine these attributions and distinguish emotions with shared bodily positions. ④ As such, many trained singers, especially in the classical genre, are instructed to limit their range of motion as much as possible while performing. ⑤ For example, happy and angry scenes both involve raised arms, but the quality of the motion in raising those arms distinguishes the two emotions.

* magnitude: 크기, 규모 ** emotional attribution: 정서 귀인(정서의 원인을 인지하는 것) *** static: 정적인, 움직임이 없는

06

22005-0092

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

When a painter is working for a patron, as Leonardo da Vinci did for the Medici, there can be emotional communication resulting from the artist's intention to produce something that the patron will appreciate and enjoy. ① Even Vincent van Gogh, who was isolated and sold few paintings in his life, cared about the reactions of his brother to the paintings that he produced. ② Some artists often take pains concerning the framing and presentation of their work for the benefit of the viewers of their art, such as when Mark Rothko was highly particular about the lighting of his paintings. ③ So painting is a social process involving the communication of emotional judgments of the artist to the people who view it. ④ For objects and colors, there is an important social dimension because people are often attracted to things they find familiar, through what psychologists call the mere exposure effect. ⑤ Painters cannot expect viewers to appreciate their work with exactly the same perceptions and emotions that went into their creation, but they can hope to generate some approximation of these.

07

22005-0093

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

With respect to Shakespeare, several versions of the story of King Lear were available when he wrote the play. ① According to most scholars, he brought together at least two sources, one of which was the 1587 histories of Holinshed, which he consulted for a number of his plays, and the other a popular, anonymously written play, produced 12 years earlier, titled *The True Chronicle History of King Leir and His Three Daughters, Gonorill, Ragan, and Cordella*. ② Here, the actions of simply bringing together, blending, or combining the two sources do not account for the creation of Shakespeare's drama, *King Lear*. ③ Elements of Lear's blindness, his belief in Cordelia's betrayal, the poetic descriptions of the tragedy of aging, and of course the character and language constructions themselves are all individually distinct as well as connected entities within the overall integration. ④ During the course of the last four hundred years, Shakespeare's plays have been amended and interpreted to suit the mood of contemporary production. ⑤ These qualities and many others produce the integrated literary work, *King Lear*, with attributes of both newness and value.

* anonymously: 익명으로 ** entity: 독립체, 존재

08

22005-0094

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The voice dominates all sound, and whether it is the spoken word or lyrics, language will grab attention from music. ① If the voice is used, it should create meaningless sounds or be simple words or phrases, which will have minimal impact on the music. ② Text displayed as words will also distract attention from the music because words are read and interpreted. ③ If language, spoken or written, is used in the instrumental music concert, it should be limited to pauses between the music, or before or after the music. ④ The poetical statement that "Music is the universal language of mankind" is indicative of the communicative quality of music, and at the same time is indicative of the elusive nature of whatever it is that music communicates. ⑤ Activities such as the pre-concert talk or comments between pieces add value to the music-listening experience, but they must be separate from the music, otherwise the performance may become a multimedia event and the music may be backgrounded.

* elusive: 파악하기 어려운

13 · 문단 내 글의 순서 파악하기

Gateway

2022학년도 수능 37번

22005-0095

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

In spite of the likeness between the fictional and real world, the fictional world deviates from the real one in one important respect.

- (A) The author has selected the content according to his own worldview and his own conception of relevance, in an attempt to be neutral and objective or convey a subjective view on the world. Whatever the motives, the author's subjective conception of the world stands between the reader and the original, untouched world on which the story is based.
- (B) Because of the inner qualities with which the individual is endowed through heritage and environment, the mind functions as a filter; every outside impression that passes through it is filtered and interpreted. However, the world the reader encounters in literature is already processed and filtered by another consciousness.
- (C) The existing world faced by the individual is in principle an infinite chaos of events and details before it is organized by a human mind. This chaos only gets processed and modified when perceived by a human mind.

* deviate: 벗어나다 ** endow: 부여하다 *** heritage: 유산

- ① (A) – (C) – (B)
④ (C) – (A) – (B)

- ② (B) – (A) – (C)
⑤ (C) – (B) – (A)

- ③ (B) – (C) – (A)

Words & Phrases in Use

<input type="checkbox"/> fictional 허구의	<input type="checkbox"/> respect 측면, 사항	<input type="checkbox"/> conception 이해, 개념
<input type="checkbox"/> relevance (개인과 세계 사이의) 관련성	<input type="checkbox"/> neutral 중립적인	<input type="checkbox"/> objective 객관적인
<input type="checkbox"/> convey 전달하다	<input type="checkbox"/> subjective 주관적인	<input type="checkbox"/> untouched 손대지 않은, 본래 그대로의
<input type="checkbox"/> function 작용하다, 기능하다	<input type="checkbox"/> encounter 마주치다	<input type="checkbox"/> consciousness 의식
<input type="checkbox"/> existing 현존하는	<input type="checkbox"/> in principle 이론상으로	<input type="checkbox"/> infinite 무한한
<input type="checkbox"/> modify 수정하다	<input type="checkbox"/> perceive 인지하다	

Step 1 주어진 글을 통해 글의 소재와 핵심 어구를 파악하고 내용 전개 방향을 예측한다.

주어진 글 ➡ 허구의 세계와 현실 세계가 한 가지 중요한 측면에서 큰 차이를 보인다고 했으므로 그 차이가 무엇이며 글의 내용이 어떻게 전개될지를 예측함

Step 2 주어진 글로부터 전개되는 내용을 바탕으로 연결 어구와 지시어, 반복되는 어구 등을 활용하여 논리적 흐름을 파악한다.

(C) ➡ **The existing world** faced by the individual is in principle an infinite chaos of events and details before it is organized by a human mind.

- 현존 세계(The existing world)는 무한한 혼돈 상태라는 설명을 통해, 이 세계가 인간에 의해 재구성되지 않은 현실 세계이며 인간의 정신에 의해 조직된 허구의 세계와 다르다는 것을 알 수 있으므로, 주어진 글 뒤에는 (C)가 적절함

(B) ➡ Because of the inner qualities with which the individual is endowed through heritage and environment, **the mind** functions as a filter; ~.

- (C)는 인간의 정신에 의해서 혼돈 상태인 현실 세계가 처리되고 수정된다고 이야기하고 있는데, (B)에서 인간의 정신이 여과 장치 역할을 한다는 설명을 통해 이를 다시 언급하고 있으므로, (C) 뒤에는 (B)가 적절함

Step 3 마지막 부분을 연결하여, 글의 전체적인 흐름이 자연스럽고 완결성이 있는지 확인한다.

(A) ➡ **The author** has selected the content according to **his own worldview** and **his own conception of relevance**, ~.

- (B)에서 현실 세계와 허구의 세계의 차이를 문학에서 살펴보고 있으며, 독자가 또 다른 의식(another consciousness)에 의해 여과된 세계를 만난다고 설명함
- 또 다른 의식은 (A)의 The author를 의미하며, his own worldview와 his own conception of relevance는 작가의 의식에 의해서 여과된 허구의 세계를 뜻함
- 이처럼 작가는 자신의 허구의 세계를 보여 주며 독자와 현실 세계 사이에 존재한다는 내용으로 글을 마무리함

… ➡ 다른 순서도 가능한지 검토한 후, 정답을 최종적으로 결정한다.

Exercises

01

22005-0096

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

The sociologist takes a scientific approach to social life. There are long-standing arguments within the field, however, about how the word ‘scientific’ should be interpreted.

- (A) Very often the two approaches in fact need to be combined. For example, to properly understand social mobility we need to study the phenomenon statistically but also enquire into the personal experience and attitudes of the individuals involved.
- (B) Some argue that sociology should aspire to be as close to the natural sciences as possible. For them, the best sociological research is highly quantitative. Others, including myself, take a more relaxed view.
- (C) Quantitative research is indeed highly important and there are some areas, such as the study of social mobility for example, where it is indispensable. Yet there are at least as many contexts where the intensive study of a few individuals can yield insights that no amount of number-crunching could reveal.

* number-crunching: (컴퓨터에 의한) 수치 연산

① (A) – (C) – (B)

② (B) – (A) – (C)

③ (B) – (C) – (A)

④ (C) – (A) – (B)

⑤ (C) – (B) – (A)

02

22005-0097

Pursuing too challenging goals can be destructive and produce unethical behavior in teams. It encourages risk-taking behaviors that can damage the team and its mission.

- (A) For example, two leaders of a team climbing Mt. Everest in 1996 pushed through risky weather conditions to attempt to summit the mountain—a decision that led to their death and the death of six clients.
- (B) In addition to the damaging consequences, when a team repeatedly misses its goals, members become embarrassed, begin to blame one another and outside factors for problems, and may refuse to commit to goals in the future. This can erode the group’s confidence that it can ultimately achieve its mission.
- (C) Overly challenging goals can also motivate unethical behaviors, like misrepresenting performance and cheating. Wells Fargo, one of the largest banks in U.S., was fined \$185 million for the unauthorized creation of 2 million bank accounts, brought on from the high performance expectations of sales employees.

* erode: 악화시키다, 해치다

① (A) – (C) – (B)

② (B) – (A) – (C)

③ (B) – (C) – (A)

④ (C) – (A) – (B)

⑤ (C) – (B) – (A)

03

22005-0098

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

When surrounded by the sensory overload, brought on by the huge number of precious, finely made objects at the British Museum, few people notice the absence of the material that was commonest in everyday life: wood. It's always harder to spot when something is missing.

- (A) Only for objects in which the mechanical superiority of wood was an overwhelming factor in the choice of material did they accept it. Even then, the elite ensured that the artifacts they purchased were made out of particularly choice and rare types of wood and decorated in such a way as to conceal its humble origin.
- (B) But it is hard not to suspect that the main reason was that wood was just too ordinary, too plain, too common. If even the poor could afford wooden artifacts, the rich would not want to own them!
- (C) For despite its manifold advantages, wood seems to have rapidly fallen out of favor with ruling elites. There are some practical reasons for this: wood is less shiny than metals or jewels, less transparent than glass, and less durable than stone or bronze.

* manifold: 다양한

- ① (A) – (C) – (B)
④ (C) – (A) – (B)

- ② (B) – (A) – (C)
⑤ (C) – (B) – (A)

- ③ (B) – (C) – (A)

04

22005-0099

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Aesthetics matter. We walk farther when streets feel safe and interesting. People who live in central New York or London typically walk between a third to a half mile to go shopping. That's a four- to ten-minute stroll.

- (A) But dump us in a vast parking lot surrounded by monotonous big-box outlets, and our inclination to walk evaporates. Even when equipped with shopping carts, people won't endure so much as the three-minute stroll between retailers.
- (B) Even in Montreal, with its freezing winters and sweat-soaked summers, people reported walking about a third of a mile (six to eight minutes) between shops, bags in tow. The numbers are almost as high for people arriving at enclosed shopping malls, which mimic the downtown experience, at least once you're in the building.
- (C) Researchers observed that a third of the shoppers at a big boring shopping center actually parked their cars three or more times during one visit. They just hated trudging across the asphalt desert. It felt ugly, uncomfortable, and unsafe.

* in tow: ~을 끌고 ** trudge: (지쳐서) 터덜터덜 걷다

- ① (A) – (C) – (B)
④ (C) – (A) – (B)

- ② (B) – (A) – (C)
⑤ (C) – (B) – (A)

- ③ (B) – (C) – (A)

Exercises

05

22005-0100

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

While the globalizing medium of television helped Fédération Internationale de Football Associations (FIFA) penetrate markets all of the world, it met with resistance in the USA.

- (A) The failed North American Soccer League of the late 1960s–1970s experimented with artificial delays in play to accommodate television commercials, but the result was unsatisfactory. In countries where soccer is played, commercial television companies have to content themselves with commercials before and after the action and at half-time.
- (B) The obvious reason for this is that the United States is well served with mainstream sports and has little need for another. The USA also tends to opt for sports played only on a limited scale elsewhere: American football, baseball and basketball are unassailably American and international competition is relatively meaningless.
- (C) But, there is also the particular problem soccer presents for television, which is driven by advertising revenue in the USA. Soccer is a flowing game divided into two 45-minute halves with no time-outs or structured stoppages.

* penetrate: 뚫고 들어가다 ** unassailably: 논쟁의 여지 없이

- ① (A) – (C) – (B) ② (B) – (A) – (C) ③ (B) – (C) – (A)
④ (C) – (A) – (B) ⑤ (C) – (B) – (A)

06

22005-0101

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

The question of whether fish feel pain and respond to stress as we do has been an issue of heated debate. The main reason for the opposition is largely because of the huge commercial interests in harvesting fish from the wild.

- (A) This should come as no surprise because we inherited them from our fishy ancestors. Similarly the hormones involved in stress responses are very similar across all vertebrates. It would be fair to conclude that pain and stress in all vertebrates is a very similar and highly conserved phenomenon.
- (B) There is no doubt, however, that fish are highly intelligent animals and their behaviour suggests they are sentient. To gain an unbiased account of pain perception it is wise to turn to evolutionary theory. It is clear from comparative physiology and molecular studies that the pain receptors in humans are almost identical to those found in fish.
- (C) While there are those who argue that the psychological aspect of pain may differ between animals, this is also highly unlikely since the physical detection and emotional response to pain evolved side-by-side with the expressed outcome being the long-term avoidance of potentially dangerous stimuli.

* vertebrate: 척추동물 ** sentient: 지각이 있는 *** molecular: 분자의

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| ① (A) – (C) – (B) | ② (B) – (A) – (C) | ③ (B) – (C) – (A) |
| ④ (C) – (A) – (B) | ⑤ (C) – (B) – (A) | |

Exercises

07

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

22005-0102

Locating a sound's origin is an important part of auditory perception. In audition, the sensory receptors do not code where events occur. Instead, the brain integrates the different sensory information coming from each of our two ears.

- (A) Much of researchers' understanding of auditory localization has come from examining barn owls, nocturnal birds whose finely tuned hearing helps them locate their prey. In fact, in a dark laboratory a barn owl can locate a mouse through hearing alone.
- (B) These differences in timing and magnitude are minute — but not too small for the owl's brain to detect and act on. Although humans' ears are not as finely tuned to the location of sounds as owls' are, human brains use information from the two ears similarly.
- (C) A barn owl uses two cues to locate a sound: the time the sound arrives in each ear, and the sound's intensity in each ear. Unless the sound comes from exactly in front or in back of the owl, it will reach one ear first. Whichever side it comes from, it will sound softer on the other side because the owl's head acts as a barrier.

* nocturnal: 야행성의 ** magnitude: 크기, 규모

① (A) – (C) – (B)

② (B) – (A) – (C)

③ (B) – (C) – (A)

④ (C) – (A) – (B)

⑤ (C) – (B) – (A)

08

22005-0103

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Money represents purchasing power; a person who has money can purchase goods or services now.

- (A) Presumably, the willingness to postpone purchases into the future is a function of the reward—that is, the interest rate. In particular, the higher the interest rate, ceteris paribus, the greater the reward and, hence, the greater the willingness to postpone purchases into the future and lend in the present. Similar reasoning applies on the borrowing side.
- (B) We can think of someone who wants to purchase goods and services but is short of the necessary funds as having two options: (1) borrow now and purchase now or (2) save now and purchase later. Because the willingness to borrow depends on the cost, among other things, we can conclude that the higher the interest rate, ceteris paribus, the less attractive option (1) appears and the more attractive option (2) becomes.
- (C) If someone does not have money now and wants to make purchases, she can rent purchasing power by borrowing. Likewise, if someone else has money now and is willing to postpone purchases to the future, he can rent out purchasing power. Note carefully the role played by the interest rate here.

* *ceteris paribus*: 다른 사정이 변함없다면

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| ① (A) – (C) – (B) | ② (B) – (A) – (C) | ③ (B) – (C) – (A) |
| ④ (C) – (A) – (B) | ⑤ (C) – (B) – (A) | |

14 · 주어진 문장의 적합한 위치 찾기

Gateway

2022학년도 수능 39번

22005-0104

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

As long as the unrealism of the silent black and white film predominated, one could not take filmic fantasies for representations of reality.

Cinema is valuable not for its ability to make visible the hidden outlines of our reality, but for its ability to reveal what reality itself veils—the dimension of fantasy. (①) This is why, to a person, the first great theorists of film decried the introduction of sound and other technical innovations (such as color) that pushed film in the direction of realism. (②) Since cinema was an entirely fantasmatic art, these innovations were completely unnecessary. (③) And what's worse, they could do nothing but turn filmmakers and audiences away from the fantasmatic dimension of cinema, potentially transforming film into a mere delivery device for representations of reality. (④) But sound and color threatened to create just such an illusion, thereby destroying the very essence of film art. (⑤) As Rudolf Arnheim puts it, “The creative power of the artist can only come into play where reality and the medium of representation do not coincide.”

* decry: 공공연히 비난하다 ** fantasmatic: 환상의

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ❑ unrealism 비사실주의 | ❑ predominate 지배하다 | ❑ take ~ for ... ~을 …이라고 생각하다 |
| ❑ representation 재현, 표상, 묘사 | ❑ visible 보이는, 알아볼 수 있는 | ❑ reveal 드러내다 |
| ❑ veil 가리다 | ❑ dimension 차원 | |
| ❑ to a person (= to a man) 이구동성으로, 모조리 | | ❑ introduction 도입 |
| ❑ innovation 혁신 | ❑ realism 사실주의 | ❑ entirely 전적으로 |
| ❑ what's worse 설상가상으로 | ❑ potentially 잠재적으로 | ❑ transform 변형하다 |
| ❑ delivery 전달 | ❑ illusion 착각, 환상 | ❑ come into play 발휘되다, 작동하다 |
| ❑ coincide 만나다, 일치하다 | | |

Step 1 글의 주제와 요지를 포함한 전반적인 내용을 개략적으로 파악한다.

- 글의 주제: 영화 기술의 발전이 영화적 환상에 미친 영향
- 글의 요지: 영화 예술의 본질은 환상의 차원에 있는데, 소리와 색채 같은 영화 기술의 발전은 영화적 환상을 현실의 재현으로 착각하게 만들어 그 본질을 파괴하였다.

Step 2 글의 주제와 요지를 염두에 두고 읽으면서 문장 사이의 흐름이 부자연스럽거나 단절되는 곳을 파악한다.

문장 1

영화는 현실이 아니라 환상의 차원을 보여 주는 능력 때문에 가치가 있다.



문장 2

최초의 위대한 영화 이론가들은 사실주의적인 소리와 (색채 등의) 기술 혁신 도입을 비난했다.



문장 3

영화는 환상의 예술이므로 혁신은 불필요했다.



문장 4

소리와 (색채 등의) 기술 혁신은 영화를 현실 재현의 도구로 만들어 사람들을 영화의 환상적인 차원에서 멀어지게 했다.



문장 5

그러나 소리와 색채는 그러한 착각을 불러일으킬 우려로 인해 영화 예술의 본질을 파괴했다.



문장 6

예술가의 창의적 힘은 현실과 재현의 매체가 만나지 않을 때 발휘된다.

Step 3 주어진 문장과 주어진 문장 앞뒤에 있는 문장의 단서를 활용하여 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고른다.

주어진 문장은 영화에서 소리와 색채가 없을 때는 영화적 환상을 현실의 재현으로 생각할 수 없었다는 내용이다. 문장 4까지는 영화는 환상의 예술이며 소리와 기술 혁신은 영화적 환상의 세계에 불필요했다는 내용이다. 문장 5는 역설의 연결어와 함께 소리와 색채가 그러한 착각을 불러일으킬 우려로 인해 영화 예술의 바로 그 본질을 파괴했다는 내용으로 주어진 문장에서 제시한 착각을 언급하며 주어진 문장과 상반되는 내용을 기술하고 있다.

…▶ 그러므로 주어진 문장은 문장 4와 문장 5 사이의 ④에 들어가야 한다.

Exercises

01

22005-0105

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Yet humans are affiliative animals—biologically not meant to spend their lives too far from the pack.

We take it for granted that our children will grow up and grow away, that our grandchildren will live in different cities from ourselves, and that we will change jobs at least a few or perhaps many times in our lives. (①) We also take it for granted that with such job changes, we will usually also change the place we live and the friends we have. (②) With all this mobility, we lose our extended families. (③) And then we lose those friends we had found to replace the families left behind. (④) We long for affiliation, we seek it—in fantasy, in art, and in all the devices we have invented to overcome the social isolation that our mobile lifestyle generates. (⑤) So now, fueled by Internet, telephone, and e-mail communications, we have adapted to that lifestyle and have begun to take for granted commuting spouses, and “LDRs”—long-distance romances.

* affiliative: 관계를 지향하는

02

22005-0106

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Your current life situation can also cause anxiety.

The root cause of anxiety differs from person to person. In truth, no one knows precisely what causes anxiety. (①) However, several different factors are involved that ultimately lead to a state of anxiety. (②) One of these includes past experiences or experiences from a young age. (③) Painful experiences as a child, such as abuse, neglect, the loss of a parent, or bullying, can lead to anxiety in later life. (④) If you are out of work, have money issues, or have lost someone close to you, your anxiety levels may rise. (⑤) Physical or mental health problems can also lead to anxiety—for example, when you are living with a serious illness or tackling a psychological issue such as depression.

03

22005-0107

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

But this did not satisfy most naturalists.

The nature of life, the property of being living, has always been a puzzle for philosophers. Descartes tried to solve it by simply ignoring it. (①) An organism is really nothing but a machine, he said. (②) And other philosophers, particularly those with a background in mathematics, logic, physics, and chemistry, tended to follow him and operated as if there were no difference between living and inanimate matter. (③) They were convinced that in a living organism certain forces are active that do not exist in inanimate nature. (④) They concluded that, just as the motion of planets and stars is controlled by an occult, invisible force called gravitation by Newton, the movements and other manifestations of life in organisms are controlled by an invisible force, *vis vitalis*. (⑤) Those who believed in such a force were called vitalists.

* inanimate: 무생물의 ** occult: 초자연적인 *** *vis vitalis* (= vital force): 활력

04

22005-0108

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

We believe, nevertheless, that we have some kind of indirect knowledge of such facts.

We all believe that we have knowledge of facts extending far beyond those we directly perceive. (①) The scope of our senses is severely limited in space and time; our immediate perceptual knowledge does not reach to events that happened before we were born, to events that are happening now in certain other places, or to any future events. (②) We know that a glacier once covered a large part of North America, that the sun continues to exist at night, and that the tides will rise and fall tomorrow. (③) Science and common sense have at least this one thing in common: Each includes knowledge of matters of fact that are not open to our direct inspection. (④) Indeed, science purports to establish general laws or theories that apply to all parts of space and time without restriction. (⑤) A “science” that consisted of no more than a mere summary of the results of direct observation would not deserve the name.

* purport to do: ~한다고 자처하다

Exercises

05

22005-0109

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Nested in an interconnected and interdependent web of life, humans are similarly cells in the body of a living Earth, and thus need to be in service to life.

The health and wellbeing of people, communities, and the biosphere are interlinked. (①) Our bodies exemplify the patterns of healthy living systems; for example, our cells self-organize in many networks to keep us alive and thriving. (②) Instead, our species has organized and patterned itself in human communities that are at war with the web of life! (③) If this condition existed in our own bodies, it would be akin to an autoimmune disorder—cells at war with the host organism. (④) Infinite economic growth on a finite living planet is akin to the logic of cancer in a body: cells growing out of control until they kill the host. (⑤) From the cells in our bodies to the biosphere, aligning with a living Earth worldview is fundamental to our long-term survival as a species.

* be akin to: ~과 유사하다 ** host: 숙주 *** align with: ~에 맞추어 조정하다

06

22005-0110

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

But this is not the same as to deny the existence of truth or truthfulness.

Modern secular persons sometimes smile cynically at any mention of truthfulness because modern society makes truth and truthfulness difficult accomplishments. But still the term “truth” has meaning. (①) And truthfulness means the habit of speaking what one understands to be true. (②) Sometimes, to know what is true is difficult, and sometimes it is difficult even to speak what one knows to be true. (③) Even the cynic knows when he is not being truthful: when he is deliberately deceiving someone or hiding the truth or twisting it for convenience. (④) The virtue of truthfulness is a habit of telling the truth even when it is not convenient or does not serve a personal convenience. (⑤) This virtue rests upon and develops in a person’s self the instinctive sense that it is right to be truthful and that truthfulness has to do with the kind of person we come to be.

* secular: 세속적인

07

22005-0111

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Indeed, other research suggests that the development of bilingual children's two languages proceeds relatively independently.

To some degree, bilingual children might be able to transfer knowledge across their languages to overcome the reduced input in each language. (①) For example, one study found that bilingual children who knew more words in one of their languages also knew more words in their other language. (②) On the other hand, children might also experience language interference. (③) For example, in a recent study investigating whether a bilingual 16-month-old could learn rhyming words, children learning dissimilar languages performed worse than children learning more similar languages. (④) However, children's real-world vocabulary sizes did not differ depending on how similar their languages were, suggesting that language similarity might not affect the overall rate of language acquisition. (⑤) For example, in a study of Spanish-English learning toddlers, vocabulary size in one language predicted grammatical development in that same language, but not in the other language.

* toddler: 유아

08

22005-0112

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

As biologists looked closer, however, they found more and more animals that eat corals or their products.

The production and efficient use of nutrients by coral reef communities result in high primary productivity. This is reflected in the richness of the community. (①) Scientists aren't sure, however, just how much primary production there is on coral reefs, or which particular organisms are the most important producers. (②) There is no doubt that zooxanthellae are very important, but because they live inside corals, it is hard to measure exactly how much organic matter they produce. (③) For a time it was thought that very few animals eat coral, since there is so little live tissue on a coral colony. (④) It was therefore believed that, even though zooxanthellae produce a lot of organic matter, most of it is consumed by the coral and not much is passed on to the rest of the community. (⑤) Primary production by coral zooxanthellae therefore can be important not only to corals but also to the community at large.

* coral reef: 산호초

** zooxanthella: 황록공생조류(黃綠共生藻類, 산호 등의 체내에 공생하는 와편모충(渦鞭毛蟲)) (*pl. zooxanthellae*)

15 · 문단 요약하기

Gateway

2022학년도 9월 모의평가 40번

22005-0113

다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The computer has, to a considerable extent, solved the problem of acquiring, preserving, and retrieving information. Data can be stored in effectively unlimited quantities and in manageable form. The computer makes available a range of data unattainable in the age of books. It packages it effectively; style is no longer needed to make it accessible, nor is memorization. In dealing with a single decision separated from its context, the computer supplies tools unimaginable even a decade ago. But it also diminishes perspective. Because information is so accessible and communication instantaneous, there is a diminution of focus on its significance, or even on the definition of what is significant. This dynamic may encourage policymakers to wait for an issue to arise rather than anticipate it, and to regard moments of decision as a series of isolated events rather than part of a historical continuum. When this happens, manipulation of information replaces reflection as the principal policy tool.

* retrieve: (정보를) 추출하다 ** diminution: 감소



Although the computer is clearly _____ (A) _____ at handling information in a decontextualized way, it interferes with our making _____ (B) _____ judgments related to the broader context, as can be seen in policymaking processes.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|-----|-----|
| (A) | (B) | (A) | (B) |
| ① competent comprehensive | ② dominant biased | | |
| ③ imperfect informed | ④ impressive legal | | |
| ⑤ inefficient timely | | | |

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| □ considerable 상당한 | □ effectively 사실상, 효과적으로 | □ a range of 다양한 |
| □ unattainable 얻을 수 없는 | □ package 짜임새 있게 담다 | □ diminish 감소시키다 |
| □ perspective 전체적으로 올바르게 보는 능력(조망하는 능력), 관점 | □ dynamic 역학 | □ instantaneous 즉각적인, 순간적인 |
| □ significance 중요성 | □ continuum 연속체 | □ regard ~ as ... ~을 …으로 간주하다 |
| □ isolated 고립된 | □ reflection 숙고 | □ manipulation 조작 |
| □ replace 대체하다 | | □ principal 주요한 |

Step 1 요약문과 선택지를 먼저 훑어봄으로써 글의 주제를 추론해 보고 중심 내용에 대한 단서를 확보한다.

이 글은 컴퓨터가 맥락이 없는 결정에서는 더 많은 정보를 더 쉽게 처리할 수 있게 해 주지만, 맥락을 고려해서 정책을 결정해야 할 때는 정보의 중요성을 판단하는 균형감을 감소시켜서 정보 조작 같은 여러 역기능을 가져온다는 내용이다.

Step 2 요약문을 통해 얻은 단서들을 바탕으로 글을 읽는다.

글의 요지	컴퓨터는 맥락과 분리된 단 한 가지 결정을 처리할 때는 10년 전만 해도 상상할 수 없었던 도구를 제공하지만 그것은 또한 전체적으로 올바르게 보는 능력(조망하는 능력)을 감소시켜, 맥락을 고려하여 정책을 결정해야 할 때는 결정의 순간을 일련의 고립되어 일어난 일로 간주하여 정보 조작이 생기게 한다.
-------	---

글의 요지를 뒷받침하는 내용

- 컴퓨터는 정보를 획득하고, 보존하고, 추출하는 문제를 상당한 정도로 해결했음(The computer has, to a considerable extent, solved the problem of acquiring, preserving, and retrieving information.)
- 컴퓨터는 데이터를 효과적으로 짜임새 있게 담아서, 데이터를 이용할 수 있게 만들기 위한 양식은 더는 필요하지 않으며 암기도 필요하지 않음(It packages it effectively; style is no longer needed to make it accessible, nor is memorization.)
- 컴퓨터는 전체적으로 올바르게 보는 능력(조망하는 능력)을 감소시킴(it also diminishes perspective)
- 정보의 중요성이나 심지어 무엇이 중요한지의 정의에 관한 관심 집중이 감소되어(there is a diminution of focus on its significance, or even on the definition of what is significant) 결정의 순간이 역사적인 연속체의 일부라기보다는 일련의 고립되어 일어나는 일로 간주됨(regard moments of decision as a series of isolated events rather than part of a historical continuum)
- 정보 조작이 주요한 정책 도구로서의 속고를 대체함(manipulation of information replaces reflection as the principal policy tool)

Step 3 글을 읽으면서 파악한 요지를 바탕으로 요약문의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 단어를 선택지에서 고른다.

(A) 컴퓨터는 맥락이 없는 결정에서는 더 많은 정보를 더 쉽게 처리할 수 있게 해 준다는 것을 알 수 있다.

→ competent(능숙한)

(B) 맥락을 고려해서 정책을 결정해야 할 때는 정보의 중요성을 판단하는 균형감이 감소되어 결정의 순간이 일련의 고립되어 일어나는 일로 간주되고, 따라서 정보 조작 같은 여러 역기능이 생길 수 있다는 것을 알 수 있다.

→ comprehensive(종합적인)

…▶ 그러므로 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은 ①이다.

Exercises

01

22005-0114

다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빙칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Modern theories have applied and extended early principles to understand people's behavior when people have the opportunity to interact with others while concealing their personal identity and remaining anonymous. The term *deindividuation* was coined by Leon Festinger and colleagues in the 1950s to describe situations in which people cannot be individuated or isolated from others. According to Festinger and colleagues, being deindividuated brings about a loss of individuality. They proposed that being deindividuated reduces normal constraints on behavior and people can do things they normally would not do because they are not directly accountable for their actions. They are, in a sense, liberated to do what they like. Festinger and colleagues found support for this idea by demonstrating that participants who were engaged in a group discussion about their parents, while being dressed alike in a dimly lit room, were more likely to make negative comments about their parents than were participants in a control condition. In other words, the deindividuated situation allowed participants to express views that they would normally keep to themselves.

* anonymous: 신원 불명의



In describing people's behavior, Festinger and colleagues claimed that the individual's _____ (A) _____ in a crowd or group results in a loss of self-identity; consequently, this loss is more likely to _____ (B) _____ people to produce unrestrained social behaviors.

(A)

- | | | |
|---------------|-------|-----------|
| ① immersion | | forbid |
| ② immersion | | encourage |
| ③ misbehavior | | cause |
| ④ misbehavior | | encourage |
| ⑤ cooperation | | forbid |

(B)

02

22005-0115

다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Suppose you were participating in an experiment using a new saliva test to detect an enzyme deficiency that predicted pancreatic disease in later life. How much would you believe in the accuracy of the new test? According to a study done by Peter Ditto and David Lopez on Kent State University students, that would depend on whether the test identified you as possessing the worrisome deficiency. Like the majority of those students, you would likely downgrade the accuracy of the test if it informed you that pancreas problems were in your future. A second study showed how you might go about it. Ditto and Lopez asked subjects if there were any irregularities in their diet, sleep, or activity patterns over the last 48 hours that might have affected the accuracy of the test. Those who got health-threatening results listed three times more “irregularities” than did those receiving health-confirming results. Thus, they searched for ways to weaken evidence contradicting their preferred image of healthiness.

* saliva: 타액, 침 ** enzyme: 효소 *** pancreatic: 췌장의



According to Ditto and Lopez's research on students' perceived accuracy of the new saliva test, participants tended to _____ (A) _____ unwelcome test results, causing them to look for possible factors that might _____ (B) _____ affect the accuracy of the results.

(A) (B)

- | | | |
|------------|-------|--------------|
| ① accept | | consistently |
| ② distrust | | negatively |
| ③ confirm | | negatively |
| ④ confirm | | consistently |
| ⑤ distrust | | favorably |

Exercises

03

22005-0116

다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Plants need water to give rigidity to their cells, but water stress also produces other, more subtle effects. The stressed plant will spend more time with its stomata closed. These are the pores, each opened and closed by the expansion and contraction of a pair of guard cells, through which gases are exchanged and from which water evaporates. Keeping stomata closed reduces water loss, but a reduction in the rate of gas exchange implies a reduction in the rate of photosynthesis. The plant will grow more slowly and will be smaller than it would otherwise be, and growth is inhibited before the plant is so short of water that it wilts visibly. When an adequate amount of water becomes available to a formerly stressed plant it will increase its production of foliage, but in the case of a crop plant its final weight will never be greater than that of an unstressed plant and usually it will be smaller.

* stoma: (식물의 잎이나 줄기에 있는) 기공 (*pl. stomata*) ** wilt: 시들다 *** foliage: 잎



Plants keep their stomata closed during extended periods of water _____ (A) _____, which leads to a _____ (B) _____ growth rate resulting from the reduced rate of gas exchange.

- | (A) | (B) |
|-------------|----------------|
| ① supply | rapid |
| ② supply | low |
| ③ pollution | constant |
| ④ shortage | low |
| ⑤ shortage | constant |

04

22005-0117

다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The interpretation of quantitative and numeric data is among the factors relevant to the processing of science communication. Although communicators share numeric data (e.g., stock prices, disease risks, or weather forecasts) with lay publics because they presume it is useful in decision-making, the same data can evoke widely different interpretations and conclusions depending on the recipient. Recent work has found that people with less numeric literacy (numeracy) tend to extract very different meaning from data, such as interpretation of expected likelihoods, than those with higher numeracy. But the more numerate also will interpret quantitative information heuristically to make faster judgments. This has been found in portrayals of risks and uncertainties when people overvalue gains following a loss or exaggerate inferences made from the most recent data in a trend. Some work, however, suggests that less numerate people may be more inclined to rely on these heuristics, which tend to yield biased interpretations of quantitative data.

* evoke: 이끌어 내다 ** heuristically: 경험적으로, 어림짐작으로



Quantitative and numeric data that are shared with lay publics can be _____ (A) differently depending on the numeracy level of the recipient, and people with less numeric literacy are more likely to _____ (B) _____ heuristics, which can lead to biased interpretation of the data.

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------|--------------|
| ① encoded | ignore |
| ② interpreted | ignore |
| ③ gathered | trust |
| ④ expressed | employ |
| ⑤ understood | employ |

16 · 장문 독해 (1)

Gateway

2022학년도 수능 41~42번

01~02 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Classifying things together into groups is something we do all the time, and it isn't hard to see why. Imagine trying to shop in a supermarket where the food was arranged in random order on the shelves: tomato soup next to the white bread in one aisle, chicken soup in the back next to the 60-watt light bulbs, one brand of cream cheese in front and another in aisle 8 near the cookies. The task of finding what you want would be (a) time-consuming and extremely difficult, if not impossible.

In the case of a supermarket, someone had to (b) design the system of classification. But there is also a ready-made system of classification embodied in our language. The word "dog," for example, groups together a certain class of animals and distinguishes them from other animals. Such a grouping may seem too (c) abstract to be called a classification, but this is only because you have already mastered the word. As a child learning to speak, you had to work hard to (d) learn the system of classification your parents were trying to teach you. Before you got the hang of it, you probably made mistakes, like calling the cat a dog. If you hadn't learned to speak, the whole world would seem like the (e) unorganized supermarket; you would be in the position of an infant, for whom every object is new and unfamiliar. In learning the principles of classification, therefore, we'll be learning about the structure that lies at the core of our language.

01

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

22005-0118

- ① Similarities of Strategies in Sales and Language Learning
- ② Classification: An Inherent Characteristic of Language
- ③ Exploring Linguistic Issues Through Categorization
- ④ Is a Ready-Made Classification System Truly Better?
- ⑤ Dilemmas of Using Classification in Language Education

02

밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

22005-0119

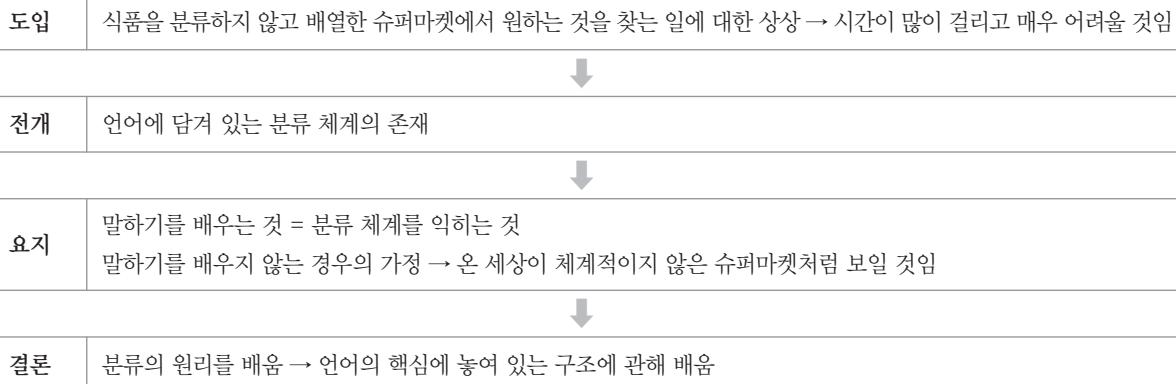
- ① (a)
- ② (b)
- ③ (c)
- ④ (d)
- ⑤ (e)

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> classify 분류하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> arrange 배열하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> in random order 순서 없이 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> aisle 통로 | <input type="checkbox"/> light bulb 백열전구 | <input type="checkbox"/> time-consuming 시간이 많이 걸리는 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ready-made 이미 주어진, 기성의 | <input type="checkbox"/> embody 담다, 포함하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> distinguish 구별하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> abstract 추상적인 | <input type="checkbox"/> get the hang of ~을 익히다, ~을 이해하다 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> unorganized 체계적이지 않은 | <input type="checkbox"/> principle 원리 | <input type="checkbox"/> core 핵심 |

Solving Strategies

Step 1 글의 전반적인 흐름을 파악한다.



Step 2 글의 내용을 종합적으로 파악하여 제목으로 적절한 것을 고른다.

언어에 분류 체계가 담겨 있어서 아이가 말하기를 배우는 것은 분류 체계를 배우는 것이고, 말하기를 배우지 않으면 온 세상이 분류되지 않아 체계적이지 않게 보이게 될 것이라는 내용의 글이므로, 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은 ② '분류: 언어의 내재된 특성'이다.

- ① 판매와 언어 학습에서의 전략적 유사성
④ 이미 주어진 분류 체계가 정말로 더 나은가?

- ③ 범주화를 통한 언어학적 쟁점 탐색
⑤ 언어 교육에서 분류 활용의 딜레마

Step 3 글의 맥락을 살펴서 어휘의 적절성을 파악하고 문맥에 맞지 않은 낱말을 고른다.

- (c) 우리가 '개'라는 단어를 숙달하였기 때문에 그 단어를 통해 쉽게 특정 부류의 동물들을 함께 그룹으로 나누고 그것들을 다른 동물들과 구별할 수 있으므로, 이렇게 그룹으로 나누는 것을 분류라고 부르는 것은 추상적인 것이 아니라 분명한 것이라고 해야 자연스러운 흐름이 된다. 따라서 (c)의 abstract를 obvious 같은 말로 바꾸어야 한다.
- (a) 물품을 순서 없이 진열한 슈퍼마켓에서 원하는 것을 찾으려면 시간이 많이 걸릴 것이므로 time-consuming은 문맥상 적절하다.
- (b) 슈퍼마켓에서는 소비자가 원하는 것을 쉽게 찾게 해 주기 위해 분류 체계가 필요해서 그것을 고안해야 했으므로 design은 문맥상 적절하다.
- (d) 우리가 말하기를 배우는 것은 결국 분류 체계를 익히는 것으로 볼 수 있기 때문에, 말하기를 배울 때 열심히 공부하는 목적은 분류 체계를 익히기 위한 것이므로 learn은 문맥상 적절하다.
- (e) 말하기를 배우지 않으면 분류 체계를 익히지 못하기 때문에 온 세상이 체계적으로 분류되지 않은 것처럼 보이게 될 것이므로 unorganized는 문맥상 적절하다.

Exercises

01~02 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Social interaction varies across what we might think of as social space. Drawing on his theatrical metaphor, Goffman analyzed this space into distinct areas. Stage actors prepare for their performances in dressing rooms and warm-up areas that are “backstage,” out of the view of audiences. In moving onto the stage itself, and especially “frontstage,” actors abruptly (a) enter the roles they have prepared for and practiced backstage. The transition is marked by changes in demeanor, body position, voice, and so on. By these means, actors become (b) different persons for the audience, as opposed to who they are for themselves and for their fellow actors backstage. But the same is true of life in general, Goffman argued. All of us prepare for public performances “backstage,” using the privacy of bedrooms and bathrooms to groom ourselves and otherwise strive for the effect we want to achieve when in public. Transitions between the two arenas are often marked by (c) distinctive gestures. Before leaving the backstage, we check one last time in the mirror for our appearance, correct our posture, and perhaps take a deep breath; while upon return we may exhale explosively, kick off our shoes, and flop down on a couch. When surrounded backstage by (d) intimates, our speech and dress are casual and we may feel free to perform grooming exercises that are taboo in public, while in the furthest recesses of our backstage, we carry out acts of intimacy or of fundamentally private grooming. Re-entry frontstage causes all these informalities and tabooed behaviors to be left behind. Our behavior now has to (e) object to explicit standards of correctness — *formalities* — that can be hard to learn and exacting to perform.

* demeanor: 태도, 몸가짐 ** groom: 몸단장을 하다 *** flop down: 털썩 주저앉다

01

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

22005-0120

- ① Using Social Norms to Change Behavior
- ② How Does Conformity Influence Preferences?
- ③ Causes of Conflict: When Taboos Create Troubles
- ④ What Needs to Be Prepared for a Theater Audition?
- ⑤ Social Interactions: How We Act Front- and Backstage

02

밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

22005-0121

- ① (a)
- ② (b)
- ③ (c)
- ④ (d)
- ⑤ (e)

03~04 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

In one of the most famous passages in all philosophy, Plato describes prisoners in a cave, chained to face a wall upon which shadows move to and fro, cast by objects being moved between them and a fire which burns behind them. Having known nothing else, the prisoners (a) mistake the shadows for reality.

One prisoner is freed, and forced to turn to see the objects and the fire, and then—painfully—he moves up into the light beyond the cave. Having seen the light of the sun, he (b) realizes that the shadows are no more than unreal, ever-changing copies, and not reality itself. He then descends again into the cave to explain this to the other prisoners, but they reject his claims as foolish and continue to (c) avoid predicting the patterns and movements of their shadows, which is the criterion by which they judge one another to be successful.

This analogy is generally used to highlight Plato's theory of knowledge—the difference between individual things (the shadows) and the corresponding eternal realities. But it is equally an account of the absurdity of political life. Those who concentrate on the passing shadows—trends, focus groups, opinion polls and the media in a modern context—are (d) unable to appreciate the fundamental realities and principles that alone will bestow wisdom.

Hence, those who are to rule the state—the Guardians—need to be trained and equipped to do so in such a way that they do not fall into the temptations of impartiality and self-interest, but constantly use as their (e) reference the sun beyond the cave—his ‘Form of the Good’.

* analogy: 비유 ** eternal: 영원한 *** bestow: 주다

03

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

22005-0122

- ① What Plato's Cave Implies for Politics
- ② How Did Cavemen Solve Political Conflict?
- ③ Philosophy Gives Direction to Knowledge Seeking
- ④ Why Did the Politician Fall Victim to the Cavemen's Fallacy?
- ⑤ Plato's Analogy: Scolding the Lightness of Modern Philosophy

04

밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

22005-0123

- ① (a)
- ② (b)
- ③ (c)
- ④ (d)
- ⑤ (e)

Exercises

05~06 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

By and large, New Year's resolutions don't work. At the same time, people regularly fail to apply their 'will power' and resort to old habits. Given the relative roles and influence of the unconscious emotional brain and the conscious logical brain, this is not at all surprising. The thinking brain is like a lion tamer and the emotional brain is the lion. Through careful, patient and repeated efforts, the tamer can learn to tame the lion and manage the beast in an effective way. However, ultimately, the lion is always the more powerful animal, representing the thousands of (a) automatic operations we carry out every second outside of conscious awareness. We must always remember that the lion has been around much longer than the tamer and is always capable of taking command of a situation. The tamer must always treat the lion with (b) respect, working in harmony with it in order for things to operate smoothly and safely. The consequences of the tamer and the lion not being in harmony could be disastrous.

We often think of rapport between ourselves and other people, but what about the rapport between your thinking brain and your emotional brain? If the two brains are fighting against each other, the emotional brain will (c) lose every time. This would explain why your attempts to give up smoking, lose weight through dieting, or take more exercise often fail. Your logical brain knows that not smoking, eating healthy food and exercise are good for you. However, your emotional brain (d) governs a set of attitudes, emotions and habits that are not in harmony with this logic.

The good news is that it is possible for the tamer to train and manipulate the lion in certain ways, distracting it from harmful actions and focusing its attention on more positive ones. But never forget, the lion is always much more (e) aware of what is going on within us and around us than the tamer. Your lion will communicate with you via feelings, intuitions, dreams and physical symptoms, and the more you listen to it and understand it, the more likely you are to create a successful tamer and lion relationship.

* tamer: 조련사, 길들이는 사람 ** rapport: (친밀한) 관계

05

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

22005-0124

- ① Wake Up the Sleeping Lion Within Your Inner Self
- ② Old Habits Die Hard: New Year's Resolutions Don't Work
- ③ Shift from Using Your Logical Brain to Your Emotional Brain
- ④ Use Your Thinking Brain to Tame Your Powerful Emotional Brain
- ⑤ Watch Your Automatic Brain: The Magic of the Unconscious Mind

06

밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

22005-0125

- ① (a)
- ② (b)
- ③ (c)
- ④ (d)
- ⑤ (e)

07~08 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

The morality of ordinary life requires us to regard others as autonomous beings and to respect their choices. Immanuel Kant instructed us to “cast a veil of philanthropy over the faults of others ... by silencing our judgments.” This command amounts to requiring us to regard the acts of others *as if* they were chosen with (a) thoughtful consideration and for good reasons. For the most part, the Kantian attitude of respect commands us to leave others alone and allow them to advance their own conception of the good. Even doctors (b) violate this rule when they are outside of their clinical setting. When they see others smoking cigarettes, they walk by with respectful (c) disregard even though they worry about cancer. They hold their tongues when they observe others sporting multiple tattoos or numerous items of body piercing jewelry, even though they are concerned about hepatitis. They even remain silent as overweight others indulge in rich desserts although they are aware of the dangers of obesity. Nevertheless, in a visit to the doctor’s office, it is hard to imagine that a good doctor would fail to (d) caution a patient about the risks of cancer, hepatitis, or obesity. Physicians are not allowed to presume that their patients are acting autonomously. Instead, they are responsible for attentive assessment of patients’ decisional capacity, and they are sometimes required to take steps to (e) oppose patients’ preferences (e.g., overriding the wishes of the patient who refuses surgery out of fear that her body will be invaded by aliens through the incision).

* philanthropy: 박애 ** hepatitis: 간염 *** incision: 절개 (부위)

07

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

22005-0126

- ① A Sound Body Forms a Sound Mind
- ② In the Hospital, No News Is Good News
- ③ A Balanced Life: The Key to Good Health
- ④ The Distinctiveness of the Ethics of Medicine
- ⑤ Patients Need More Autonomy in the Hospital

08

밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

22005-0127

- ① (a)
- ② (b)
- ③ (c)
- ④ (d)
- ⑤ (e)

17 · 장문 독해 (2)

Gateway

2022학년도 9월 모의평가 43~45번

01~03 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

- (A) When Sally came back home from her photography class, she could hear Katie moving around, chopping things on a wooden cutting board. Wondering what her roommate was doing, (a) she ran to the kitchen. Sally watched Katie cooking something that looked delicious. But Katie didn't notice her because she was too focused on preparing for her cooking test the next day. She was trying to remember what her professor had said in class that day.
- (B) Katie, surprised by her roommate's words, turned her head to Sally and sighed, "I don't know. This is really hard." Stirring her sauce for pasta, Katie continued, "Professor Brown said that visual aspects make up a key part of a meal. My recipe seems good, but I can't think of any ways to alter the feeling of the final dish." Visibly frustrated, (b) she was just about to throw away all of her hard work and start again, when Sally suddenly stopped her.
- (C) "Wait! You don't have to start over. You just need to add some color to the plate." Being curious, Katie asked, "How can (c) I do that?" Sally took out a container of vegetables from the refrigerator and replied, "How about making colored pasta to go with (d) your sauce?" Smiling, she added, "It's not that hard, and all you need are brightly colored vegetables to make your pasta green, orange, or even purple." Katie smiled, knowing that now she could make her pasta with beautiful colors like a photographer.
- (D) In that class, Professor Brown said, "You have to present your food properly, considering every stage of the dining experience. Imagine you are a photographer." Recalling what the professor had mentioned, Katie said to herself, "We need to see our ingredients as colors that make up a picture." Sally could clearly see that Katie was having a hard time preparing for her cooking test. Trying to make (e) her feel better, Sally kindly asked, "Is there anything I can do to help?"

01

주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

22005-0128

- ① (B) – (D) – (C) ② (C) – (B) – (D) ③ (C) – (D) – (B)
④ (D) – (B) – (C) ⑤ (D) – (C) – (B)

02

밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

22005-0129

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

03

윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

22005-0130

- ① Sally는 사진 수업 후 집으로 돌아왔다.
- ② Brown 교수님은 음식에서 시각적인 면이 중요하다고 말했다.
- ③ Sally는 냉장고에서 채소가 든 그릇을 꺼냈다.
- ④ Sally는 색깔 있는 파스타를 만드는 것이 어렵다고 말했다.
- ⑤ Katie는 요리 시험 준비에 어려움을 겪고 있었다.

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| □ chop (음식 재료를 토막으로) 썰다 | □ cutting board 도마 | □ make up ~을 구성하다 |
| □ alter 바꾸다 | □ plate (하나의 접시에 담겨 나오는 정찬용) 요리, 접시 | |
| □ container 그릇, 용기 | □ go with ~과 어울리다 | □ ingredient 재료, 구성 요소 |

Solving Strategies

Step 1 주어진 글 (A)를 읽은 다음, 글 (B), (C), (D)의 앞부분을 살펴보며 전체적인 글의 순서를 추측해 본다.

글 (B): Katie, surprised by her roommate's words, turned her head to Sally and sighed, "I don't know. This is really hard."

→ Sally가 요리 시험 준비에 어려움을 겪고 있는 Katie에게 말을 걸었다는 글 뒤에 이어지는 것이 적절함

글 (C): "Wait! You don't have to start over. You just need to add some color to the plate." Being curious, Katie asked, "How can I do that?"

→ Katie가 지금까지 해 오던 무언가를 포기하고 다시 시작하려고 한다는 글 뒤에 이어지는 것이 적절함

글 (D): In that class, Professor Brown said, "You have to present your food properly, considering every stage of the dining experience. Imagine you are a photographer."

→ Brown 교수의 조언을 설명하고 있으므로, Brown 교수의 조언을 소개하는 글 뒤에 이어지는 것이 적절함

Step 2 주어진 단서를 종합하여 글의 순서를 완성한다.

(A)에서는 Sally가 수업을 마치고 집에 돌아왔을 때, 자신의 룸메이트인 Katie가 다음 날 있을 요리 시험 준비에 몰두하고 있는 것을 발견했다. 따라서 (A) 다음에는 Brown 교수의 말을 떠올리며 요리 시험 준비에 몰두하고 있는 Katie를 기술한 (D)가 이어지는 것이 적절하다. (D)의 후반부는 Katie가 요리 시험 준비에 어려움을 겪고 있음을 알아차리고 도움을 주기 위해 Sally가 말을 걸었다는 내용으로, Sally에게 요리 시험 준비의 어려움에 대해 이야기하는 (B)가 이어지는 것이 흐름상 적절하다. 지금까지 준비했던 모든 노력을 포기하고 처음부터 다시 시작하려고 하는 Katie를 Sally가 말린 뒤, 소스에 어울리는 색의 파스타를 만드는 것을 Katie에게 제안하는 내용의 (C)는 가장 마지막에 이어지는 것이 자연스럽다.

Step 3 글의 흐름에 맞추어 글의 내용을 이해하고 나머지 문제를 푼다.

- (b), (c), (d), (e)는 모두 Katie를 가리키지만, (a)는 Sally를 가리킨다.
- (C)에서 요리에 약간의 색을 더하면 된다는 Sally의 조언에 대해 Katie가 구체적인 방법을 묻자, Sally는 소스와 어울리는 색깔의 파스타를 만들 것을 제안하며, "그렇게 어렵지 않아, 그리고 네 파스타를 초록색, 오렌지색, 짙지어 보라색으로 만들기 위해 밝은 색깔의 채소만 있으면 돼."라고 답했으므로, 글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은 ④이다.

Exercises

01~03 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

When Emma and Jessica were on one of their early trips to Germany to get Emma's treatment, Jessica went to a little gift shop and bought a book, written in German, about two friends. She gave it to Emma back at the clinic. They flipped through it. Neither of them could understand a word of German, but they got the gist of it: it was about two women and their journey of friendship. Emma turned to Jessica and said, "You know, you should do a book like this about us." After hearing the suggestion, Jessica didn't think much more about it at the time. But (a) she never forgot it.

* gist: 요지

(B)

Sadly, that didn't happen, and Jessica's wish didn't come true. She prayed and asked God to show her the highest sense of right. What she got was that her book was a gift to others, to share through (b) her eyes the incredible courage and spirit of Emma. She hoped she could, perhaps, give some support and encouragement not only to people fighting a disease, but also to those loved ones and friends walking the path with them.

(C)

Ryan was positive and supportive. "You have to do it!" he said emphatically. "It will be a wonderful tribute to her." He was extremely reassuring; it helped Jessica make up her mind. She felt comfortable with (c) her decision; the book would honor Emma in the way that she envisioned. Jessica knew her book would make Emma proud. Her dream was that, by the time the book was out, Emma would be better and she could present her with the first copy of it.

* tribute: (감사·칭찬의 표시로서의) 선물

(D)

When the opportunity to write a book was actually presented, Jessica had to think long and hard about it. During the past two or more years that she and Emma had been on this journey together, (d) she had protected her friend like a mother lioness guards her cub. "Am I doing the right thing by sharing a lot of our private moments?" she thought. Emma's health took a turn for the worse, and Jessica could no longer seek (e) her input. So she turned to her friend Ryan for his advice.

* cub: (사자 등의) 새끼

01

주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

22005-0131

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| ① (B) – (D) – (C) | ② (C) – (B) – (D) | ③ (C) – (D) – (B) |
| ④ (D) – (B) – (C) | ⑤ (D) – (C) – (B) | |

02

밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

22005-0132

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| ① (a) | ② (b) | ③ (c) | ④ (d) | ⑤ (e) |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

03

윗글의 Jessica에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

22005-0133

- ① 독일어로 쓰인 책을 구매했다.
- ② Emma로부터 자신들에 대한 책을 쓰라는 권유를 받았다.
- ③ 자신이 쓴 책을 Emma에게 선물했다.
- ④ 병과 싸우는 이들을 지지하고 격려하기를 바랐다.
- ⑤ Ryan에게 책의 출간에 관한 조언을 구했다.

Exercises

04~06 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

In 1963, Erasto Mpemba was a schoolboy in Tanzania. He and his friends loved to make ice cream at their school. They would boil milk, add sugar, let the mixture cool, and then put it in a freezer. The freezer never had enough room, so the boys worked quickly to get space in the freezer. One day, Erasto saw the freezer was filling up fast, so he put his ice cream in without cooling it first. When (a) he came back later, his ice cream was ready, but that of another boy, who had put in a cooler ice cream mixture at the same time, was still a thick liquid. Erasto asked his science teacher how this could be, who replied, “You were confused, that cannot happen.”

(B)

Erasto Mpemba and Denis Osborne published a paper about the unusual effect and proposed some reasons about how it could happen. Erasto Mpemba believed what (b) he actually saw happen instead of what everyone expected to happen. Today, the unusual effect of very hot water freezing before cooler water is named for the young student who wouldn’t take “impossible” for an answer: the Mpemba effect.

(C)

Later, a university professor, Dr. Denis Osborne, visited the school, and Erasto told him of his experiments and again asked his question. The professor thought Erasto was mistaken, but (c) he wanted to encourage the students to question things. So he told Erasto, “The facts, as they are given, surprise me because they appear to contradict the physics I know.” Erasto continued his experiments, demonstrating to (d) his fellow students and teachers that hot water could indeed freeze faster than cold. Denis also tried the experiment many times and got similar results.

(D)

A few years later, Erasto was studying heat in his high school physics class. Erasto asked the teacher how his hot ice cream mixture could have frozen before the cooler mixture. The teacher stated that Erasto was confused. Erasto insisted that (e) he was not confused, and the teacher said, “Well, all I can say is that that is Mpemba’s physics and not the universal physics.” From then on, whenever Erasto made a mistake, his classmates would say, “That is Mpemba’s physics.” But Erasto began to experiment with freezing hot and cold water.

04

주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

22005-0134

- ① (B) – (D) – (C) ② (C) – (B) – (D) ③ (C) – (D) – (B)
 ④ (D) – (B) – (C) ⑤ (D) – (C) – (B)

05밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

22005-0135

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

06윗글의 Erasto Mpemba에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

22005-0136

- ① 학교의 냉동고를 이용해 아이스크림을 만드는 것을 좋아했다.
 ② Denis Osborne 교수와 공동으로 논문을 발표했다.
 ③ 대학교수가 학교를 방문했을 때 자신의 실험에 대해 이야기하고 질문했다.
 ④ 고등학교 물리 시간에 선생님의 답변으로 아이스크림에 대한 의문을 해소했다.
 ⑤ 뜨거운 물과 차가운 물을 얼리는 실험을 했다.

Exercises

07~09 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

The day started out like any other. Rebecca Hill was walking her three children to school in West Sussex in the United Kingdom, when they came across a squirrel, which was not unusual in their neck of the woods. What was unusual, however, was the fact that the squirrel looked to be only a few days old, and that (a) it had clearly not eaten in a while. In other words, the baby squirrel looked in danger of dying right then and there.

* neck of the woods: (특정한) 지역, 사는 곳

(B)

After soaking the squirrel with perfume, they set Chestnut in among the kittens and watched and waited. “I was worried they might turn against (b) him, but I watched them for a couple of hours and Chestnut was happily suckling,” Martin reported. Within a few days, both Sugar and Spice were feeding and grooming Chestnut as if he was one of the litter. “I’m sure Chestnut thinks he is a cat and the cats think so too,” Martin added. “I found both cats after they’d been dumped in a plastic bag, so perhaps they look after Chestnut because they know what it’s like to be abandoned.”

* groom: 털을 손질해 주다 ** litter: (동물의) 한배의 새끼

(C)

They decided to give it a chance. To facilitate the process, Martin came up with a novel solution: He decided to spray some of Rebecca’s perfume on (c) the baby so that the cat wouldn’t automatically view the squirrel as a threat to her and her babies, but rather a familiar part of the household. (d) He figured that after a certain point, the cats’ motherly instincts would kick in and both mothers would view the squirrel as just another one of the kittens.

(D)

Hill and her family were real animal lovers who already had laid claim to two cats named Sugar and Spice, and so after dropping her children at school, Rebecca scooped up the squirrel and took it home, where she named (e) it Chestnut. Then she tried to feed him from a baby bottle. Unfortunately, the critter wanted nothing to do with it. That’s when Rebecca’s husband, Martin, came up with an idea: Sugar and Spice had each given birth to a litter of five kittens—for a total of ten—a couple of weeks earlier, so maybe they could slip the squirrel in between the kittens and the nursing moms wouldn’t notice.

* scoop up: ~을 주워 담다 ** critter: (미 방언) 동물, 생물

07

주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

22005-0137

- ① (B) – (D) – (C) ② (C) – (B) – (D) ③ (C) – (D) – (B)
 ④ (D) – (B) – (C) ⑤ (D) – (C) – (B)

08

밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

22005-0138

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

09

윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

22005-0139

- ① Rebecca는 죽을 위험에 처해 있는 새끼 다람쥐를 발견했다.
 ② Sugar와 Spice는 한때 유기된 고양이였다.
 ③ Martin은 다람쥐에게서 Rebecca의 향수 냄새를 없애기로 했다.
 ④ Chestnut은 젖병으로 먹는 것을 거부했다.
 ⑤ Sugar와 Spice에게는 총 10마리의 새끼 고양이가 있었다.

Exercises

10~12 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

To think that ships can only fight battles on water and that cannons can only fire shells or cannonballs is certainly untrue. Just a few years after the American Civil War the US gunboat *Arakwe* was sent to the Horn of Aconcagua in the waters off Chile at the request of the Chilean government, who feared revolution. It was hoped that the sight of an American ‘warship’ might calm all thoughts of uprising. WRONG. For more than a year (a) it patrolled the waters, and the rumblings of unrest continued on the land.

* cannon: 대포 ** horn: 콧 *** rumbling: 소란

(B)

After this mission, just as Captain Alexander and his crew were making preparations to return home — following orders from the US government — there was an earthquake, swiftly followed by a tidal wave. The *Arakwe* was picked up and carried more than TWO MILES inland by the wave before being dumped unceremoniously on Chilean soil. Fortunately for the crew, (b) it was flat-bottomed and landed the right way up. No one was killed. All about them lay the wrecks of other grounded wooden vessels. These soon attracted looters: people who wanted to steal anything they could lay their hands on ... and they eyed (c) it with interest too.

* unceremoniously: 인정사정없이 ** looter: 악탈자

(C)

The solution was a remarkable one: to fire the big round cheeses stored in the ship’s galley! These were quickly loaded into the cannons with the gunpowder and were ready for firing! Soon cannonball-sized cheeses were hurtling into the looters, eventually causing them to scatter and to flee. The *Arakwe* was down but not out. (d) It was later officially recorded as being ‘lost in action’ and never put to sea again, but what a way to go!

* galley: (선박의) 조리실[주방] ** hurtle: 날아가다

(D)

Fearing attack, Captain Alexander needed to find a way to keep the looters at bay. He was reluctant to fire at unarmed looters but, when they gathered and prepared to board, he knew he must do something and ordered the firing of the cannons. This presented another problem. Despite having plenty of gunpowder, the crew couldn’t reach the ammunition in the damaged ship: (e) it was buried somewhere below decks.

* ammunition: 탄약

10

주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

22005-0140

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| ① (B) – (D) – (C) | ② (C) – (B) – (D) | ③ (C) – (D) – (B) |
| ④ (D) – (B) – (C) | ⑤ (D) – (C) – (B) | |

11

밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

22005-0141

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| ① (a) | ② (b) | ③ (c) | ④ (d) | ⑤ (e) |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

12

윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

22005-0142

- ① *Arakwe*는 칠레 정부의 요청으로 Aconcagua 곳으로 이동했다.
- ② 미국 전함의 출현은 폭동을 가라앉히지 못했다.
- ③ *Arakwe*는 지진 이후의 해일에 의해 내륙으로 쓸려 갔다.
- ④ 치즈 공격으로 인해 약탈자들은 해산했다.
- ⑤ Alexander 함장은 대포 사용을 금지했다.

수능특강 영어영역 영어



PART

II

주제·소재편

18 · 인물, 일화, 기담

Gateway

2022학년도 6월 모의평가 26번

22005-0143

Emil Zátopek에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Emil Zátopek, a former Czech athlete, is considered one of the greatest long-distance runners ever. He was also famous for his distinctive running style. While working in a shoe factory, he participated in a 1,500-meter race and won second place. After that event, he took a more serious interest in running and devoted himself to it. At the 1952 Olympic Games in Helsinki, he won three gold medals in the 5,000-meter and 10,000-meter races and in the marathon, breaking Olympic records in each. He was married to Dana Zátopková, who was an Olympic gold medalist, too. Zátopek was also noted for his friendly personality. In 1966, Zátopek invited Ron Clarke, a great Australian runner who had never won an Olympic gold medal, to an athletic meeting in Prague. After the meeting, he gave Clarke one of his gold medals as a gift.

- ① 독특한 달리기 스타일로 유명했다.
- ② 신발 공장에서 일한 적이 있다.
- ③ 1952년 Helsinki 올림픽에서 올림픽 기록을 깨지 못했다.
- ④ 올림픽 금메달리스트인 Dana Zátopková와 결혼했다.
- ⑤ 자신의 금메달 중 하나를 Ron Clarke에게 주었다.

Words & Phrases in Use

❑ athlete 육상 선수, 운동선수

❑ distinctive 독특한

❑ devote oneself to ~에 전념하다

❑ noted for ~으로 유명한

❑ personality 성격

❑ athletic meeting 체전

distinctive 독특한, 특색 있는 (easy to be recognized because of being different from other people or things of the same type)

Stone walls are a **distinctive** feature of the countryside.

돌담은 그 시골 마을의 독특한 특징이다.

appoint 임명하다, 지명하다 (to give (someone) a position or duty)

The CEO **appointed** Susan the chief operating officer of the company.

그 최고경영자는 Susan을 그 회사의 수석운영책임자로 임명했다.

found 설립하다 (to start a new company or organization)

The college was **founded** in 1875.

그 대학은 1875년에 설립되었다.

contemporary 당대의, 동시대의 (happening or done in the same period of time)

Paintings by **contemporary** artists covered the walls.

당대 화가들의 그림이 벽면을 덮고 있었다.

charity 자선 단체 (an organization that helps people who are poor, sick, etc.)

Mary runs a local **charity** that gives books to children.

Mary는 아이들에게 책을 제공하는 지역 자선 단체를 운영하고 있다.

radical 근본적인 (very basic and important), 급진적인 (new and very different from the usual way)

The city has undergone a **radical** transformation.

그 도시는 근본적인 변화를 겪어 왔다.

reputation 평판, 명성 (the common opinion that people have about someone or something)

In his last job, John gained a **reputation** as a hard worker.

이전 직장에서, John은 열심히 일하는 직원이라는 평판을 얻었다.

Quick Review 다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 <보기>에서 고르시오.

보기

distinctive appoint contemporary radical reputation

1. Goat's milk has a very _____ flavor.
2. A person's _____ is as fragile as human life itself.
3. Abraham Lincoln was _____ with Charles Darwin.
4. Kevin said the institution was in need of _____ reform.
5. The company has _____(e)d Jane as its new sales director.

Exercises

01

22005-0144

Carl Ritter에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Carl Ritter was a German geographer who together with Alexander von Humboldt is thought to be one of the founders of modern geography. He was born in 1779 in the family of a physician. At the university level he opted for Greek and Latin and read history and geography widely. In 1814, Ritter joined the University of Gottingen and studied geography, history, pedagogy (the science of teaching), physics, chemistry, mineralogy and botany. In 1818, Ritter was appointed as a professor of history at the University of Frankfurt. Subsequently, when the first chair of geography was created in Germany he was given the assignment of geography professorship at the University of Berlin. He founded the Berlin Geographical Society in 1828. He served the department of geography of Berlin University for 39 years. In 1859 he breathed his last, the year in which Humboldt also expired.

* mineralogy: 광물학 ** botany: 식물학

- ① 현대 지리학의 창시자 중 한 명으로 여겨진다.
- ② 1779년에 의사 가정에서 태어났다.
- ③ 1818년 Frankfurt 대학의 역사학 교수 임용에서 탈락했다.
- ④ Berlin 지리학회를 설립했다.
- ⑤ Humboldt가 사망한 같은 해에 사망했다.

02

22005-0145

William Buckland, British geologist and paleontologist, once gave a dinner party at which a delicious but unusual soup was served. He challenged his guests to name the chief ingredient, but none guessed correctly. They were then horrified to learn that they were eating the remains of an alligator Buckland had dissected earlier in the day. Two or three were obliged to make a hasty exit from the room. "See what imagination is," said Buckland. "If I had told them it was turtle or bird's-nest soup, they would have pronounced it excellent, and their digestion would have been none the worse." One of the remaining guests ventured to ask if the soup had really been made from the dissected alligator. "As good a calf's head as ever wore a coronet," answered Buckland with a smile.

* paleontologist: 고생물학자 ** dissect: 해부하다 *** coronet: (보석)관

- ① Curiosity: The Key to Discovery
- ② Perception: Seeing Is Not Believing
- ③ Table Manners for Special Occasions
- ④ Does Ignorance Really Drive Science?
- ⑤ How Prejudice Influences People's Judgment

03

22005-0146

밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

It was the middle of winter and Paul had been driving around for weeks with a backseat full of old clothes to drop off at a local charity. For some reason, even though ① he drove past the collection point every day, he just kept forgetting to stop. One night after ② his shift had ended at midnight, Paul was driving home through downtown. The streets were deserted except for a man who was walking with just a blanket thrown over a thin cotton shirt to ward off the bitter cold. Paul pulled a coat, down vest, and some gloves out of the pile in the backseat to give to the man and, after driving a roundabout course to get through all the one-way streets, finally caught up with ③ him. Jumping out of the car with the clothes, Paul ran up to him and said, “④ I hope they fit.” Paul can still see the smile that spread across the man’s face, and he thanked Paul. Paul hurried back to his warm car and he was smiling too and a lot more thankful for all that ⑤ he was able to spare.

* ward off: ~을 물리치다

04

22005-0147

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

On August 16, 1966, the 36-year-old mathematician Stephen Smale arrived in Moscow to receive the Fields Medal at the International Congress of Mathematicians.

- (A) In 1966, however, Smale’s trip to Moscow frustrated attempts to serve him with a Congressional subpoena. On the same day as the Fields Medal ceremony, the House Committee on Un-American Activities began a hearing in Washington to investigate radical antiwar protests by Smale and others.
- (B) The unusual combination of mathematical achievement and political activity raised the profile of a diminutive mathematician with a distinctive, high-pitched voice. Ten days later, Smale held an unplanned Moscow press conference in which he criticized the United States involvement in the Vietnam War and compared it to the Soviet invasion of Hungary.
- (C) Smale had earned this award, often described as the “Nobel Prize of Mathematics,” by bringing a profound new understanding to the subject of higher dimensional topology. Normally there is little interest in the Fields Medal outside the upper level of the mathematics community.

* subpoena: (증인에 대한 법원의) 소환장 ** diminutive: 왜소한 *** topology: 위상 수학

① (A) – (C) – (B)

② (B) – (A) – (C)

③ (B) – (C) – (A)

④ (C) – (A) – (B)

⑤ (C) – (B) – (A)

19 · 철학, 종교, 역사, 풍습, 지리

Gateway

2022학년도 9월 모의평가 23번

22005-0148

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

In Kant's view, geometrical shapes are too perfect to induce an aesthetic experience. Insofar as they agree with the underlying concept or idea—thus possessing the *precision* that the ancient Greeks sought and celebrated—geometrical shapes can be grasped, but they do not give rise to emotion, and, most importantly, they do not move the imagination to free and new (mental) lengths. Forms or phenomena, on the contrary, that possess a degree of immeasurability, or that do not appear constrained, stimulate the human imagination—hence their ability to induce a sublime aesthetic experience. The pleasure associated with experiencing immeasurable objects—indefinable or formless objects—can be defined as enjoying one's own emotional and mental activity. Namely, the pleasure consists of being challenged and struggling to understand and decode the phenomenon present to view. Furthermore, part of the pleasure comes from having one's comfort zone (momentarily) violated.

* geometrical: 기하학의 ** aesthetic: 심미적인 *** sublime: 송고한

- ① diversity of aesthetic experiences in different eras
- ② inherent beauty in geometrically perfect shapes
- ③ concepts of imperfection in modern aesthetics
- ④ natural inclination towards aesthetic precision
- ⑤ aesthetic pleasure from things unconstrained

Words & Phrases in Use

□ induce 유발하다, 유도하다	□ insofar as ~하는 한	□ underlying 근본적인
□ possess 가지다, 소유하다	□ precision 정확성	□ celebrate 찬양하다
□ grasp 이해하다	□ length 범위, 길이	□ on the contrary 그와는 반대로
□ phenomenon 현상 (pl. phenomena)	□ constrained 제약된	□ stimulate 자극하다
□ immeasurability 헤아릴[측정할] 수 없음	□ indefinable 규정[정의]할 수 없는	□ formless 형태가 없는
□ object 대상	□ consist of ~으로 구성되다	□ decode 해독하다
□ namely 다시 말해	□ momentarily 일시적으로	□ violate 침해[침범]하다
□ comfort zone (익숙한) 안락구역		

premise (주장의) 전제 (a statement that is assumed to be true and from which a conclusion can be drawn)

Economic reasoning is based on the **premise** that everything around us has a cost.

경제적 추론은 우리 주변의 모든 것에 대가가 있다는 전제에 근거를 두고 있다.

sacred 성스러운, 신성시되는 (considered to be holy or connected with God in a special way)

The cow is considered **sacred** in India.

소는 인도에서 성스러운 것으로 여겨진다.

indigenous 토착의, 지역 고유의 (produced, living, or existing naturally in a particular region or environment)

Mr. Thomson grows a wide variety of both **indigenous** and exotic plants.

Mr. Thomson은 매우 다양한 토착 식물과 이국 식물 모두를 재배한다.

mythology 근거 없는 믿음, 신화 (a set of beliefs held by many people although they are not true)

There is a **mythology** that resilience is something you can learn in a theoretical lesson.

회복력이 이론 수업에서 배울 수 있는 것이라는 근거 없는 믿음이 있다.

terrain 지형, 지역 (an area of land, usually one that has a particular physical feature)

Radio reception can be difficult in mountainous **terrain**.

라디오 수신은 산악 지형에서는 어려울 수 있다.

heritage (국가·사회의) 유산 (the art, buildings, traditions, and beliefs that a society considers important to its history and culture)

That area has been designated a world **heritage** site.

그 지역은 세계 문화유산으로 지정되었다.

assimilate 동화시키다 (to help someone feel that they are part of a community or culture rather than feel foreign)

Various program-based events to **assimilate** immigrants into Korean society have been performed by assimilation policies.

이민자들을 한국 사회에 동화시키는, 프로그램에 기반한 다양한 행사들이 동화 정책에 의해 수행되어 왔다.

Quick Review 다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 <보기>에서 고르시오.

보기

heritage indigenous terrain premise assimilate

- Sylvia's family tried to _____ their way of life to that of the surrounding people.
- Recognizing that national _____ must be preserved, the government has launched a number of programs.
- Ethical consumerism is rooted in the _____ that consumers not only buy the product, but also the process used to produce it.
- The painter wanted to depict a landscape with rocky _____.
- Two-thirds of the world's _____ peoples are estimated to live in Asia.

Exercises

01

22005-0149

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Five months later one of the leaders of the expedition, Lord Carnarvon, died suddenly, and the story of the curse became firmly established in the public mind.

Personalized myths of fortune are reinforced by complementary cosmic myths that involve stories about generalized powers. (①) These myths are presented in such movies as *Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom* and stories about such things as the supposed curse of the long-dead Egyptian king Tutankhamen. (②) The story of Tutankhamen is typical of how curse myths are generated. (③) When the tomb was dug up in 1922, there was an unexpected delay in the opening of the burial chamber. (④) An overzealous reporter wrote a story saying that this delay was due to the discovery of an “ancient Egyptian inscription” that laid a curse on anyone who entered the tomb. (⑤) In fact no such inscription had been found, and all the other members of the expedition, including those who were the first to enter the main chamber, lived long and successful lives.

* cosmic: 초자연적인[초월적인] 힘이 작용하는 ** overzealous: 지나치게 열성적인 *** inscription: 비문

02

22005-0150

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Put at its simplest, the problem of induction can be boiled down to the problem of justifying our belief in the uniformity of nature across space and time. If nature is uniform and regular in its behaviour, then events in the *observed* past and present are a sure guide to unobserved events in the *unobserved* past, present and future. But the only grounds for believing that nature is uniform are the *observed* events in the past and present. (Perhaps to be precise we should only count observed events in the *present*, especially when claims about the past also rely on assumptions about the uniform operations of nature, for example memory.) We can't then, it seems, go beyond observed events without assuming the very thing we need to prove—that is, that unobserved parts of the world operate _____. Believing, therefore, that the sun may *possibly not* rise tomorrow is, strictly speaking, *not* illogical, since the conclusion that it must rise tomorrow does *not* inexorably follow from past observations.

* inexorably: 불가피하게

- ① in the same way as the parts we observe
- ② as exceptional events occurring in natural law
- ③ without giving us any chance to think about them
- ④ by modifying our assumptions about unobserved events
- ⑤ despite the circular relationship between the past and present

03

22005-0151

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

In June 2001, while traveling in the backcountry west of the Carson Sink, I set out on an unimproved road that was clearly marked in the *DeLorme Atlas of Nevada*. Suddenly, just beyond a small canal that also showed on the map, the road I was traveling on simply ① ended. Disbelieving, I gazed northward through the weeds and bushes, but there was no trace of a road. Yet there it ② continued on the map. This is a reminder that the disclaimers on the mapmakers' products — “the information in this atlas was correct to the best knowledge of the publisher at publication time, but is subject to change” — are put there for a good reason. This point, coupled with the fact that most mapmakers build in occasional ③ unintentional errors, ought to make one cautious of trusting everything on a map. Those errors, by the way, are put on some maps as “signatures” or “hooks” that can help mapmakers ④ prove their case when they take a copyright violator to court. Pity the poor plagiarizer of a map that is produced and marketed with one of these signatures. He will have to explain how in the world he ⑤ depicted something that does not exist or exists in only one other place — on the map whose maker is suing for damage.

* atlas: 지도책 ** disclaimer: 면책 조항 *** plagiarizer: 표절자

04

22005-0152

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Unlike hunter-gatherers, pastoralists accumulate a surplus of food, allowing their societies to include more members than hunting-gathering bands. There is also marked social inequality based on the size of an individual's herd. Some anthropologists argue that animal holdings represent an unstable form of wealth because, as one herder puts it, “Owning animals is like the wind. Sometimes it comes and sometimes it doesn't.” When a disaster such as an epidemic or a severe drought strikes, the wealthy herders are assumed to suffer such great losses that social inequality cannot be maintained. But in his study of the Komachi pastoralists in south-central Iran, sociologist Daniel Bradburd found that disasters _____ . “While disasters befall rich and poor alike, they do not befall each with quite the same effect,” Bradburd explains. “A poor man who loses half his herd frequently finds it reduced to a size from which recovery is impossible; on the other hand, a wealthy man who loses half his herd will frequently be left with enough animals to rebuild the herd without great difficulty.”

* pastoralist: 유목민 ** surplus: 잉여 *** befall: (좋지 않은 일이) ~에게 일어나다

- ① contribute to economic equality
- ② lessen the dependence on religion
- ③ increase the necessity for new grasslands
- ④ cannot wipe out inequalities in animal wealth
- ⑤ don't prevent tribes from fighting each other over food

20 · 환경, 자원, 재활용

Gateway

2022학년도 6월 모의평가 33번

22005-0153

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Concepts of nature are always cultural statements. This may not strike Europeans as much of an insight, for Europe's landscape is so much of a blend. But in the new worlds — 'new' at least to Europeans — the distinction appeared much clearer not only to European settlers and visitors but also to their descendants. For that reason, they had the fond conceit of primeval nature uncontrolled by human associations which could later find expression in an admiration for wilderness. Ecological relationships certainly have their own logic and in this sense 'nature' can be seen to have a self-regulating but not necessarily stable dynamic independent of human intervention. But the context for ecological interactions _____ . We may not determine how or what a lion eats but we certainly can regulate where the lion feeds.

* conceit: 생각 ** primeval: 원시(시대)의 *** ecological: 생태학의

- ① has supported new environment-friendly policies
- ② has increasingly been set by humanity
- ③ inspires creative cultural practices
- ④ changes too frequently to be regulated
- ⑤ has been affected by various natural conditions

Words & Phrases in Use

□ statement 진술	□ strike ~ as ... ~에게 …이라는 인상[느낌]을 주다	
□ landscape 풍경	□ blend 혼합물	□ distinction 차이, 구별
□ descendant 후손	□ fond 허황된, 애정 어린	□ association 연관(성), 연상
□ wilderness 황야	□ self-regulating 자율적인	□ dynamic 역동성, 역학
□ independent of ~과 무관하게, ~과 별도로	□ regulate 조정하다	□ intervention 개입
□ determine 정하다		

intervention 개입 (the act of becoming involved in an argument, fight, or other difficult situation in order to change what happens)

We do not need further government **intervention**.

우리는 더 이상 정부의 개입을 필요로 하지 않는다.

emission 배출, 방출 (the act of producing or sending out something (such as energy or gas) from a source)

For environmental safety, we must seek to reduce the factory's **emission** of fumes.

환경 안전을 위해, 우리는 공장의 매연 배출을 줄이기 위해 노력해야 한다.

sustainability 지속 가능성 (the ability to be maintained at a steady level without exhausting natural resources or causing severe ecological damage)

Our research focuses on the **sustainability** of agricultural activities.

우리 연구는 농업 활동의 지속 가능성에 초점을 맞추고 있다.

alternative 대안 (something that can be chosen instead of something else)

There was no **alternative** but to close the road until Friday.

금요일까지 그 도로를 폐쇄하는 것 말고는 대안이 없었다.

invasive 급속히 퍼지는 (spreading very quickly and difficult to stop)

Yellow Iris is **invasive**, so it is very hard to remove.

노랑꽃창포는 급속히 퍼져서, 제거하기가 매우 어렵다.

undermine 약화시키다 (to make something or someone become gradually less effective, confident, or successful)

This crisis has **undermined** the minister's position.

이번 위기는 그 장관의 입장을 약화시켰다.

prevalent 널리 퍼진 (very common in a particular place or among a particular group)

Protein deficiency is surprisingly **prevalent** among adults.

단백질 결핍증은 성인 사이에 놀라울 정도로 널리 퍼져 있다.

Quick Review 다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 <보기>에서 고르시오.

보기

intervention emission sustainability undermine prevalent

- The situation called for military _____.
- Unfair criticism can _____ employees' self-confidence.
- Our city is taking radical actions to move toward _____.
- The organization tries to reduce the _____ of greenhouse gases.
- Such belief is particularly _____ among people living in the North.

Exercises

01

22005-0154

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

While ocean plastic gets a lot of media coverage, acidification is arguably a bigger killer. Marine life is possible thanks to a delicate balance of temperature and acidity. Our oceans act like a sponge, absorbing CO₂ from the air. ① That CO₂ then mixes with water to form carbonic acid. ② The more CO₂ we emit, the more acidic the ocean becomes—30% more, in fact, over the last 150 years. ③ The result is an upset in the delicate balance of coral and other marine ecosystems, which can't survive. ④ The West Indian Ocean is one of the most diverse marine ecosystems in the world with perhaps 2,500 to 3,000 fish species occurring, and biodiversity will almost certainly be a key consideration. ⑤ Dead zones, where no marine life can exist because of rising acidity or a lack of oxygen, are becoming more prevalent, and we're facing a loss of all of the world's coral reefs over the next few decades.

* coral reef: 산호초

02

22005-0155

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Global climate change can be defined as underprovision of the public good of climate stability or excessive use of the common pool resource of waste absorption capacity. At least part of the solution will undoubtedly involve the new carbon-neutral technologies needed to solve the peak oil problem.

- (A) This means that cooperative provision of such technologies by those countries would promote ecological sustainability, just distribution, and allocative efficiency. Private, competitive provision would undermine all of these goals.
- (B) In the presence of climate change, such technologies become additive: the more people use them, even without paying, the better off the inventor becomes, since she, too, benefits from a more stable climate. The countries best able to fund research into carbon-neutral energy sources are precisely those countries that have made the most significant contributions to climate change.
- (C) From the perspective of climate change, though, there is no free-rider problem in the deployment of these technologies. In the absence of climate change, one institution has nothing to gain from others using alternatives to fossil fuels.

* deployment: 전개, 배치

- ① (A) – (C) – (B)
- ④ (C) – (A) – (B)

- ② (B) – (A) – (C)
- ⑤ (C) – (B) – (A)

- ③ (B) – (C) – (A)

03

22005-0156

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

I once went shopping with a typical auto-pilot shopper, a busy single professional who needed to shop as quickly as possible and not spend a lot of time shopping. We met at the grocery store with identical lists and set off to compare results. At the end of our trip, having bought the same items, she had spent \$250 and I had spent just \$75! The difference was our shopping strategies. I had done my homework and had reviewed the store's sales circular ahead of time to learn which items were on sale. Additionally, my well-organized coupons allowed me to match sale items with coupons, to lower my bill even more. My auto-pilot friend opted mostly for her favorite name brands and grabbed whatever items usually stocked her pantry. She hadn't taken the time to scan the sales flier or clip coupons, and she bought only items she was familiar with, since she generally bought the same list week after week. All those decisions ended up costing her money. _____ may seem time-consuming, but you get real savings as your reward.

* pantry: 식료품 저장실

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| ① Buying local | ② Planning ahead |
| ③ Comparing prices online | ④ Measuring shopping time |
| ⑤ Trying out various brands | |

04

22005-0157

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

When a pest is not native to the region where it is damaging crops, scientists may consider introducing a natural enemy (a predator, parasite, or pathogen) of the pest from its native range, expecting that the enemy will attack it. Alternatively, scientists may consider importing a biocontrol agent from abroad that the pest has never encountered, reasoning that the pest has not evolved ways to avoid the biocontrol agent. In either case, this involves introducing an animal or microbe from a foreign ecosystem into a new ecological context. This is risky, because no one can know for certain what effects the biocontrol agent might have. In some cases biocontrol agents have turned invasive and become pests themselves. When this happens, biocontrol organisms are more difficult to manage than chemical controls, because they cannot be "turned off" once they are set loose.

* pathogen: 병원균

- ① the importance of maintaining biodiversity
- ② the destructive results of engineering native species' genes
- ③ the necessity of managing a natural enemy to protect native species
- ④ the natural balance between biocontrol organisms and native species
- ⑤ the danger of introducing a foreign biological agent to control a pest

21 · 물리, 화학, 생명과학, 지구과학

Gateway

2022학년도 9월 모의평가 34번

22005-0158

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Enabling animals to _____ is an almost universal function of learning. Most animals innately avoid objects they have not previously encountered. Unfamiliar objects may be dangerous; treating them with caution has survival value. If persisted in, however, such careful behavior could interfere with feeding and other necessary activities to the extent that the benefit of caution would be lost. A turtle that withdraws into its shell at every puff of wind or whenever a cloud casts a shadow would never win races, not even with a lazy rabbit. To overcome this problem, almost all animals habituate to safe stimuli that occur frequently. Confronted by a strange object, an inexperienced animal may freeze or attempt to hide, but if nothing unpleasant happens, sooner or later it will continue its activity. The possibility also exists that an unfamiliar object may be useful, so if it poses no immediate threat, a closer inspection may be worthwhile.

* innately: 선천적으로

- ① weigh the benefits of treating familiar things with care
- ② plan escape routes after predicting possible attacks
- ③ overcome repeated feeding failures for survival
- ④ operate in the presence of harmless stimuli
- ⑤ monitor the surrounding area regularly

Words & Phrases in Use

□ previously 이전에	□ encounter 마주치다	□ persist in ~을 (고집스럽게) 지속하다
□ interfere with ~을 방해하다	□ withdraw 움츠리다	□ overcome 극복하다
□ habituate to ~에 익숙해지다	□ confront 직면하게 하다	□ exist 존재하다
□ immediate 즉각적인	□ inspection 조사, 검사	□ worthwhile 가치 있는
□ operate 움직이다, 작동하다	□ in the presence of ~이 있을 때	

synthesis 합성 (the natural or artificial production of a substance by a chemical or biological reaction)

Protein **synthesis** is the process of creating protein molecules.

단백질 합성은 단백질 분자를 만드는 과정이다.

evolutionary 진화의 (relating to the way in which living things develop over millions of years)

The behavior of risk avoidance is a very old **evolutionary** response.

위험 회피 행동은 아주 오래된 진화 반응이다.

geologic 지질학의, 지질의 (of or relating to or based on geology)

Geologic formation could hold clues to melting glacier floodwaters.

지질학적 형성은 녹은 빙하로 인한 흉수에 대한 단서가 될 수 있다.

radioactive 방사능[방사성]의 (having or producing the energy that comes from the breaking up of atoms)

Due to the fatal **radioactive** substances, it is difficult to get near the atomic power generators.

치명적인 방사성 물질 때문에 원자력 발전기에 가까이 가는 것은 어렵다.

extinct 멸종된 (no longer existing)

Cloning technology could be used to bring back **extinct** animals.

복제 기술은 멸종된 동물들을 되살리는 데 사용될 수 있다.

reproduce 번식하다 (to have babies, or to produce young animals or plants)

The cloned mouse was born healthy, and was even able to **reproduce**.

복제된 쥐는 건강하게 태어났고, 심지어 번식도 할 수도 있었다.

innate 타고난, 선천적인 (existing from the time a person or animal is born)

Chinook salmons have an **innate** sense of direction, based on the earth's magnetic field.

치누크 연어에게는 지구 자기장에 기반한 타고난 방향 감각이 있다.

random 무작위의 (chosen or happening without any particular method, pattern, or purpose)

Random inspections on poultry imports was conducted.

가금류 수입품에 대한 무작위 검사가 실시되었다.

Quick Review 다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 <보기>에서 고르시오.

보기

reproduce extinct radioactive geologic evolutionary

1. The _____ decision to give up flight was due to penguins' adaptation to their environment.
2. Some of the most dangerous and destructive _____ forces are earthquakes.
3. Most _____ waste comes from nuclear electricity production and military activities.
4. Giant panda bears in China may become _____ in two or three generations.
5. Plants that _____ by seeds are called seed plants.

Exercises

01

22005-0159

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Individual scientists struggle to acquire knowledge, and in their struggle they are driven by many complex motivations. Because researchers are human, they are subject not only to inaccuracy, but sometimes prejudice. Remarkably, the error and prejudice of individual chemists does not matter to the progress of chemistry. Chemistry as a science, the collective activity of the half-million people in the world who are chemists, advances despite mistakes by individual chemists. The science has self-correcting features in abundance: the most important one is that the more interesting the observation or theory, the more likely it is to be checked by someone else. This is often for entirely the “wrong” reasons — driven by plain disbelief arising from the conviction that the initial observation must be wrong. It doesn’t matter why an individual chemist repeats a critical synthesis, or tries an alternative theory. Chemistry progresses.

- ① The Long History of Scientific Exploration
- ② Collective Mistakes Lead to Breakthroughs
- ③ Accuracy: Why So Often Ignored in Chemistry
- ④ Emotional Responses: Obstacles to Scientific Progress
- ⑤ Collective Error-Checking: Inherent to Advancing Chemistry

02

22005-0160

Today’s evolutionary scientists are less keen to try to learn about a gene-defined “human nature.” In fact, the whole “human nature” idea is looking more and more bogus. Awkward family gatherings may be difficult to endure, but they provide ideal opportunities to observe that people who are raised together and share a lot of the same genes don’t necessarily behave in the same way. Neither genes nor environment does a good job of predicting how our children will turn out. Neither factor (alone or in combination) can explain why a challenge that makes one child resilient can scar another child for life. There is other stuff going on to make us what we are, including random factors. We may have to accept, like our ancestors did, that some stuff just happens — call it luck or “fate.” Not all the influences in our lives can be pinned down and explained. Humans haven’t evolved a mind _____. We evolved a mind that could evolve, and it has made us what we are today — a very different animal.

* bogus: 가짜의 ** resilient: 회복력이 있는

- ① built for the present moment
- ② disciplined to focus on good things
- ③ programmed to respond in certain ways
- ④ formed from the impact of random factors
- ⑤ designed to choose between right and wrong

03

22005-0161

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Fossils were the best and easiest way to correlate between rocks that did not touch each other directly. Some species of fossil life can be found in many locations around the world, and so form important markers in the geologic record.

- (A) The largest sections of geologic history were further divided into small sections, and so on, from eras, to periods, to epochs. For centuries a debate raged in the scientific community over how much time was represented by these geologic divisions.
- (B) With the development of radioactive dating methods, those relative time markers could be converted to absolute time; for example, that the oldest known rock on Earth is 3.96 billion years old, and the Cretaceous-Tertiary boundary lies at about 66.5 million years ago.
- (C) Relative time was broken into sections divided by changes in the rock record, for example, times when many species apparently went extinct, since their fossils were no longer found in younger rocks. This is why, for example, the extinction of the dinosaurs lies directly on the Cretaceous-Tertiary boundary: The boundary was set to mark their loss.

* epoch: 세(世, 지질 시대를 구분하는 단위 중 하나) ** Cretaceous-Tertiary: 백악기의 제3기의

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| ① (A) – (C) – (B) | ② (B) – (A) – (C) | ③ (B) – (C) – (A) |
| ④ (C) – (A) – (B) | ⑤ (C) – (B) – (A) | |

04

22005-0162

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Any definitions of “eating” and “moving” that are broad enough to encompass such a range of meanings would be useless.

Many biologists are impatient with the question “What is life?” They point to past attempts to distinguish the living from the non-living (traditionally, organisms are said to *eat, breathe, excrete, grow, move, respond to stimuli* and *reproduce*) and tell us, quite rightly, that all such attempts have proved inadequate. (①) The reason why they have proved inadequate is simple. (②) “Eating” involves wildly different processes in, say, oak trees and weasels. (③) Weasels “move” in ways that oaks do not, and so on. (④) They would apply to many non-living things as well as living ones; and however broad we made our definitions, there would probably still be living things to which they would *not* apply. (⑤) The quest for a clear distinction between living and non-living has always been pointless, say the cynics, so it is a waste of time to consider the question further.

* excrete: 배설하다 ** weasel: 족제비 *** quest: 추구

22 · 스포츠, 레저, 취미, 여행

Gateway

2022학년도 6월 모의평가 30번

22005-0163

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Sport can trigger an emotional response in its consumers of the kind rarely brought forth by other products. Imagine bank customers buying memorabilia to show loyalty to their bank, or consumers ① identifying so strongly with their car insurance company that they get a tattoo with its logo. We know that some sport followers are so ② passionate about players, teams and the sport itself that their interest borders on obsession. This addiction provides the emotional glue that binds fans to teams, and maintains loyalty even in the face of on-field ③ failure. While most managers can only dream of having customers that are as passionate about their products as sport fans, the emotion triggered by sport can also have a negative impact. Sport's emotional intensity can mean that organisations have strong attachments to the past through nostalgia and club tradition. As a result, they may ④ increase efficiency, productivity and the need to respond quickly to changing market conditions. For example, a proposal to change club colours in order to project a more attractive image may be ⑤ defeated because it breaks a link with tradition.

* memorabilia: 기념품 ** obsession: 집착

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| □ trigger 일으키다, 유발하다 | □ bring forth ~을 일으키다[낳다] | □ loyalty 충성(심) |
| □ identify with ~과 동질감을 갖다 | □ tattoo 문신 | □ border on ~에 아주 가깝다 |
| □ addiction 중독 | □ glue 접착제 | □ bind 묶다, 단결시키다 |
| □ intensity 강렬함, 강도 | □ attachment 애착(물) | □ nostalgia 향수, 과거에의 동경 |
| □ project (특히 좋은 인상을 주도록) 보여 주다[나타내다] | | □ break a link with ~과의 연결을 끊다 |

loyal 충성하는 (faithful to a person, group, or institution)

Fans are quite **loyal** to their sports club, because this loyalty gives them a sense of shared fate.

팬들은 자신의 스포츠 클럽에 상당히 충성하는데, 이는 이 충성심이 그들(팬들)에게 운명을 공유하는 느낌을 주기 때문이다.

edge 우위 (an advantage that makes someone or something more successful than other people or things)

Many companies have gained a competitive **edge** by acting in a socially responsible ways.

많은 기업이 사회적으로 책임감 있는 방식으로 행동함으로써 경쟁 우위를 얻어 왔다.

destination 목적지 (a place worthy of travel or a visit)

If you're interested in wildlife, then one **destination** that is bound to be on your wish list is Antarctica.

야생 생물에 관심이 있다면, 희망 목록에 꼭 있어야 할 목적지 중 하나는 남극이다.

enthusiast 열광적인 팬 (a person who is very interested in a particular activity or subject)

Social networks are invaluable platforms for the cultural actions of K-pop **enthusiasts**.

소셜 네트워크는 K-pop의 열광적인 팬들의 문화적 행동을 위한 귀중한 플랫폼이다.

extensive (다루는 정보가) 광범위한 (covering a large area)

Gardening is a hobby that requires **extensive** knowledge of flowers and plants.

원예는 꽃과 식물에 대한 광범위한 지식을 요구하는 취미이다.

attraction 관광 명소 (a place where people can go for interest or enjoyment)

Many cities have developed websites to promote local **attractions** and provide traveler information.

많은 도시들이 지역의 관광 명소를 홍보하고 여행자 정보를 제공하기 위해 웹 사이트를 개발해 왔다.

accommodate 수용하다 (to hold without inconvenience)

Most hotels are equipped to **accommodate** handicapped travelers these days.

오늘날 대부분의 호텔은 신체적 장애가 있는 여행자를 수용할 수 있는 준비가 되어 있다.

Quick Review 다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 <보기>에서 고르시오.

보기

accommodate

destination

edge

extensive

loyal

- When customers are _____ to a certain brand, their buying decision is not influenced by the price.
- In the competitive world of today, you must have a(n) _____ in professionalism over others.
- Researchers are in the process of a(n) _____ analysis of the air quality data.
- The company management needs to improve the facilities to _____ more people for the training.
- Most travelers research online before they decide their travel _____.

Exercises

01

22005-0164

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

In contrast, when customers are dissatisfied, they will have the power to decide neither to come back nor to make favorable word-of-mouth recommendations.

Competition among tourist destinations might contribute to the development of products and services. Providing better services not only gives an enhanced competitive edge but also raises standards in the industry, which in turn will be reflected to customers as a determinant of greater expectations. (①) As a result, the customer's value chain would become an input of competitive advantage. (②) Understanding what satisfies a customer's needs and wants is the basic ingredient of a recipe for arriving at successful marketing and improving competitive advantage. (③) Customers are an important source of identifying external ideas for many products and services; surveys enable them to reflect on their opinions about and experiences at the destination. (④) When tourists are satisfied with the destination, these satisfied customers are likely to come back or recommend the destination to others. (⑤) As a consequence, customer-centered organizations or destinations are expected to have a greater opportunity to win over the competition.

* value chain: 가치 사슬

02

22005-0165

Different from the ancient Greeks, who saw leisure as an opportunity for well-rounded development, Romans perceived leisure to be primarily rest from work. Considering that the Romans were almost constantly involved in wars to dominate foreign cultures, this viewpoint was necessary and allowed recuperation before the next war.

- (A) The government then attempted to pacify unrest by providing pleasurable experiences through spectacle and celebrations of holidays. "Bread and circuses," free food and entertainment, provided the framework for Roman society.
- (B) Play, then, served utilitarian rather than aesthetic or spiritual purposes. As the Roman Empire grew and the increasing availability of slaves decreased the amount of daily work people were required to do, leisure time increased and was increasingly used as a way to control the masses.
- (C) During Emperor Claudius' reign (41–54 A.D.), Rome had 59 public holidays and 95 game days, and by 354 A.D., there were more than 200 public holidays and 175 game days. The reason for this was simple: As Romans became less occupied with work, they became increasingly bored and critical of the government.

* recuperation: 회복 ** utilitarian: 실용적인 *** reign: 통치 기간

① (A) – (C) – (B)

② (B) – (A) – (C)

③ (B) – (C) – (A)

④ (C) – (A) – (B)

⑤ (C) – (B) – (A)

03~04 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Inseparable from capitalism, leisure is structured by the economic system and the related markets it creates. Commodified consumption is directly connected to the production process. An analysis of the model airplane hobby industry illustrates how technical advancements transformed this fun activity. The postwar introduction of plastics (a) reorganized the traditional core of this hobby: the construction and flying of model airplanes. For many years, enthusiasts focused on the flying aspects, and the model display was (b) primary. Being able to construct and fly a model plane required extensive skills and aeronautic knowledge; thus, the market was small. But the introduction of molding to modeling created a (c) shift in focus. The use of plastics altered the hobby by creating two distinct groups of fans. On the one hand, there were fans who were interested in model display. On the other hand, there were fans for whom model-building meant being able to fly the plane.

In addition, the introduction of the plastic molding made it easier to meet the skill sets of eager younger enthusiasts. In fact, plastic kits helped (d) fuel the popularity of making model airplanes, since mass production of prefabricated parts eased the assembly process. As the leisure industry's capital flowed more vigorously, the market (e) expanded into modeling of other objects, such as ships and cars. Advertisements included the distribution of these kits through general department stores, making them part of the children's toy market. The "deskilling" of the hobby shows how within capitalism "the mode of production shapes cultural activities in a form consistent with its own needs."

* commodified: 상품화된 ** aeronautic: 항공학의 *** prefabricated: 사전에 만들어진

03

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

22005-0166

- ① Changing the Nature of Leisure: Its Present and Future
- ② Focusing on Design: A Current Trend in Model-Making
- ③ The Economic and Cultural Impacts on Leisure Activities
- ④ In Search of Meaningful Leisure and Recreation Experiences
- ⑤ How Improvements in Technology Redefined the Hobby Industry

04

밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

22005-0167

- ① (a)
- ② (b)
- ③ (c)
- ④ (d)
- ⑤ (e)

23 · 음악, 미술, 영화, 무용, 사진, 건축

Gateway

2022학년도 9월 모의평가 26번

22005-0168

Henry Moore에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Henry Moore (1898–1986), one of the most significant British artists of the 20th century, was the seventh child of a coal miner. Henry Moore showed a talent for art from early on in school. After World War I, during which he volunteered for army service, Moore began to study sculpture at the Leeds School of Art. Then, he entered the Royal College of Art in London and earned his degree there. His sculptures, known around the world, present the forms of the body in a unique way. One of his artistic themes was mother-and-child as shown in *Madonna and Child* at St. Matthew's Church in Northampton. He achieved financial success from his hard work and established the Henry Moore Foundation to support education and promotion of the arts.

- ① 석탄 광부의 일곱 번째 자녀였다.
- ② 학창 시절에 일찍이 예술에 재능을 보였다.
- ③ 런던에 있는 Royal College of Art에서 학위를 취득했다.
- ④ 그의 조각은 신체 형태를 독특한 방식으로 나타낸다.
- ⑤ 경제적으로 성공을 거두지 못했다.

Words & Phrases in Use

<input type="checkbox"/> significant 주목할 만한, 중요한	<input type="checkbox"/> coal miner 석탄 광부	<input type="checkbox"/> talent 재능
<input type="checkbox"/> army service 군 복무	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture 조각	<input type="checkbox"/> degree 학위
<input type="checkbox"/> establish 세우다, 설립하다	<input type="checkbox"/> foundation 재단	

sensation 감각, 느낌 (a physical feeling)

He seemed to have lost all **sensation** in his arms.

그는 팔에서 모든 감각이 사라져 버린 것 같았다.

incorporate 포함하다 (to include something as part of a group, system, plan, etc.)

Your suggestions have been **incorporated** into our plan.

당신의 제안이 우리의 계획에 포함되었다.

arrangement 배열, 배치 (the way in which something is organized)

Speakers should avoid lengthy sentences and awkward **arrangement** of words.

발표자는 긴 문장과 어색한 단어 배열을 피해야 한다.

document 사실의 기록, 문서 (a piece of paper that has official information on it)

This book is like a historical **document** that describes a time you will never see.

이 책은 당신이 결코 볼 수 없는 시대를 기술하는 역사 기록과 같다.

association 연상, 연관 (the process of bringing ideas or events together in memory or imagination)

Susan doesn't want to be labelled a victim because of the negative **association** that comes with it.

Susan은 학생자에 따라오는 부정적인 연상 때문에 그런 꼬리표가 붙는 것을 원하지 않는다.

literal 있는 그대로의, 사실에 충실한 (using a word in its exact sense)

A word can have a **literal** meaning, but it can also have a metaphorical meaning.

단어는 있는 그대로의 의미를 가질 수 있지만, 은유적인 의미를 가질 수도 있다.

represent 나타내다 (to express indirectly by an image or a form)

The shaded areas on the map **represent** national parks.

지도에서 음영 처리가 된 부분은 국립 공원을 나타낸다.

articulate 분명히 표현하다 (to express oneself readily, clearly, and effectively)

The most important thing is to get Aiden to **articulate** his thoughts.

가장 중요한 것은 Aiden에게 자기 생각을 분명히 표현하게 하는 것이다.

Quick Review 다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 <보기>에서 고르시오.

보기

sensation association document literal articulate

1. This _____ must be signed in the presence of a government official to have legal effects.

2. Most people are reluctant to _____ unwelcome feelings.

3. I felt a burning _____ in my throat.

4. It is not enough to just understand the _____ meaning of words in order to fully appreciate the text.

5. The World Health Organization has come up with a new name for the disease, which is intended to avoid any _____ with China.

Exercises

01

22005-0169

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The human brain seems to be programmed for song. So fundamental is the human capacity for music that it may have evolved even before speech. ① Physiologists have shown that a mother's lullaby does double duty by lowering a child's arousal levels while simultaneously increasing the child's ability to focus attention. ② Music therapists have found that listening to music induces the release of pleasure-producing endorphins that both lower blood pressure and ease the sensation of physical pain. ③ Social scientists believe that music, by bringing people together to perform and listen, may have provided an early model for social cooperation, cohesion, and even reproductive success. ④ Surprisingly, the highest noise levels come from listening to music with earbuds, which often far exceed the danger point. ⑤ If this is correct, then music would seem to be a fundamental building block in the development of culture.

* lullaby: 자장가 ** cohesion: 화합, 결합 *** earbud: (귀 안에 넣는 구형(球形)) 이어폰

02

22005-0170

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Vegetation can have a moderating influence on the local microclimate, both reducing heat gains (and temperature) during the day, and reducing heat loss by radiation at night. Shade from vegetation can reduce radiant temperatures and also increase water retention in the soil, while evapo-transpiration (the absorption of CO₂ and the release of water vapour by trees and other vegetation) can reduce air temperatures locally. The use of vegetation to both shade and cool façades has been used in many different parts of the world. The Consorcio building in Santiago, Chile, incorporates a vegetative screen in front of west facing glazing, and studies have revealed a significant contribution to reducing the cooling load and glare to offices behind this façade. The vegetative screen was found to contribute a reduction of 48% in energy consumption compared to a database of ten typical office buildings in Santiago, and a reduction of 25% compared to the top floor that has no vegetative façade. These effects have also been found to be significant where the vegetation is contained between buildings or within courtyards.

* retention: 함유 ** façade: (건물의) 앞면 *** glazing: 창유리

- ① integrating gardening with urban architecture
- ② planting trees and other vegetation to reduce soil loss
- ③ designing urban landscape architecture based on native vegetation
- ④ utilizing technological breakthroughs in contemporary building designs
- ⑤ using vegetation for temperature control of buildings and their surroundings

03

22005-0171

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The arrangement of things as they appear prior to the exposure being made is sometimes called the ‘pro-filmic event’. This condition results in the principle of recognition in photographs, which allows these images to function as documents. In one sense, the argument for photographic realism is indisputable: the police use photographs to identify individuals because they record the appearance of *particular* individuals; similarly, photographs from family albums were posted to try to locate lost family members and friends after the 2004 tsunami in the Indian Ocean and the al Qaeda attack on the World Trade Center. In this sense, then, the very process of photography, the chemical and optical trace of objects, or the association of iconic and indexical signs, lends support to the common-sense view of photographs as literal or objective copies. Even if we do not fully understand the processes involved, when we look at photographs we realize that the image before us is tied to the things it represents. Truth claims attached to photographs largely turn on this recognition.

* iconic sign: 도상 기호, 그림 기호 ** indexical sign: 지표 기호

- ① Myths About Becoming a Professional Photographer
- ② Symbolic Relations Between Photography and Reality
- ③ Don’t Be Fooled by the Illusions Photographs Produce
- ④ Photography as a Process of Representing Objects as They Are
- ⑤ The Limitations of Photographs Serving as Documents of Reality

04

22005-0172

Dance has a strong oral tradition in learning dance, making choreography, and re-enacting works. That tradition is, by definition, an even more complex hybrid: it is an oral-kinesthetic tradition of dance. When dance is translated into print text, verbal data describe and articulate a movement experience. However, movement experiences contain multiple events happening across time and simultaneously layered in time. In addition, movement is, by definition, not a singular unit followed by another singular unit (like words), but is a series of changing dynamics occurring in time. The possibilities are limited for truly describing and expressing movement, as it is defined above, by the use of print-text ‘writing’. Writing requires the reduction of dance’s dynamism into singular lexical units called ‘words’ and the reduction of the simultaneity of movement into orderly chains of singular lexical units. The loss is unacceptable.

* choreography: 안무(법) ** oral-kinesthetic: 구술 및 동작 감각의 *** lexical: 어휘의

- ① 구전되는 춤을 보존하려면 문자 기록이 필수적이다.
- ② 구전의 한계로 춤은 전승 과정에서 그 형태가 변한다.
- ③ 춤 동작은 신체의 운동 역학적 한계 내에서 구현된다.
- ④ 춤은 감정 표현의 원초적 수단이자 모든 예술의 원형이다.
- ⑤ 글로는 춤 동작의 역동성과 동시성을 제대로 표현할 수 없다.

24 · 교육, 학교, 진로

Gateway

2022학년도 9월 모의평가 20번

22005-0173

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

We live in a time when everyone seems to be looking for quick and sure solutions. Computer companies have even begun to advertise ways in which computers can replace parents. They are too late—television has already done that. Seriously, however, in every branch of education, including moral education, we make a mistake when we suppose that a particular batch of content or a particular teaching method or a particular configuration of students and space will accomplish our ends. The answer is both harder and simpler. We, parents and teachers, have to live with our children, talk to them, listen to them, enjoy their company, and show them by what we do and how we talk that it is possible to live appreciatively or, at least, nonviolently with most other people.

- ① 교육은 일상에서 아이들과의 상호 작용을 통해 이루어져야 한다.
- ② 도덕 교육을 강화하여 타인을 배려하는 공동체 의식을 높여야 한다.
- ③ 텔레비전의 부정적 영향을 줄이려는 사회적 노력이 있어야 한다.
- ④ 다양한 매체를 활용하여 학교와 가정 교육의 한계를 보완해야 한다.
- ⑤ 아이들의 온라인 예절 교육을 위해 적절한 콘텐츠를 개발해야 한다.

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| □ replace 대신하다, 대체하다 | □ seriously 진지하게, 심각하게 | □ moral 도덕적인 |
| □ batch 한 묶음, 한 벌 | □ configuration 배치, 배열 | □ accomplish 달성하다, 성취하다 |
| □ company 함께함, 동반 | □ appreciatively 감사하며, 고마워하면서 | □ nonviolently 비폭력적으로 |

mastery 숙달, 통달 (great knowledge about or understanding of a particular thing)

Daniel shows complete **mastery** of the musical instrument.

Daniel은 그 악기에 대한 완벽한 숙달을 보여 준다.

proceed 이어서 ~을 하다 (to do something next, after having done something else first)

The new manager outlined his plans and then **proceeded** to explain them in more detail.

새 관리자는 자기 계획의 개요를 설명하고 그런 다음 이어서 그것들을 더 상세하게 설명했다.

provoke (특정한 반응을) 유발하다 (to cause a particular reaction)

The presentation has **provoked** a shocked reaction from many at the conference.

그 발표는 학회에 참석한 많은 사람들에게 충격적인 반응을 유발했다.

enhance 향상시키다 (to increase or further improve the good quality, value or status)

The techniques should greatly **enhance** the prospects for children with learning difficulties.

그 기법은 학습에 어려움이 있는 아이들의 성공 가능성을 대단히 향상시킬 것이다.

intense 강렬한, 극심한 (very great or extreme in strength or degree)

The company offers high wages but also has an **intense** workload.

그 회사는 높은 임금을 제공하지만 업무량이 극심하기도 하다.

surpass 능가하다, ~보다 낫다 (to do or be better than somebody/something)

Since my husband is very competitive, I know he will try and **surpass** my videogame score.

나의 남편은 경쟁심이 매우 강하기 때문에 나는 그가 노력해서 나의 비디오 게임 점수를 뛰어넘으리라는 것을 안다.

thrive 번성하다, 잘 자라다 (to become, and continue to be, successful, strong, healthy, etc.)

Babies **thrive** best when the day is structured to meet their needs, not the needs of adults.

아기들은 어른들의 필요가 아니라, 그들의 필요에 맞추어 하루가 구성될 때 가장 잘 자란다.

demonstrate 입증하다, 증명하다 (to show something clearly by giving proof or evidence)

These paintings **demonstrate** Ellen's extraordinary ability as a portrait painter.

이런 그림들은 초상화 화가로서 Ellen의 비범한 능력을 입증해 준다.

Quick Review 다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 <보기>에서 고르시오.

보기

demonstrate enhance intense surpass mastery

1. The runner says he's never used steroids to _____ his performance.
2. Amy hopes one day to _____ the world record.
3. How can you _____ that the earth is round?
4. There is _____ competition for the top jobs.
5. Tom hasn't had _____ of the basic rules of grammar.

Exercises

01

22005-0174

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

The video game experience models effective learning and thus offers a guide for effective teaching strategies that educators can replicate to enhance the learning of their students. A central feature of video games is their feedback system. Players receive constant feedback as they play; they can then use that feedback to immediately make adjustments, alter their actions, and find out if these are successful. Gamers certainly make errors (incorrect predictions) on the way to mastery, but the most compelling games give feedback and ① unlimited chances to try again without pressure or the stress of boredom or hopeless frustration. When their choice or prediction is wrong, they know they will always have another chance. Solo players aren't receiving the ② negative message that they are alone in their confusion or experiencing the boredom of waiting for a class full of others playing the same game to catch up to their level before proceeding. Without those stressors, they remain ③ uncomfortable trying other strategies or building skills needed for the designated task. Through ④ experience, they find that despite frequent errors, if they act on feedback and persist, they will eventually improve and make gradual progress toward their goals. This cycle ⑤ reinforces a growth mindset.

02

22005-0175

Often, people find it engaging to ask a provocative question at the beginning of a lesson before any information about a phenomenon is known. However, having students spend time dwelling on something that they lack sufficient background knowledge on is not a very efficient use of time. It would be far wiser to hold off on that particularly compelling question so that, when posed, it is compelling not just because it is provocative but because the learner actually sees what makes it interesting. That requires knowledge to see and having that knowledge already in place, the learners can then skillfully engage with it and attention can be more meaningfully captured. Additionally, by asking these questions after building knowledge we help ensure that we are equipping all our students equally. The unequal access to knowledge creates power imbalances in groups — and this relates directly to how much power they have to apply the relevant skills enhanced by that knowledge.

- ① 질문을 위한 질문을 하는 것은 교육적으로 바람직하지 않다.
- ② 자극하는 질문은 새로운 지식에 대한 흥미 유발에 효과적이다.
- ③ 질문은 학생들에게 충분한 배경지식이 쌓인 후에 하는 것이 좋다.
- ④ 질문하기 전에 해당 주제에 대해 충분히 조사하는 자세가 필요하다.
- ⑤ 학생들에게 창의적인 대답을 유도하기에는 열린 질문이 효과적이다.

03

22005-0176

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

There are children who want to excel others and who manifest a suspicious intensity in their struggle to surpass. Frequently there is a note of exaggerated ambition in such a striving which is easily overlooked because we are accustomed to regarding ambition as a virtue and to stimulating the child to further effort. This is usually a mistake because the development of a child suffers from too much ambition. A swollen ambition produces a state of tension which the child can bear for a while, but inevitably there will be signs that the tension is growing too great. The child may spend too much time at home with his books and his other activities will suffer. Such children frequently avoid other problems solely on account of _____. We cannot be completely satisfied with such a development since a child cannot thrive mentally and physically under such circumstances.

* surpass: 능가하다

- | | |
|--|---|
| ① constant exposure to loud noises | ② their mental and physical fragility |
| ③ their eagerness to be ahead in school | ④ their low and destructive self-esteem |
| ⑤ serious disagreements with their parents | |

04

22005-0177

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Young children are not ready to play games with rules. During their early years, they are unable to understand or abide by rules.

- (A) At the end of the game, many children are upset and only one child is happy—the winner. At this age (1–6) young children need games with non-losers. Musical chairs could become more appropriate by starting with one less chair than the number of children.
- (B) For instance, watching a group of preschoolers playing musical chairs demonstrates their frustration with set rules. Each time a chair is removed and a child is eliminated, the child cries.
- (C) When the music stops, each child tries to sit on a chair, and when the music begins again, no additional chair is removed, so that no one is eliminated. Now the game of movement and listening is fun, and the children joyfully participate in the activity.

* abide by: ~을 지키다

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| ① (A) – (C) – (B) | ② (B) – (A) – (C) | ③ (B) – (C) – (A) |
| ④ (C) – (A) – (B) | ⑤ (C) – (B) – (A) | |

25 · 언어, 문학, 문화

Gateway

2022학년도 9월 모의평가 31번

22005-0178

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

When examining the archaeological record of human culture, one has to consider that it is vastly _____. Many aspects of human culture have what archaeologists describe as low archaeological visibility, meaning they are difficult to identify archaeologically. Archaeologists tend to focus on tangible (or material) aspects of culture: things that can be handled and photographed, such as tools, food, and structures. Reconstructing intangible aspects of culture is more difficult, requiring that one draw more inferences from the tangible. It is relatively easy, for example, for archaeologists to identify and draw inferences about technology and diet from stone tools and food remains. Using the same kinds of physical remains to draw inferences about social systems and what people were thinking about is more difficult. Archaeologists do it, but there are necessarily more inferences involved in getting from physical remains recognized as trash to making interpretations about belief systems.

* archaeological: 고고학의

- ① outdated
- ② factual
- ③ incomplete
- ④ organized
- ⑤ detailed

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> vastly 엄청나게 | <input type="checkbox"/> aspect 측면 | <input type="checkbox"/> describe ~이라고 말하다, 서술하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> visibility 가시성 | <input type="checkbox"/> identify 식별하다, 확인하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> tangible 유형의 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> intangible 무형의 | <input type="checkbox"/> inference 추론 | <input type="checkbox"/> remains 유물, 유적 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> involve 수반하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> recognize 인식하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> interpretation 해석 |

intellectual 지적인, 지성의 (relating to the ability to understand things and think intelligently)

Intellectual curiosity makes you more interested in the world around you.

지적 호기심은 여러분이 주변에 더 관심을 갖게 한다.

censor 검열하다 (to examine books, films, letters, etc. to remove anything that is considered offensive or morally harmful)

Logan didn't want the government to **censor** his work.

Logan은 정부가 자신의 작품을 검열하는 것을 원하지 않았다.

utterance 발화, 말 (the action of saying something)

Every **utterance** Amy made was recorded and stored in files.

Amy가 한 모든 말이 녹음되어 파일로 저장되었다.

paradoxical 역설적인 (involving two facts or qualities which seem to contradict each other)

It is **paradoxical** that despite high unemployment rates, many companies have difficulty hiring employees.

높은 실업률에도 불구하고, 많은 회사들이 직원을 고용하는 데 어려움이 있다는 것은 역설적이다.

norm 규범 (ways of behaving that are considered normal in a particular society)

It is against the social **norm** to display discrimination and racist behaviors.

차별과 인종 차별주의적 행동을 드러내는 것은 사회 규범에 어긋나는 것이다.

symbolize 상징하다 (to represent a quality, feeling, etc.)

Each color of the flag **symbolizes** health, longevity, popularity, and happiness.

그 깃발의 각 색깔은 건강, 장수, 인기, 행복을 상징한다.

inherent 내재된 (being a natural part of something and cannot be separated from it)

Negative emotions or destructive emotions are those **inherent** to the nature of human mind.

부정적인 감정 혹은 파괴적인 감정들은 인간 마음의 본성에 내재된 것이다.

Quick Review 다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 <보기>에서 고르시오.

보기

intellectual censor norm symbolize inherent

- The broken pots are said to _____ the new crops that would be gathered in the new pots.
- Having a good understanding of _____ property protection is essential for fostering innovation.
- Nobody has the right to _____ others with a different opinion.
- Experts say there are _____ dangers in adolescents getting plastic surgery done.
- A conformity to the social _____ is a positive step toward a better society.

Exercises

01

22005-0179

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

However old they are, citizens of Socrates's republic are moral and intellectual minors, under the guardianship of the city. This guardianship extends to poetry itself, which is censored because of the danger it poses to general morals. ① Poets are wrong to show heroes and, even more so, gods, who laugh and cry or are intemperate or greedy. ② They must be represented as emotionless, like sages; this is the only example that should be given. ③ Poets are also wrong to describe Hades as a frightening place, thus weakening the courage of the citizens, who should always be ready to die for the state and for their freedom. ④ Yet the truth remains that they highlight the unique nature of poetic language in a way most praiseworthy even today. ⑤ This is why it is important for the republic to exercise moral censorship of artists and poets, including by forbidding them to practice their profession; the well-being of the city demands it.

* intemperate: 무절제한 ** sage: 현자, 철인(哲人) *** Hades: 하데스(고대 그리스 신화 속 죽은 자들의 나라)

02

22005-0180

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Utterances are, by definition, dialogical. Participants can state their point(s) of view in response to what has been said by the other. This is because, unlike sentences, which are abstracted from their conditions of real use, utterances are always addressed to someone, a process Bakhtin termed the 'addressivity' of utterances. Whenever an utterance is made, there is always an actual or imaginary audience of listeners. Every utterance has an addressee or a 'second party' whose responsive understanding is being sought. The notion of 'addressivity' follows from the fact that people are not passive in their conversations with others. Quite on the contrary, they engage in activities such as negotiation, agreeing, disagreeing and questioning. The very composition and style of the utterance will depend on the audience for whom it is meant and must, of necessity, take into account the effect it will have on them.

* addressivity: 수신성, 반응성, 응답성

- ① common mistakes made in interpreting verbal messages
- ② the role of the addressee in shaping features of utterances
- ③ effective ways to make spoken language more comprehensible
- ④ a factor leading to confusion between utterances and sentences
- ⑤ conversational techniques that make audiences more responsive

03

22005-0181

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

The issue of the author's intention is a typical case of decoding. One may assume that the text conceals a message and that the author's intention is the code according to which the text should be understood.

- (A) Clearly, this is a paradoxical notion. “Unintended intentions” are nonexistent entities. But since hidden, unaware motives are also considered in the literature under the category of “author's intentions,” this paradoxical expression is functional.
- (B) If the text was intentionally coded, then the author's testimony (directly or indirectly) is probably the best source for decoding it; if one believes in “nonintentional coding,” one may turn to other sources in order to decode the true “intentions.”
- (C) Some turn from the author's intention to cultural intentions or even to the reader's intention. The question, “whose intention?” is a matter of norms, values, and interests, yet the activity is the same: revealing intentions is the objective of decoding.

* entity: 실체 ** testimony: 증언

① (A) – (C) – (B)
④ (C) – (A) – (B)

② (B) – (A) – (C)
⑤ (C) – (B) – (A)

③ (B) – (C) – (A)

04

22005-0182

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Unless you know how to read French, you will not know that the symbol is the same as the English symbol *fish*.

A key principle of communication is that it is symbolic. Communication is symbolic in that the words that make up our language systems do not directly correspond to something in reality. Instead, they stand in for or symbolize something. (①) The fact that communication varies so much among people, contexts, and cultures illustrates the principle that meaning is not inherent in the words we use. (②) For example, let's say you go to France on vacation and see the word *poisson* on the menu. (③) Those two words don't look the same at all, yet they symbolize the same object. (④) If you went by how the word looks alone, you might think that the French word for fish is more like the English word *poison* and avoid choosing that for your dinner. (⑤) Putting a picture of a fish on a menu would definitely help a foreign tourist understand what they are ordering, since the picture is an actual representation of the object rather than a symbol for it.

26 · 컴퓨터, 인터넷, 정보, 미디어, 교통

Gateway

2022학년도 6월 모의평가 32번

22005-0183

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Some of the most insightful work on information seeking emphasizes “strategic self-ignorance,” understood as “the use of ignorance as an excuse to engage excessively in pleasurable activities that may be harmful to one’s future self.” The idea here is that if people are present-biased, they might avoid information that would _____ — perhaps because it would produce guilt or shame, perhaps because it would suggest an aggregate trade-off that would counsel against engaging in such activities. St. Augustine famously said, “God give me chastity — tomorrow.” Present-biased agents think: “Please let me know the risks — tomorrow.” Whenever people are thinking about engaging in an activity with short-term benefits but long-term costs, they might prefer to delay receipt of important information. The same point might hold about information that could make people sad or mad: “Please tell me what I need to know — tomorrow.”

* aggregate: 합계의 ** chastity: 정결

- ① highlight the value of preferred activities
- ② make current activities less attractive
- ③ cut their attachment to past activities
- ④ enable them to enjoy more activities
- ⑤ potentially become known to others

Words & Phrases in Use

□ insightful 통찰력 있는	□ strategic 전략적인	□ self-ignorance 자기 무지
□ engage in ~을 하다, ~에 참여하다	□ excessively 과도하게	□ trade-off 절충, 균형, 거래
□ present-biased 현재를 중시하는 편향을 보이는		□ agent 행위자
□ counsel against ~을 하지 말라고 충고[조언]하다		
□ receipt 수신, 수령		

optimize 최적화하다 (to make something as good or as effective as possible)

We need to **optimize** the use of available resources.

우리는 이용할 수 있는 자원의 사용을 최적화할 필요가 있다.

efficiency 효율성 (the quality of being able to do a task successfully, without wasting time or energy)

The company is taking steps to improve **efficiency** and reduce costs.

그 회사는 효율성을 향상하고 비용을 줄이기 위한 조치를 취하고 있다.

convert 전환하다 (to change something into another form, substance, state, or product)

A Korean company found a way to **convert** animal waste into fuel.

한 한국 회사는 가축 배설물을 연료로 전환할 방법을 발견했다.

agenda 의제 (a list of things to be considered or done)

We need a clear and positive policy **agenda**.

우리는 분명하고 긍정적인 정책 의제를 필요로 한다.

display (정보를) 보여 주다 (to show information)

The time is **displayed** on the bottom right corner of the screen.

화면 오른쪽 맨 아래 구석에서 시각을 보여 준다.

virtual 가상의 (existing or occurring on computers or on the Internet)

Students would get their degrees from **virtual** universities.

학생들은 가상(사이버) 대학에서 자신의 학위를 취득할 것이다.

capability 능력 (the ability to do something)

The firm wants to increase its manufacturing **capability**.

그 회사는 자신의 생산 능력을 향상하기를 원한다.

Quick Review 다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 <보기>에서 고르시오.

보기

optimize convert efficiency agenda virtual

1. You can take a(n) _____ tour of the museum before your visit.
2. This new technology can _____ wave power into energy.
3. The main _____ of today's meeting is about online crime.
4. A successful business constantly strives for greater _____.
5. It is important that websites should be _____ (e)d for mobile devices.

Exercises

01

22005-0184

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Technology has a huge potential to increase efficiency — i.e., efficient use of resources such as energy, time, effort, etc. — by optimizing consumption and production processes. As a result of the optimization, costs involved in doing an activity can decrease remarkably (a driver can optimize the route to take from A to B by using a navigation system, thus saving fuel and time). However, with an increase in efficiency and a corresponding decrease in costs, existing consumers can afford more consumption while new consumers are enabled to enter the consumption chain too. When the demand rises and, as a consequence, the consumption rate goes beyond the availabilities, the system starts revealing unintended countereffects known as “rebound effects.” Rebound effects prevent the reduction of total resource use by converting efficiency improvements into additional consumption and ultimately lead to (partially or entirely) offsetting the initial efficiencies and positive effects.

* offset: 상쇄하다

- ① Optimized Production: The Goal of Technology
- ② Production, Not Consumption, Drives the Economy
- ③ Resource Management: The Key to Success in Business
- ④ The Market Determines Who Gets What, When, and How
- ⑤ Efficiency Improvements Vanish When Consumption Rises

02

22005-0185

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Communication scholars and researchers have discovered that the agenda defined by news professionals has a counterpart among the audiences that attend to their media. When people are asked about their personal ranking of importance of the news stories of the day, it has been found that their selection usually reflects the degree of prominence given to those same stories in newspapers and broadcasts. Simply put, people believe that a story is important if it is given a position of prominence by the press. This statement may hardly seem surprising, but it is an important issue. What it means is that those who set the agenda of the press have significant influence on the public perception of what is important, including matters of politics, economics, law, and government. Thus, the agenda-setting function of the press is more than an interesting relationship uncovered by researchers. It can have profound influences on the direction the nation takes in developing new policies and laws.

* prominence: 중요성

- ① 사실을 전달하려는 뉴스 보도라도 언론사의 주관이 개입되기 마련이다.
- ② 대안 언론을 통해 기존 언론의 일방적 전달의 문제점을 보완할 수 있다.
- ③ 언론의 자유를 보장하는 것의 근본적인 목표는 권력을 감시하는 것이다.
- ④ 언론의 의제 설정은 시안의 중요성에 대한 대중의 인식에 영향을 끼친다.
- ⑤ 신문을 포함한 기존 언론은 점차 쌍방향 소통의 중요성을 인식하고 있다.

03

22005-0186

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

No longer was access to information reliant on generally expensive and proprietary special software produced for special purposes.

The beginnings of today's social media can be found in the very first Web site developed by Tim Berners-Lee at the European Organization for Nuclear Research in 1992. (①) Though Web sites contain information created in many different human languages and in many different forms, they all use the same common "language" of programming standards for formatting and accessing information. (②) It is this capability that offers the real common language of the Web. (③) Anyone can build a program to access a Web site and to display information available on it in an easily readable format by following these standards. (④) Many programs built to operate and access Web sites using Web standards were made available for free use, a move that helped not only to encourage the use of the Web but also the sharing of other technologies for advanced Web functionality. (⑤) The potential of the Internet to enable anyone, anywhere to publish and read information from anyone else could now be realized in full.

* proprietary: 소유권이 있는

04

22005-0187

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

A lawsuit has been filed regarding a patent for a social media company's software algorithm that automatically identifies and tags friends in photos.

- (A) This capability could allow for an understanding of an individual's emotional inclinations and speak to likely personality traits, without any consent or awareness by an individual. The promise of these user interface improvements comes at the cost of privacy rights if the social media company is not able to ensure third parties' ethical use of this data.
- (B) This patent raises ethical concern because of its ability to identify and classify the emotions based on the classification of the identified individuals. The identification of happy or sad individuals based on posted photos could unintentionally be used to create emotional associations to sell products or to create unconscious brand associations.
- (C) For example, placing a beverage advertisement near a photo of happy individuals could serve to enhance positive associations to that brand. Conversely, presenting another brand near posted photos of unhappy individuals could create a negative halo for the brand. Moreover, with this technology, it is possible to identify individuals and to subsequently discover the proportion of specific emotions they draw out.

* halo: 후광

① (A) – (C) – (B)

④ (C) – (A) – (B)

② (B) – (A) – (C)

⑤ (C) – (B) – (A)

27 · 심리, 대인 관계

Gateway

2022학년도 9월 모의평가 32번

22005-0188

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Even as mundane a behavior as watching TV may be a way for some people to _____. To test this idea, Sophia Moskalenko and Steven Heine gave participants false feedback about their test performance, and then seated each one in front of a TV set to watch a video as the next part of the study. When the video came on, showing nature scenes with a musical soundtrack, the experimenter exclaimed that this was the wrong video and went supposedly to get the correct one, leaving the participant alone as the video played. The participants who had received failure feedback watched the video much longer than those who thought they had succeeded. The researchers concluded that distraction through television viewing can effectively relieve the discomfort associated with painful failures or mismatches between the self and self-guides. In contrast, successful participants had little wish to be distracted from their self-related thoughts!

* mundane: 보통의

- ① ignore uncomfortable comments from their close peers
- ② escape painful self-awareness through distraction
- ③ receive constructive feedback from the media
- ④ refocus their divided attention to a given task
- ⑤ engage themselves in intense self-reflection

Words & Phrases in Use

<input type="checkbox"/> false 거짓의	<input type="checkbox"/> exclaim 큰 소리로 말하다, 소리치다	<input type="checkbox"/> supposedly 아마도, 추정컨대
<input type="checkbox"/> conclude 결론짓다	<input type="checkbox"/> distraction 주의를 떤 데로 돌리기, 주의 산만	
<input type="checkbox"/> relieve 완화하다	<input type="checkbox"/> discomfort 불편함	<input type="checkbox"/> associated with ~과 관련된
<input type="checkbox"/> painful 고통스러운	<input type="checkbox"/> mismatch 불일치	<input type="checkbox"/> escape 벗어나다
<input type="checkbox"/> self-awareness 자각		

self-awareness 자각 (conscious knowledge of one's own character, feelings, motives, and desires)

Self-awareness is the name given to your understanding of who you are.

자각은 여러분 자신이 누구인가에 대한 이해에 붙여지는 이름이다.

reinforce 강화하다 (to strengthen and support with rewards)

Rewards are used to **reinforce** the occurrence of achieved results.

보상은 달성된 결과의 발생을 강화하기 위해 사용된다.

cynical 냉소적인 (unwilling to believe that people have good, honest, or sincere reasons for doing something)

Cynical behavior harms workplace relationships.

냉소적인 행동은 직장에서의 관계에 해가 된다.

optimistic 낙관적인, 낙천적인 (hopeful and confident about the future)

The company is **optimistic** about overseas sales prospects in the coming year.

그 회사는 내년 해외 판매 전망을 낙관하고 있다.

consciousness 의식 (the state of being awake and able to hear, see, and think)

A person undergoing hypnosis is in the state of awareness, **consciousness** or perception.

최면을 받고 있는 사람은 지각, 의식, 또는 인식의 상태에 있다.

mechanism 기제, 방법 (behavior that makes it possible for you to deal with a difficult situation or problem)

A defense **mechanism** is a way to escape from unpleasant thoughts, events, or actions.

방어 기제는 불쾌한 생각, 사건 또는 행동으로부터 벗어나는 방법이다.

intrinsic 고유한, 본질적인 (relating to the essential qualities or features of something or someone)

Intrinsic motivation comes from within in the form of natural curiosity.

내재적 동기는 타고난 호기심의 형태로 내부로부터 온다.

Quick Review 다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 <보기>에서 고르시오.

보기

consciousness mechanism optimistic self-awareness reinforce

1. People often experience thoughts or feelings that _____ faulty beliefs.
2. In cold environments, regulatory _____s maintain body temperature by increasing heat production and decreasing heat loss.
3. Becoming conscious of your thoughts, feelings and behavior will help you develop your _____.
4. It is important to treat someone who has fainted or lost _____ with care to avoid injury.
5. When modern American society is booming, novels show a(n) _____ future, with poverty and crime overcome and lots of flying cars and pet robots.

Exercises

01

22005-0189

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Thoughts are not all that doubt is capable of provoking. Doubt ① causes you to focus on physical evidence that reinforces your skepticism. For example, suppose you have what you think is a clever idea for an invention. As you think about the invention, your idea grows. As your idea grows, doubt might ② counteract it. You might feel skeptical. If at this point you do not shrug off the ③ negative communication and take action on your goal, then your skepticism will increase and you will reject the idea. As you become more cynical, you will bring into focus evidence that reinforces the doubtful message. This process feeds the Bad wolf. You might actually see a similar invention on the market that would ④ convince you that you are wasting your time (*somebody already created my idea*). You might also read an article in a magazine that indicates it is very difficult to market a new idea. Soon afterward, you release the notion of an invention. Doubt has ⑤ lost the tug-of-war.

* skepticism: 회의감[론] ** shrug off: (어깨를 들썩이며) 무시하다 *** tug-of-war: 줄다리기

02

22005-0190

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

All athletes can recall winning a big game or beating a tough opponent. Athletes also inevitably experience setbacks and failures. Both successful and failing experiences offer feedback that can either help or hurt athletes' confidence. Optimistic and pessimistic athletes differ greatly in the kinds of feedback they more readily accept. Athletes who have an optimistic mind-set are attuned to confidence-building feedback and are able to minimize negative feedback that might hurt their confidence. Optimists recognize and accept the positive feedback as confirmation of their ability and their belief in that ability. In response to failure, optimistic athletes filter the feedback in a way that protects their confidence. Although they accept negative feedback associated with failure, they turn the information into lessons they can use to achieve future success. This way of accepting apparently negative feedback actually increases their confidence because, with this new knowledge, they have a better chance of succeeding in the future.

* setback: 좌절 ** pessimistic: 비관적인 *** attuned: 적절히 대응하는

- ① reasons athletes focus on their failures
- ② the role of mental imagery in performance
- ③ ways optimistic athletes deal with feedback
- ④ the necessity of training with different intensity
- ⑤ the importance of giving challenging feedback to athletes

03

22005-0191

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

When we let go of thoughts, wishes, and desires, we are trusting that whatever the outcome, it is in our best interest.

The law of detachment is an invitation to let go of our desires, wishes, and dreams. It's not that we don't want the desired outcome, but detachment allows the desire to stand on its own two feet. This law serves as a reminder that we are cocreators in the universe of our lives, but not codependent on it. (①) Detachment means to let go of the emotions that align with our desires—fear and anger, if our desires go unfulfilled. (②) The law of detachment is one of the hardest laws to honor because we often place our security in those things we keep near us. (③) Implied in the law of detachment is the concept of trust. (④) So if we apply for a job (intention) and we don't get it, we must realize that at a higher level of consciousness, this was in our best interest. (⑤) Those things in our best interest will come back to us as intended.

* align with: ~과 제휴하다

04

22005-0192

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

The mechanisms by which occupational stress is associated with sleep disturbance are not exactly known.

- (A) In those situations people cannot ban the thoughts about these problems from their mind, a situation which in the clinical literature is called 'ruminating'. These thoughts are intrinsically generated and unavoidable; i.e., people cannot stop them.
- (B) An explanation could be that some people may have difficulties 'switching off' from work-related issues and therefore still have all kinds of thoughts about work at bedtime. This may be particularly true when people are experiencing difficulties or are having problems and conflicts at work (which are typically associated with stressful conditions).
- (C) Ruminating might be a strategy whereby people are trying to solve the problem; that is, continuously thinking of the problem might be seen as an attempt to simulate all kinds of alternative solutions. However, it is a strategy that may have negative effects on sleep and recovery.

* ruminate: 반추하다, 깊이 생각하다 ** intrinsically: 내재적으로

① (A) – (C) – (B)

④ (C) – (A) – (B)

② (B) – (A) – (C)

⑤ (C) – (B) – (A)

③ (B) – (C) – (A)

28 · 정치, 경제, 사회, 법

Gateway

2022학년도 6월 모의평가 35번

22005-0193

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Kinship ties continue to be important today. In modern societies such as the United States people frequently have family get-togethers, they telephone their relatives regularly, and they provide their kin with a wide variety of services. ① Eugene Litwak has referred to this pattern of behaviour as the ‘modified extended family’. ② It is an extended family structure because multigenerational ties are maintained, but it is modified because it does not usually rest on co-residence between the generations and most extended families do not act as corporate groups. ③ Although modified extended family members often live close by, the modified extended family does not require geographical proximity and ties are maintained even when kin are separated by considerable distances. ④ The oldest member of the family makes the decisions on important issues, no matter how far away family members live from each other. ⑤ In contrast to the traditional extended family where kin always live in close proximity, the members of modified extended families may freely move away from kin to seek opportunities for occupational advancement.

* kin: 친족 ** proximity: 근접

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| □ kinship 친족 관계 | □ tie 유대 관계 | □ get-together 모임 |
| □ regularly 자주, 규칙적으로 | □ refer to ~ as ... ~을 …이라고 칭하다[부르다] | |
| □ modify 수정하다 | □ extended family 확대 가족 | □ rest on ~에 기초하다 |
| □ co-residence 공동 거주 | □ corporate 공동의 | |
| □ in contrast to ~과는 대조적으로, ~에 반하여 | | □ occupational 직업(상)의 |
| □ advancement 승진, 출세 | | |

collective 집단적인 (shared or made by all the members of a group or society)

Decision making in the organization must be a **collective** process.

조직의 의사 결정은 집단적인 과정이어야 한다.

legitimate 합법적인, 적법의 (acceptable or allowed by law)

The restrictions on the **legitimate** use of firearms need to be tightened further.

합법적인 총기 사용에 대한 규제는 더욱 강화될 필요가 있다.

inequality 불평등 (an unfair situation, in which some groups in society have more rights or better opportunities than others)

The study shows that large **inequalities** still exist between the richer and poorer regions.

그 연구는 더 부유한 지역과 더 가난한 지역 사이에 여전히 커다란 불평등이 존재한다는 것을 보여 준다.

commodity 상품 (a product that is bought and sold)

Coffee is one of the world's most heavily traded **commodities**.

커피는 세계에서 가장 많이 거래되는 상품 중 하나이다.

scarcity 부족, 결핍 (a situation in which there is not enough of something)

Scarcity is the reason we cannot have or do everything we want.

부족은 우리가 원하는 모든 것을 갖거나 다 할 수 없는 이유이다.

moral 도덕적인 (relating to what is right and wrong in human behavior)

Moral corruption results from mankind's need to satisfy their selfish desires.

도덕적인 타락은 자신의 이기적인 욕구를 충족하려는 인류의 욕구에서 비롯된다.

reasonable 합리적인 (fair and sensible)

A **reasonable** offer is one that leads to negotiation and an eventual sale.

합리적인 제안은 협상과 그 결과로서 생기는 판매로 이어지는 제안이다.

Quick Review 다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 <보기>에서 고르시오.

보기

collective inequality commodities scarcity moral

- Peacekeeping is a(n) _____ effort combining military, police, and civilians.
- Agricultural _____ are a vital part of our existence.
- Tolerance is a(n) _____ virtue in interpersonal relationships.
- The company was accused of _____ in its hiring practices.
- Water _____ happens when communities cannot fulfill their water needs.

Exercises

01

22005-0194

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Politics is the process of making collective decisions in a community, society, or group through the application of influence and power. ① People commonly use the term “politics” in a negative sense, as in “There’s only one explanation for her being appointed to be the new ambassador—politics”; or, simply, “It’s back to politics as usual.” ② The idea behind this casual use of the term implies that a decision is “political” if influence or power is involved in making it. ③ This power is used to stimulate economic growth and opportunity or to reduce economic inequality. ④ The negative connotation that often surrounds politics derives from the belief that decisions should be made objectively on the basis of merit, quality, achievement, or some other legitimate standard. ⑤ When we find that influence and power have had an effect on an important decision in government or in large organizations, most people develop a very cynical attitude, accepting the idea that politics is synonymous with cheating or underhanded dealing.

* connotation: 함축 의미, 암시 ** synonymous: 같은 뜻의, 동의어의 *** underhanded: 공정하지 않은

02

22005-0195

To understand why some students go to college and others do not, sociologists would say that we cannot rely on individual choice or will (agency) alone—structures, whether subtly or quite obviously, exercise an influence on social behavior and outcomes. At the same time, we should not see structures as telling the whole story of social behavior because history shows the power of human agency in making change, even in the face of obstacles. Agency itself can transform structures. For example, think about the ways women’s historical activism has helped to transform gender norms for women today. Sociologists weigh both agency and structure and study how the two intersect and interact. For the most part, sociologists understand the relationship as *reciprocal*—that is, it goes in both directions, as structure affects agency and agency, in turn, can change the dimensions of a structure.

* obstacle: 장애(물), 방해(물) ** reciprocal: 상호의, 호혜적인

- ① 사회학은 사회 현실과 동떨어져 존재하는 학문이 아니다.
- ② 인간은 사회적 조건이 가하는 제약에서 벗어나기 어렵다.
- ③ 사회 구조는 사회 구성원 간의 원활한 상호 작용의 토대가 된다.
- ④ 사회학은 사회에 대한 이해를 통해 사회 변화를 예측하고자 한다.
- ⑤ 사회적 행동은 행위 주체와 사회 구조의 상호 작용을 통해 나타난다.

03

22005-0196

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

In the economic system, choice rests largely with the individual. His preferences go to determine what is to be produced and what is not. Every penny spent on A is a vote in favour of the production of A; every refusal to buy B is a vote against the production of B. The ① free choice of individual consumers between the goods competing on the market helps to determine what industries can carry on at a profit. The industries that cannot show a profit are not carried on at all. Those that show ② excessive profits attract competition and expand until people's wants are more adequately met. That is, if competition is possible and effective. But if some commodity is monopolised, consumers may be powerless to get what they want (and will pay for) in the proper quantity. They show their ③ readiness to cast votes for more of the commodity by offering high prices for it. But the election is ④ acknowledged. No one is willing to stand against the monopolist. So he is able to preserve an excessive scarcity by keeping people out of his line of business. He makes things ⑤ scarcer than people want them to be and earns high profits by doing so.

* monopolise: 독점화하다

04

22005-0197

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

The goal of legal socialization is to instill in people a felt obligation or responsibility to follow laws and accept legal authority. The goal of moral socialization is to instill in people a duty to follow societal standards of proper behavior independent of rules and codes.

- (A) Criminalizing a behavior does not make it immoral, nor is all immoral behavior necessarily criminalized. Most people can think of an instance where they believe a behavior is immoral, but would not support criminalizing it or using the full force of the law to stop people from doing it.
- (B) Given that in normal everyday life those behaviors that society considers immoral are frequently prohibited by law, the two usually work toward the same goal. However, that is not always the case.
- (C) At the same time, even if people do abstractly support legal regulation of immoral behavior, they vary in how and the extent to which they want the legal system to intervene. Such views are strongly shaped by the way in which people understand the position and function of the law within society.

* instill: (사상·감정 따위를) 심어 주다, 주입하다

① (A) – (C) – (B)

② (B) – (A) – (C)

③ (B) – (C) – (A)

④ (C) – (A) – (B)

⑤ (C) – (B) – (A)

29 · 의학, 건강, 영양, 식품

Gateway

2022학년도 9월 모의평가 39번

22005-0198

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Personal stories connect with larger narratives to generate new identities.

The growing complexity of the social dynamics determining food choices makes the job of marketers and advertisers increasingly more difficult. (①) In the past, mass production allowed for accessibility and affordability of products, as well as their wide distribution, and was accepted as a sign of progress. (②) Nowadays it is increasingly replaced by the fragmentation of consumers among smaller and smaller segments that are supposed to reflect personal preferences. (③) Everybody feels different and special and expects products serving his or her inclinations. (④) In reality, these supposedly individual preferences end up overlapping with emerging, temporary, always changing, almost tribal formations solidifying around cultural sensibilities, social identifications, political sensibilities, and dietary and health concerns. (⑤) These consumer communities go beyond national boundaries, feeding on global and widely shared repositories of ideas, images, and practices.

* fragmentation: 파편화 ** repository: 저장소

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| □ narrative 이야기 | □ dynamics 역학 | □ mass production 대량 생산 |
| □ accessibility 입수할 수 있음 | □ affordability 구매 비용을 감당할 수 있음 | □ distribution 유통 |
| □ segment 부문, 부분 | □ inclination 기호, 성향 | □ supposedly 아마, 생각하건대 |
| □ overlap 겹치다 | □ emerging 최근 생겨난 | □ temporary 일시적인 |
| □ tribal 부족의, 종족의 | □ solidify 확고해지다 | □ sensibility 감성, 감수성 |
| □ social identification 사회적 정체성 | □ boundary 경계 | □ feed on ~ 때문에 더 강화되다 |

antibiotic 항생 물질, 항생제 (a substance that can destroy or prevent the growth of bacteria and cure infections)

Meat from animals that receive **antibiotics** could not be classified as organic.

항생제를 투여받는 동물의 고기는 유기농으로 분류될 수 없다.

epidemic 유행(병), 전염병 (a widespread occurrence of a disease)

The obesity **epidemic** shows that people are eating too much in relation to their needs.

비만의 유행은 사람들이 필요에 비해 지나치게 많이 먹고 있다는 것을 보여 준다.

symptom 증상, 징후 (pain or physical changes that occur because of an illness or disease)

One of the most common **symptoms** of schizophrenia is hearing imaginary voices.

조현병의 가장 일반적인 증상 중 하나는 환청을 듣는 것이다.

expiration date 유효 기간 (the date after which an official document, agreement, etc. is no longer legally acceptable, or after which something should not be used or eaten)

Soda past its **expiration date** goes flat and loses much of its taste.

유효 기간이 지난 탄산음료는 김이 빠져서 (그) 맛의 상당 부분을 잃는다.

premature 조속한, 너무 이른 (happening before the normal or expected time)

His career was brought to a **premature** end by a succession of knee injuries.

그의 경력은 잇따른 무릎 부상으로 너무 빨리 끝나게 되었다.

malnutrition 영양실조 (a poor condition of health caused by a lack of food or a lack of the right type of food)

Most immigrants lived in overcrowded slums and suffered frequently from **malnutrition** and disease.

대부분의 이민자들이 초만원의 빈민가에 살았고 자주 영양실조와 질병으로 고통을 받았다.

remedy 치료(약), 해결책 (a treatment or medicine to cure a disease or reduce pain that is not very serious)

The best home **remedy** for a sore throat is honey and lemon.

인후염에 대한 최고의 민간요법은 꿀과 레몬이다.

Quick Review 다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 <보기>에서 고르시오.

보기

remedies antibiotic malnutrition symptom expiration date

- Check the _____ on your passport.
- I got a(n) _____ for my ear infection.
- Mom had all of the _____s of a diabetic.
- I prefer to use herbal _____ when I have a cold.
- Infections are more likely in those suffering from _____.

Exercises

01

22005-0199

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Perhaps you feel as if eating is a chore, something you need to do, like filling your car up with gas. In today's hectic world—especially if you like to stay busy or have made it a habit to stay busy, as a way of pushing worries out of your mind—you may feel as though eating while *not* doing something else is wasting time. Or, maybe you believe that eating, in and of itself, or while you're doing something else, like when trying to study or even when relaxing and watching a movie, is a “calm down reward” that you feel you deserve or just plain want to have. But you will likely value the experience of slowing down. Eating is an important activity, and you can strive to enjoy the experience of eating, not just the sensation of feeling full afterward. Noticing how you experience your food is a great way to gain awareness, which is key to becoming more mindful. It may even help you not overeat when you're stressed.

* chore: 귀찮은 일, 허드렛일 ** hectic: 매우 바쁜

- ① the value of eating slowly and mindfully
- ② science-based tips to stop mindless eating
- ③ the importance of eating on a regular basis
- ④ habits that cause overeating and lead to weight gain
- ⑤ the negative impacts of eating fast food on well-being

02

22005-0200

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Microbial lineages in humans appear to be passed vertically from mother to newborns. Among animals and other organisms, diverse mechanisms are used to provide essential microbiota to the next generation. Each human infant must assemble a gut microbiome—and mom provides the ① start. It is part of the legacy passed to the infant along with the genetic information in the human cells of the body. If women in ② industrialized countries have less diverse microbiomes than in past generations, this could influence the health and function of the next generation. In his book about the missing microbes, Martin Blaser proposes that ③ repeated courses of antibiotics characteristic of many modern societies are resulting in a less diverse microbiota passed to newborns today than in past generations. This has many potential ④ positive consequences. Some lineages of bacteria that have traditionally been found in human guts may be becoming extinct. This has prompted researchers to start collecting and preserving high-diversity microbiotas from ⑤ traditional peoples and creating biobanks of these before they disappear.

* lineage: 계통, 혈통 ** microbiota: 미생물군 *** gut microbiome: 소화관 내의 미생물 생태계

03

22005-0201

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

The food scientist does not want to cut the day too close as consumers get very upset when they find something has spoiled before the date on the package.

Many packaged foods, particularly the more perishable ones, come with an expiration date. The expiration date represents the food scientist's best guess on how long a food will last before it spoils. (①) A food scientist calculates the expiration date by first determining the product's shelf life (how long it will last under typical storage). (②) The expiration date is usually set before the end of shelf life, but it is not as simple as being acceptable to eat the day before the expiration date and unacceptable the day after the date. (③) Too many things can affect spoilage of food products. (④) On the other hand, if the date is set long before it actually spoils, then consumers are unlikely to buy it, and perfectly good food will get thrown out before it has spoiled. (⑤) Premature tossing of good food leads to increased costs for the food company, prices for the consumer, and food waste.

* perishable: 상하기 쉬운 ** expiration date: 유효 기간

04

22005-0202

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Nutrition, perhaps more than other scientific endeavors, blurred the line between science and culture. Developed in nineteenth-century European chemistry laboratories, the science of food was aimed first at improving livestock and agricultural productivity. Only toward the end of the century did scientists begin to apply their discoveries about animal feeding to human health. Unlike animal feed, however, the human diet was always and intimately tied to deeply held cultural habits and beliefs. Scientific discoveries regarding the connections between food and health almost inevitably bumped up against an area of human behavior that was governed more by emotion than reason. People rarely, then or now, _____ . Nutrition science thus inevitably, if unintentionally, inserted itself into social policy, particularly when it came to the relations among poverty, hunger, and food choices. Hunger and malnutrition, traditionally the central physical manifestations of poverty, appeared ideally suited to scientific remedy. If the poor could learn to eat better for less, one of modern society's most difficult social problems might be conquered. Rich or poor, nutrition science held out the promise of improved health for all.

* blur: 모호하게 만들다, 흐리게 하다 ** malnutrition: 영양실조

- ① rely on what is familiar to their tongue
- ② manage to digest what other species easily can
- ③ try to “reduce” nutritional value of what they eat
- ④ eat what they “should” rather than what they want
- ⑤ consider “conventional” elements in their food consumption

수능특강 영어영역 영어



PART

III

테스트편

01

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

22005-0203

To whom it may concern,

In the last several years there has been a tremendous increase in the number of homeless citizens sleeping in Westwood Park. On any given night I can count at least ten individuals quietly sleeping under trees and on benches. The problem is that the park restrooms close at sunset, and the homeless have no toilet facilities. On behalf of the over 200 neighborhood residents who have signed it, I present you with this written request asking the city to install and maintain a sanitary, temporary toilet. This measure, while not solving the problem of the homeless, will help address the sanitation problem this neighborhood park faces. I am sure you will see the logic in this request and will implement this measure until the greater problem of homelessness in our city can be fairly and properly resolved.

Sincerely,
Stephen Taylor

* sanitary: 위생적인

- ① 공원 시설의 위생 관리 강화 조치에 감사하려고
- ② 공원 화장실 개방 시간 단축 방침에 항의하려고
- ③ 노숙자 지원 단체에 대한 예산 지원을 신청하려고
- ④ 공원 임시 화장실 시설 설치와 유지 관리를 요청하려고
- ⑤ 노숙자 문제 해결을 위한 청원서 제출 절차를 문의하려고

02

다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

22005-0204

I opened the locked door and approached my friend Abram lying in bed. Yet still, he didn't make a sound. My heart started to beat faster and faster. I think that it was beating uncontrollably fast because I had no idea what was happening. I didn't know what would happen. I didn't know anything regarding this situation. I didn't even know what to expect. I didn't understand why he wasn't responding to me. My eyes had never seen someone in this state. His eyes were open. But they may as well have been closed. And, his body — well, his body made minimal movements. He was breathing, which meant that he was alive. He wasn't dead — or at least I had thought. He just wouldn't talk. My mind started to spin. I did not know what to do. I started to ask myself questions. I thought: "What do I do? Do I ask for help? Do I stay? Do I go? What happens next?" I had a bunch of questions. I just didn't know where to begin.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| ① calm and relaxed | ② relieved and grateful |
| ③ bored and indifferent | ④ disappointed and angry |
| ⑤ frightened and confused | |

03

22005-0205

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Happiness is too often equated with pleasure, and it is the pursuit of pleasure that lands us on the hedonic treadmill. Because our sense of happiness tends to be based on positional and relative rankings compared to what others have, the pursuit of some absolute value that we believe will finally bring us happiness once we have achieved it paradoxically leads to misery when the goalposts keep moving. To get off the hedonic treadmill, the Emory University psychiatrist Gregory Berns thinks that we need to stop focusing on pleasure, and instead concentrate on satisfaction. “Satisfaction is an emotion that captures the uniquely human need to give meaning to one’s activities,” Berns says. “While you might find pleasure by happenstance — winning the lottery, possessing the genes for a sunny temperament, or having the luck not to live in poverty — satisfaction can arise only by the conscious decision to do something. And this makes all the difference in the world, because it is only your own actions that you may take responsibility and credit for.”

* hedonic treadmill: 쾌락의 첫바퀴 ** happenstance: 우연(한 일) *** temperament: 기질

- ① 쾌락을 부정적인 것으로 폄하해서는 안 된다.
- ② 다른 사람과의 소통과 나눔에서 행복을 찾아야 한다.
- ③ 행복을 느끼려면 자신을 남과 비교하지 말아야 한다.
- ④ 목표 달성을 위해서는 작은 성취의 경험을 쌓아 가야 한다.
- ⑤ 행복은 쾌락보다 자신의 행동을 통한 만족감에서 찾아야 한다.

04

22005-0206

밑줄 친 chance might be ready for revenge가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

The numbers in sports rise and fall. They just do. Seeking explanation for change, however, it is easy to overinterpret ordinary ups and downs and attribute them to some special cause — such as a jinx. No magic is required: simply the knowledge that a spectacular season of home runs is seldom beaten next year, or that the skier who takes the most risks might be closest to victory ... but also to disaster. If you have been “up” sufficient to make the cover of a celebrated magazine, it could be that you are at your peak and, from the peak, there is only down. When the dog reaches the end of the leash, it often runs back. And that, as we say, is it. The jinx is in all probability due to what statisticians call regression to the mean. When things have been out of the ordinary lately, the next move is most likely back to something more average or typical; after a run of very good luck, chance might be ready for revenge, whether you appear on the cover or not.

* jinx: 징크스, 불운을 가져오는 어떤 것 ** leash: 가죽끈 *** regression: 회귀

- ① a string of bad luck often follows to even out the good luck
- ② the more negative athletes are, the more bad luck they will have
- ③ too much optimism can be just as destructive as low self-esteem
- ④ seemingly average athletes can excel at their sport all of a sudden
- ⑤ psychological factors will largely affect the following athletic results

05

22005-0207

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Land, population density, economic strength and the importance placed on sustainability are the leading factors that impact the development of a waste management strategy. How a community prioritizes those factors is what leads different communities, regions and nations to manage their waste in such different ways. Many governments utilize a solid waste hierarchy to provide general guidance on how to prioritize the use of various waste management alternatives. The most common hierarchies share the following characteristics in descending order of preference: waste reduction, reuse, recycling and/or composting, waste to energy and landfilling. The most successful waste management strategies in the world recognize that a successful system will include all options in varying degrees. The most unsuccessful strategies in the world rely entirely on the least preferable alternatives, or set unrealistic goals of utilizing only the most preferable. The lack of planning associated with choosing only the most preferable option usually leads to an eventual overuse of the least preferable option. A balanced approach with appropriate emphasis on the hierarchy has always been the most successful.

* waste hierarchy: 폐기물 관리 우선순위 ** composting: 비료화

- ① 폐기물 정책의 효율적인 수립을 위해 전문가의 자문이 필수적이다.
- ② 폐기물 관리는 모든 가능한 방법을 균형 있게 두루 활용하는 것이 좋다.
- ③ 폐기물 재활용은 환경 오염을 최소화할 수 있는 가장 효과적인 방안이다.
- ④ 폐기물 문제는 특정 국가가 아니라 지구 전체의 문제라는 인식이 필요하다.
- ⑤ 지속 가능한 발전을 위해서는 폐기물 발생량을 줄이는 것이 가장 바람직하다.

06

22005-0208

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Two English-speaking acquaintances meet on a street corner. ‘How are you?’, says one. ‘Terrific’, replies the other, ‘how about you?’ ‘Not too bad’, says the other. From this conventional interchange, we can infer that the first speaker is probably from an Anglo culture such as the UK, Australia or New Zealand, and the second is probably US American. They both speak the same language, but the norms guiding opening self-presentations will differ even between these two relatively similar cultural groups. A distinctive aspect of US culture is the value placed on expressing oneself positively, which is not found to the same extent in all other parts of the world. For instance, some researchers found that American students reported being more often in situations that led to feeling positive about themselves, whereas Japanese students reported being more often in situations where they felt critical of themselves. Furthermore the Americans were more likely to feel positive even in situations where the Japanese did not.

- ① effects of positive attitude on learning English
- ② examples of situations triggering negative feelings
- ③ Americans’ tendency to be positive towards themselves
- ④ essential skills for effective communication with foreigners
- ⑤ various ways of greeting English-speaking people in informal situations

07

22005-0209

In the past few decades, it has become harder and harder to deny or even ignore the impact of technoscientific equipment on sport. Athletic events from bass fishing to the America’s Cup have shattered the illusion that technoscience is just merely equipment and highlight just how dependent sport is on many technoscientific artifacts and practices. Yet, for the most part, contemporary society still views sport as a decidedly human physical endeavor. Humans are social creatures, and the historical emphasis on the human motor over technoscientific machinery not only motivates athletes when the scary efficacy of the next technoscientific implement can be seen on multiple horizons but also supports the collective rejection of the present real power of technoscience in sport. Dominant narratives of athletic and sporting competitions are about human physical and intellectual struggle as well as a host of cultural assumptions, beliefs, and practices that work to privilege the human body over the technoscientific.

* bass: 농어 ** shatter: 산산조각 내다

- ① The Benefits and Limits of Technoscientific Sport Equipment
- ② How Sport Builds Strong Communities Through Competition
- ③ The Emphasis on the Human Body over Technoscience in Sport
- ④ Future Trends and Directions in Sport Technology and Innovation
- ⑤ How Science and Technology Are Transforming Sport and Athletes

08

22005-0210

Emily Greene Balch에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Emily Greene Balch was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1946. She was the third woman and the second American woman to receive the prize. Emily Balch was a social reformer, economist, sociologist, peace activist, writer and poet. Throughout her subsequent careers of social work, college teaching and working for peace she was an effective advocate for international cooperation and unity. Balch was professor of political economy and sociology at Wellesley College in Boston until 1918, during which time she wrote her major academic works as well as carrying out her social reform work. The outbreak of the First World War started her thirty years of pioneering for peace. Balch was a co-founder and long-time executive of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and a member of many other peace organisations. Her efforts to improve international relations included campaigns to promote international cooperation in nonpolitical fields. Balch's imaginative proposals for working together through the international authorities for solving peacefully the world's problems earned her her reputation among American peace activists as one of their intellectual leaders.

- ① 노벨 평화상을 받은 세 번째 여성이다 두 번째 미국 여성이다.
- ② Boston의 Wellesley 대학에서 정치 경제학 및 사회학 교수로 재직했다.
- ③ 제1차 세계 대전 발발 이전부터 평화를 위한 개척자의 일을 시작했다.
- ④ 평화와 자유를 위한 여성 국제 연맹의 공동 창립자였다.
- ⑤ 세계 문제의 평화로운 해결을 위해 국제기관을 통한 협력을 제안했다.

09

22005-0211

다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Top 10 Countries with the Most Patents Granted per Million Population in 2010 and in 2017

Rank	Country	Patents granted per million population in 2010
1	Japan	2,237
2	Switzerland	1,704
3	Republic of Korea	1,532
4	Luxembourg	1,320
5	Finland	998
6	Sweden	953
7	Netherlands	708
8	Germany	688
9	United States	609
10	Denmark	551

Rank	Country	Patents granted per million population in 2017
1	Republic of Korea	2,554
2	Luxembourg	2,517
3	Switzerland	2,371
4	Japan	2,239
5	Sweden	1,207
6	Finland	1,157
7	Netherlands	1,016
8	Germany	930
9	United States	853
10	Denmark	798

The above tables show the top 10 countries with the most patents granted per million population in 2010 and in 2017. ①The Republic of Korea, which sat third on the 2010 list with 1,532 patents granted per million population, topped the 2017 list with 2,554 patents granted per million population. ②On the other hand, Japan, which topped the 2010 list with 2,237 patents granted per million population, fell to fourth place on the 2017 list with 2,239 patents granted per million population. ③Every country which made the list of the top 10 countries in 2010 made the 2017 list. ④Luxembourg and Finland rose in the rankings between 2010 and 2017, whereas Switzerland and Sweden fell in the rankings during the same period. ⑤The Netherlands, Germany, the United States, and Denmark maintained their rankings between 2010 and 2017.

10

22005-0212

2022 Online English Studies Camp for High School Students에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

2022 Online English Studies Camp for High School Students: July 18–24

We're excited for this year's camp to go virtual!

This one-week camp provides participants with a fun place to learn and socialize in English through distance learning. They will be able to enhance their English skills while attending a variety of sessions, engaging with college faculty and students.

Program Details

- Each day will have four one-hour academic sessions focused on creative writing or literature & culture studies.
- In the afternoon after the sessions, there will be interactive online games, and in the evening, there will be film viewings.
- Participants wishing to improve their creative or academic writing skills can receive one-on-one writing consultations.
- The camp closes with a Virtual Showcase of campers' performances and projects.

Cost & Registration

Registration fee is \$25 and can be paid on the camp website.

Registration can be cancelled up to a day before the camp, free of charge.

For additional questions, visit the website or email the camp director, Dr. Elisia Stern, at engcamp@mmu.edu.

- ① 대학 교수진 및 학생들과 교류할 수 있다.
- ② 저녁 시간에는 영화 관람을 한다.
- ③ 참가자는 일대일로 작문 상담을 받을 수 있다.
- ④ 등록비는 캠프 웹 사이트에서 지불할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 캠프 당일까지 무료로 등록 취소가 가능하다.

11

22005-0213

Jump Rope Video Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Jump Rope Video Contest

We're happy to announce a new contest for schools, jump rope teams, clubs, physical education classes and anyone else who loves jumping rope.

How it works:

- Choose to participate as an individual or in a group.
- Submit a 20–60 second video of you jumping rope.
- This is not a traditional jump rope contest. Yes, skills help. But creativity counts for double.
- The public will vote online for the best videos.

Timeline:

Accepting Entries: July 15 to August 26

Public Voting: August 27 to September 13

Winners Announced: September 18

Everyone who enters earns a \$5 gift certificate for use at the participating local stores.

Visit the official contest site to watch videos, submit a video, or see official rules.

- ① 개인 자격으로만 참가할 수 있다.
- ② 출품 동영상의 길이는 60초를 넘어야 한다.
- ③ 창의성보다는 기술을 더 높이 평가한다.
- ④ 동영상 제출 마감일은 9월 18일이다.
- ⑤ 참가자 모두에게 5달러의 상품권이 지급된다.

12

22005-0214

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Theoretical perspectives from existential psychology suggest ① that accepting personal vulnerabilities, facing death, and experiencing the potential reality of our own death leads to a process of transformation including fundamental values in the ways in which we experience our sense of self. Change in this context is understood in terms of a process of transformation resulting in a life ② lived more fully and with greater authenticity. The term transformation is seen as particularly ③ appropriate, in that it is derived from the Latin, *transformatio*, referring to “change of shape.” The shape of one’s life is thus changed in that the experience leads to a full and authentic life, ④ where authenticity is understood as taking responsibility for one’s own existence rather than following the crowd, even though this might create discomfort. Being authentic is not an isolated end point but experienced as a process of becoming more true to oneself and ⑤ accept limitations and possibilities.

13

22005-0215

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Imagine a world without money where all goods were exchanged or traded by barter—by trading goods for goods. If you worked in a computer factory, you might be paid in keyboards, which would not only be ① difficult to exchange for other goods and services but also rather inconvenient to carry around. To buy groceries, for example, you would have to persuade the grocer to ② accept your keyboards for payment. There would be no reason for the grocer to do so, unless she had a use for additional keyboards or knew someone else who did. Finding such a ③ double coincidence of wants, the situation when the grocer has what you want (groceries) and you have what she wants (keyboards), would often be extremely difficult. Thus, exchange under a barter system is ④ costly in terms of search time—the time spent looking for someone who has groceries and wants computer keyboards. In general, the time and effort associated with barter make it a cumbersome and inefficient way to conduct transactions. It ⑤ reduces transactions costs, which are all costs involved with making exchanges. In turn, higher transactions costs hold down the volume of exchange in the economy.

* barter: 물물 교환 ** cumbersome: 번거로운, 복잡한

14

22005-0216

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In many ways it is understandable that there is opposition to the use of certain songs being used in advertising. People bring specific meaning to pieces of music and can attach their own personal feelings and emotional connections to them. It makes sense that if you have associated a piece of music with loved ones, a marriage, a memory or a significant life experience, you may not specifically want a car, van, yoghurt, breakfast cereal or other product to be associated with this mix. One song will mean many different things to different viewers and listeners. There is not just one reading of a piece of music, it is polysemic, and like most art forms it is open to various different, subjective and cultural interpretations. Perhaps this is what jars. Advertisements are less open to this kind of interpretation. Advertisements primarily distribute messages about products and services — there is less ambiguity and ambivalence. The rich experience of listening to and interpretation of music is perhaps _____ by association with an advertisement.

* polysemic: 다의(多義)의 ** jar: 거슬리다, 어긋나다 *** ambivalence: 양의성(兩義性), 양면 가치

① narrowed

② multiplied

③ measured

④ presented

⑤ stimulated

15

22005-0217

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Sociology presumes studying social life and institutions in an objective and impartial way. This perspective often means that what is taken to be ‘common-sense’ in a particular social context is in fact either invalid or too ambiguous to really offer a satisfactory explanation of a particular activity. Robert K. Merton pointed out that common sense explains little or anything most of the time. The reason is that common-sense sayings are usually employed after the event, depending upon what seems to have taken place. Suppose someone makes an investment on the stock market and it goes disastrously wrong. His or her friend might say ‘Look before you leap!’ However, if the move had been successful, the investor might admonish those who urged caution, declaring: ‘He who hesitates is lost!’ The explanations are of no value, because _____.

* admonish: 훈계하다

① all the options are covered

② they are not flexible enough

③ they make no sense in either case

④ the causes of the events are not known

⑤ the results of the events are always the same

16

22005-0218

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In the 1950s, Herbert Simon and James March introduced one decision-making framework for understanding organizational behavior. Although they elaborated on the bureaucratic model by emphasizing that individuals work in rational organizations and thus behave rationally, their model, which eventually won them the Nobel Prize in Economics, added a new dimension, that is, the idea that _____. By offering a more realistic alternative to classical assumptions of rationality in decision making, this model supported the behavioral view of individual and organizational functioning. The model suggested that when individuals make decisions, they examine a limited set of possible alternatives rather than all available options. Individuals “satisfice,” that is, they accept satisfactory or “good enough” choices, rather than insist on optimal choices. They make choices that are good enough because they do not search until they find perfect solutions to problems. Thus, purely scientific or structural views of management are inappropriate.

* bureaucratic: 관료주의의 ** satisfice: 작은 성과에 만족하다

- ① rationality varies across individuals
- ② a human being's rationality is limited
- ③ too many choices can cause indecision
- ④ rational thinking is a conscious process
- ⑤ individual decisions affect group decisions

17

22005-0219

Museums have been a form of “public education” in Europe since the eighteenth century. They are situated in different buildings, exhibiting different materials. But when you look at them in Vienna, Seoul, Paris, and New York or in other parts of the world, you will find there, for example, fragments. Different materials were used for the original objects, but the function in the everyday life of human beings remains the same. This also holds true for tools and other objects. They have variations in their shape and in the materials used, and also in the selection of exhibition objects. It is interesting that one part of the National Museum in Seoul is reserved for Kimchi (and there are more than a hundred recipes for preparing this typical Korean food). But they show that there is a similar practice of human beings worldwide to hunt, to preserve food, and so on. Thus, even if these museums were built to show the “national character” of a country or a state, _____.

* fragment: 단편, 일부분

- ① their collection can shift the nation's identity
- ② they also show the unifying elements of cultures
- ③ they serve a broader public now than they did in the past
- ④ they may not accurately represent the history of the nation
- ⑤ their main aim is public education rather than scholarly research

18

22005-0220

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

As the celebrity industry has grown economically, so too has access to the lives of the stars we follow. Even before the rise of social media, celebrity magazines and television shows covered every detail of stars' romantic relationships, shopping habits, and family vacations. ① Sociologist Joshua Gamson calls this the rise of "unreality," as consumers began to pay less attention to their own social lives than to the twists and turns of stars' careers. ② We are attracted not only by the power and beauty that famous people project and make accessible through consumption but also by the pleasure of sharing a world in which familiarity exists without responsibility. ③ Celebrities and public figures have sued for invasion of privacy when their names, pictures, acts, and talents have been commercially used without their permission. ④ The investment in unreality is mutual, as celebrities and their representatives have much to gain from keeping this world spinning. ⑤ Fans' loyalty to and emotional investment in their favorite celebrities are powerful commercial forces, as consumers look to the stars to learn which brands of automobiles, clothing, and makeup are most valuable and glamorous.

19

22005-0221

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

When in March 2014 *Los Angeles Times* reported a 4.7 magnitude earthquake in the city three minutes after the rumbling stopped, no one could imagine the news story was written by a robot.

- (A) The system behind these technologies is the natural language generation, which involves the automatic creation of text from digital structured data, a technology that has been developed and commercialized over the past decade. Today, the most obvious examples of automated journalism are in routine sports and financial news.
- (B) However, the information that had been reported by nobody, written by nobody and published by nobody, was the news everyone was reading. Since then, many news organizations around the world have embraced automated news writing technologies.
- (C) Several reasons explain why robotic journalism has not expanded yet to other topics and to even more complex journalistic writing. One of these reasons is the absence of appropriate data in those topics, which so far has put up a barrier in the development of this technology. This limitation might be soon overcome with the advent of IoT and AI to the news industry.

* magnitude: (지진의) 진도(震度), 지진 규모 ** rumbling: 우르릉거리는 소리 *** IoT(Internet of Things): 사물 인터넷

① (A) – (C) – (B)

② (B) – (A) – (C)

③ (B) – (C) – (A)

④ (C) – (A) – (B)

⑤ (C) – (B) – (A)

20

22005-0222

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Language may indeed influence the way that we think, an idea known as linguistic determinism. One recent demonstration of this phenomenon involved differences in the way that English and Mandarin Chinese speakers talk and think about time.

- (A) Specifically, when given a series of tasks with vertical priming, Mandarin Chinese speakers were faster at recognizing temporal relationships between months. Indeed, Lera Boroditsky, a celebrated cognitive scientist, sees these results as suggesting that “habits in language encourage habits in thought.”
- (B) For example, the past might be described as being “up” and the future as being “down.” It turns out that these differences in language translate into differences in performance on cognitive tests designed to measure how quickly an individual can recognize temporal relationships.
- (C) English speakers tend to talk about time using terms that describe changes along a horizontal dimension, for example, saying something like “I’m running behind schedule” or “Don’t get ahead of yourself.” While Mandarin Chinese speakers also describe time in horizontal terms, it is not uncommon to also use terms associated with a vertical arrangement.

* priming: 프라이밍(사전 정보를 이용하여 자극의 템지나 확인 능력을 촉진하는 것)

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| ① (A) – (C) – (B) | ② (B) – (A) – (C) | ③ (B) – (C) – (A) |
| ④ (C) – (A) – (B) | ⑤ (C) – (B) – (A) | |

21

22005-0223

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

In contrast, the term *sustainable tourism* conveys a more functional societal obligation to ensure the conditions necessary to maintain the physical environment in a “preserved state” for future generations.

Acknowledgment and acceptance of the importance of achieving sustainable tourism has given rise to the concept of *ecotourism*. (①) Indeed, in the tourism world the terms *sustainable tourism* and *ecotourism* tend to be used interchangeably. (②) While they certainly are strongly related, each contains a particular nuance that many regard as significant. (③) In one view, the concept of ecotourism conveys a greater concern for the fundamental obligation of all travelers to avoid harming, and indeed to protect, all sites that they visit. (④) As such, ecotourism is highly value-laden in an intrinsic sense; that is, individual travelers must accept responsibility for their behavior and its impact. (⑤) These conditions are not simply economic and political dimensions — a recognition that desirable values and good intentions must be supported by hard cash and tough decisions.

* value-laden: 가치 판단이 개입된

Part III | 테스트편

22

22005-0224

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Many hosts on cable food shows wear a small earphone during taping.

Not surprisingly, food entertainment media relies on its own hidden labor to create the visual spectacle on the page or on the screen. Consider the invisible labor involved in putting a show together on a cable food channel. The channel employs two people whose job is to cover up the brand-name labels on products used on the air. (①) Fifteen to twenty people do behind-the-scenes work for a basic cooking show on the network. (②) Culinary producers are responsible for all details of an episode, planning everything from “swap outs,” the examples of a recipe at different stages of completion that are shown on air, to what ingredients need to be in the cupboards and refrigerator. (③) They are given instructions such as where to put their hands so as not to cover up a key ingredient. (④) At the same time, they are cooking and watching for instructions from the studio director about which camera to face. (⑤) Even shows that are presented as casual conversations between friends are presenting viewers with a carefully constructed experience.

* culinary: 요리의 ** swap out: (단계별) 교체물

Test ①

23

다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빙칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

22005-0225

Non-standard spellings are frequently employed in trade names to give a sense of novelty to the brand name and consequently make it stand out in the market. As with personal names, these are often based upon alternative ways of spelling particular sounds using the conventional orthography, as in the numerous hotels, bars, and clubs which adopt the spelling *nite* in their names. Despite the desire for novelty implied by such spellings, it is striking how conventional they in fact are. Although it would be an equally permissible alternative spelling, there are no examples of *nayt clubs*, or *niit spots*. Another popular example is the spelling *kwik*, best-known from *Kwik-Fit* and the *Kwik-E-Mart* in *The Simpsons*. This spelling has become an accepted non-standard alternative spelling, specifically used in trade names, even though plenty of alternatives—*cwik*, *cwic*, *quik*, *cwiq*—are equally possible, and potentially even more eye-catching. An important feature of many such novel spellings is that they should be easily understood as an alternative spelling of a particular standard English word, so that the product or service to which it relates is clear.

* orthography: 맞춤법, 철자법



(A) _____ spellings in trade names are used as a marketing strategy, but only in
so far as they are _____ (B) _____ to consumers.

(A) (B)

- | | | |
|------------------|-------|----------------|
| ① Inventive | | comprehensible |
| ② Alternative | | innovative |
| ③ Standard | | comprehensible |
| ④ Correct | | innovative |
| ⑤ Unconventional | | figurative |

24~25 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

It is not uncommon for people to listen to sad songs as a way of intensifying negative emotions; we do this partly as a means of focusing our reflection on situations of great importance. Emotional reactions have a searchlight effect; they (a) enhance our focus. Just as fear rivets our attention to a dangerous object, strong emotions can help us achieve profound levels of concentration, thereby affording rich reflective or imaginative experiences. Sad songs, particularly those with suggestive narrative structures, (b) aid in self-reflection. They have this instrumental value. Backed by mood-inducing instrumentation and vocalization, the narrative content of sad songs seeds our reflection on personal events. This is not always therapeutic. Dwelling on a loss, a mistake, an unfortunate circumstance does not always lead to acceptance or forgiveness. It can lead to frustration and suffering. But profound loss deserves profound grief.

The value of these experiences is not immediately (c) clear. But it seems plausible that sad songs can help us see what we have had as well as what we have lost. Reflection does not always make us feel better. Indeed, sometimes it makes things (d) worse. But we also want to understand what we have lost and to feel the significance. The value of such emotionally charged reflection is not merely cognitive, but it does serve to deepen our understanding. We listen partly for the experiences themselves, but the experiences are also constitutive of our enhanced understanding. Partly what it is to appreciate the significance of some event is to feel it—to feel the significance. We assume that those who feel nothing have yet to (e) resist their loss. They certainly do not understand the significance, at least not yet.

* rivet: (관심이나 흥미를) 고정시키다 ** plausible: 그럴듯한, 타당한

24

22005-0226

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Composing Sad Songs: Far Easier Than Composing Happy Songs
- ② Why Emotional Reactions to a Situation Require Conscious Control
- ③ Values of Sad Songs: Reflection Through Negatively-Charged Emotions
- ④ The Endless Interplay Between Positive Experiences and Negative Experiences
- ⑤ Our Enhanced Understanding of an Event: Not Always Helpful to Our Wellbeing

25

22005-0227

밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① (a)
- ② (b)
- ③ (c)
- ④ (d)
- ⑤ (e)

Test 1

26~28 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

The people in the beauty industry are more than technicians, more than entrepreneurs, and even more than artists. For many clients, we are the deepest of friends. When I began as a licensed hairdresser in Oregon, I worked in a small lease salon trying to make ends meet. This is when I was first blessed with such great clients to grow with. Karen and Reiko, a mother-daughter team, are still with me 26 years later. Reiko was only 2 years old then and cute as (a) she could be.

* entrepreneur: 사업가

(B)

And even now, we still get a kick remembering things like “Reiko, did you know that chocolate milk comes from brown cows?” I saw Karen and Reiko every four weeks in the salon and they really became like family. One day Cliff, my business partner, and I were chatting about Reiko and some of the guys (b) she was dating. Cliff suggested that one of his young male clients might be great for (c) her. Well, they agreed to meet and “Bingo!” It was a match! Two years later they are happily married!

(C)

For some reason there was always this very special connection between us that just became stronger and stronger throughout the years. Reiko’s mother, Karen, was a school teacher. I always admired the way (d) she cared for and guided her children. She was never heavy-handed with them and always respected their choices and interests. Her children have all grown into lovely adults. When Reiko was growing up I loved to have fun with her.

(D)

How proudly I stood at Reiko’s wedding while people came to me asking if I was the “hairdresser who got them together.” To see (e) her grow into such a lovely, young woman makes me feel proud and very lucky to be part of their life. The story I’m sharing is an example of why I absolutely love what I do. It’s the human element. That is the true reward. How fulfilling it was for me that Reiko found her soul mate.

26

주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

22005-0228

- ① (B) – (D) – (C) ② (C) – (B) – (D) ③ (C) – (D) – (B)
 ④ (D) – (B) – (C) ⑤ (D) – (C) – (B)

27밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

22005-0229

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

28윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

22005-0230

- ① 'I'는 Oregon에 있는 작은 임대 미용실에서 일했다.
 ② 'I'는 Karen과 Reiko를 4주에 한 번 만났다.
 ③ Reiko는 'I'의 동업자와 결혼했다.
 ④ Reiko의 엄마는 학교 선생님이었다.
 ⑤ 'I'는 Reiko의 결혼식에 참석했다.

01

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

22005-0231

Dear Friends and Supporters of the LA Wireless Golf Open,

On behalf of the Board of Directors and Officers of the LA Wireless Association (LWA), we appreciate your support for and interest in our organization and projects. We've tried to represent a unified voice for the members of the LA wireless industry. We also have hosted the annual LA Wireless Golf Open to foster relationships within our membership as well as with local communities, but we are sorry to report some disappointing news. After careful consideration of the local damage caused by the recent floods, we have decided to postpone the 21st Annual LA Wireless Golf Open until November 2022. We will announce the exact date at a later time. This also includes our other outdoor events we have planned. We will continue to monitor the status of the flooding, and we hope to host some social events later in the year if possible. Thank you again for your continued support and understanding of this very unfortunate situation. We wish all of you the best of health.

Sincerely,
Mike Lindell

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| ① 행사 진행 요원을 모집하려고 | ② 성공적인 행사 개최를 축하하려고 |
| ③ 행사 개최를 위한 모금을 독려하려고 | ④ 행사 예정 장소의 변경을 공지하려고 |
| ⑤ 예정된 연례행사의 연기를 안내하려고 | |

02

다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

22005-0232

The day of my first exam came. After I had completed the test, I left the class feeling worried not knowing if I had passed or failed it. I went back to my dorm room to review my notes to see if I had the right answers to the questions that I could remember from the test. I couldn't sit still or calm my mind, but at some point, I decided to just wait until I received my grade. About two days later, my science professor handed out our graded exams so we could go over them. I sat there very anxious as he made his way to my desk and flipped my graded exam face down. I slowly turned it over to see my result. A seventy-six was circled, in red ink, in the upper right hand corner of my exam. I felt the weight had just been lifted off my shoulders. This score may have been disappointing news to most students, but it was exciting news to me. I could feel a surge of joy within me convincing me that I could do it. I could make it in college as long as I stay focused and prepared.

* surge: 치밀어 오름, 밀려듦

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| ① nervous → thrilled | ② jealous → relieved |
| ③ worried → ashamed | ④ overjoyed → regretful |
| ⑤ confident → disappointed | |

03

22005-0233

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

New business model ideas are most likely to be found in unusual places and by unusual suspects. The best ideas and value-creating opportunities are in the gray areas between silos, disciplines, and sectors. It is essential to get out more. Stop going to all the usual trade shows where you will only hear the same ideas from the same industry participants year after year. Start hanging out at the edge, going to events that gather the unusual suspects from industries and sectors that you would not normally interact with. You might learn something new there. You might collide with someone who is in a completely different environment but trying something new that may just be the idea that will spark an entirely new business model approach. One of the most important business innovation activities is to take the organization out to the edges to explore new sources of knowledge and experience that can trigger ideas that would not have come through interacting with just the usual suspects.

* silo: 독립적으로 기능하는 부서

- ① 변화에 대한 두려움을 극복하고 새로운 도전을 준비해야 한다.
- ② 기존의 경험에 대한 분석을 토대로 새로운 사업 모델을 구상해야 한다.
- ③ 새로운 사업 모델의 영감을 얻기 위해 색다른 사람들과 교류해야 한다.
- ④ 전문성을 갖추기 위해서 관심 분야의 최신 정보를 꾸준히 습득해야 한다.
- ⑤ 타인에 대한 이해와 소통을 중요하게 생각하는 사업 모델을 구상해야 한다.

04

22005-0234

In academic writing it is extremely important that one is able to “strike just the right tone”—writers who are too assertive when interpreting their own research results can be seen as arrogant. But not being assertive enough does not help the marketing of the research. Young beginner writers in particular will need some guidance in selecting the right value level for their messages. They must be taught how to move smoothly and in a contextually appropriate way from subjective to objective meaning making in both spoken and written texts. Language editors and revisers must be trained to see modal verbs and adverbs as grammatical realizations of interpersonal meaning potential that can systematically be used to shape the text—sometimes more intensively, coloring it fully, sometimes merely touching with “the paint brush of probability”.

* modal verb: 조동사

- ① balancing between being subjective and objective
- ② helping the reader to fully understand the meaning
- ③ using editing skills to increase the readability of the text
- ④ stating the text’s message in a strong and confident manner
- ⑤ polishing the text with an in-depth and comprehensive analysis

05

22005-0235

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Unfortunately, the compartmentalization of our postindustrial society has tempted many of us into thinking that our minds are similarly compartmentalized. If we want to convey some knowledge, we offer our children facts. If we want to teach loving, we simply say “I love you” or hug. Just as most of us run into a store to purchase a shirt and no longer remember how to grow the flax, pick it, spin it into thread, weave it into linen fabric, and then sew it into a piece of clothing, we’ve forgotten that building a creative, healthy mind in our children isn’t a process of one-stop shopping for supercharged “educational” experiences. Just as the linen shirt on your back has its roots in a flax seed planted in the soil, so does your child’s personality grow out of the nurturing matrix of your interactions with him.

* compartmentalization: 구획화 ** flax: 아마(亞麻) *** matrix: 모체, 기반

- ① 다양한 교육적 경험은 균형 잡힌 인성 형성에 필수적이다.
- ② 지식은 일상생활 속에서 자녀 스스로 쌓아 가게 해야 한다.
- ③ 자녀에게 긍정의 표현을 아낌없이 해야 올바른 인성이 길러진다.
- ④ 자녀의 인격은 부모와의 상호 작용적 양육 환경 속에서 형성된다.
- ⑤ 자녀의 창의력을 기르기 위해 사고의 틀을 깨는 교육이 필요하다.

06

22005-0236

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Certainty, like permanence and immortality, is one of those conditions we long for despite a great deal of evidence to the contrary. Certainty often confers control. And we badly want control in this strange cosmos we find ourselves in. In his classic study *The Golden Bough*, anthropologist James George Frazer discusses how primitive people developed magic so that they could control a world filled with the uncertainties of lightning and storms and vicious animals. The Bantu in Botswana burn the stomach of an ox in the evening because they think the black smoke will gather the clouds and cause the rain to come. Certainty offers us safety, stability, reliability, predictability, rules for behavior. If I am completely certain that it is unethical to harm other people’s careers in order to advance my own, that certainty provides a clear and constant guide for how to conduct my professional life. Augustine’s absolute certainty about theological and ethical matters may well have been an extension of a psychological and physical desire for certainty.

* confer: 부여하다 ** vicious: 사나운 *** theological: 신학의

- ① the reasons we are eager for certainty
- ② the effect of religious certainty on science
- ③ the role of certainty in one’s professional life
- ④ the destructive outcomes of seeking certainty
- ⑤ the necessity of looking beyond certainty in science

07

22005-0237

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

A mirror — a very hard, shiny material object, sharp enough to cut your fingers if shattered — is probably the first object purposely made for image capture. Its surface is made smooth and shiny so that it could reflect as well as clear still water does, and yet be more portable and convenient. The use of mirrors allowed images to be distorted and manipulated in significant ways, and is well known to us as a tool of deception. This is similar to the ‘smoke and mirrors’ effects that a magician conjures up to mislead his audience and fool them into paying attention to the things he wants them to notice, as opposed to those things he wants to sneak past them unnoticed. It could be argued that mirrors created the first virtual reality — a reality flattened into two dimensions but changeable, shifting with the quality of the light and reflecting back something which resembles the real but is not itself real.

* conjure up: (주문을 외워) 나타나게 하다

- ① Magic: An Art of Deception
- ② Misleading Effects of Virtual Reality
- ③ Mirrors as a Guide to Self-Awakening
- ④ Keys to Getting a Clear Reflection of Objects
- ⑤ The Mirror: A Tool of Reflection and Illusion

08

22005-0238

kestrel에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Formerly known as the sparrow hawk, the kestrel is the most common of Arizona raptors. Some kestrels make year-round homes in Arizona; others are only visitors. Females have first choice on wintering territory; the smaller male takes what's left! The residents lay 3 to 5 spotted white eggs in a hole in a tree. This amazing bird can hover by beating its wings extremely fast. Distinguished by its pretty black and white facial pattern, with a black mustache, black marks behind its ears and a black strip on its tail, the kestrel has buff underparts. Its back, tail and crown are reddish-brown and darker on the female than the male. The male's wings are gray-blue. This lover of prairie, desert, and farmland exists on a diet of grasshoppers, snakes and frogs.

* raptor: 맹금류 ** hover: 허공을 맴돌다 *** buff: 담황색의

- ① 암컷이 겨울을 나기 위한 지역을 먼저 선택한다.
- ② 나무의 구멍 안에 알을 낳는다.
- ③ 날개를 매우 빠르게 퍼덕일 수 있다.
- ④ 수컷의 꼬리 색이 암컷보다 더 진하다.
- ⑤ 메뚜기, 뱀, 개구리를 먹고 산다.

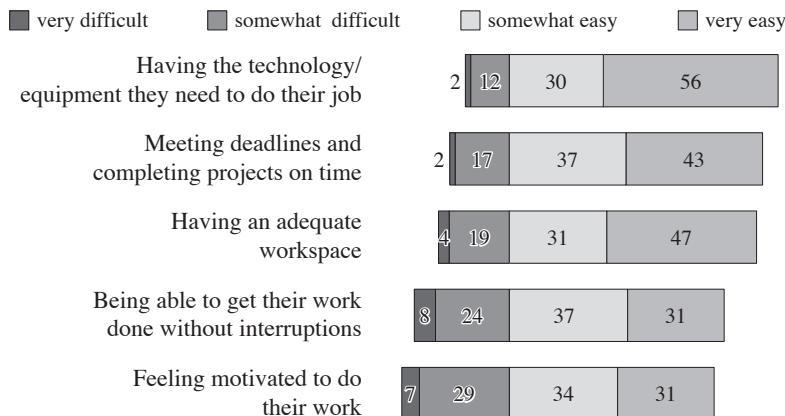
09

22005-0239

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Americans' Adaptability to Teleworking After the Coronavirus Outbreak

Among employed adults currently working from home all or most of the time, % saying, since the beginning of the coronavirus outbreak, each has been _____ for them when working from home



Note: Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer is not shown.

Figures may not add to subtotals due to rounding.

The graph above shows Americans' adaptability to teleworking after the coronavirus outbreak. ① A majority (86%) of teleworkers say, since the coronavirus outbreak started, it has been easy for them to have the technology/equipment they need to do their job. ② When it comes to their ability to meet deadlines and complete projects on time, most teleworkers say this has been easy for them, with 43% saying this has been very easy and 37% saying it has been somewhat easy. ③ Having an adequate workspace has also been easy for most teleworkers — 47% of teleworkers say this has been very easy, and 31% say it has been somewhat easy. ④ While more than 65% of teleworkers say it has been very or somewhat easy for them to be able to get their work done without interruptions, more than a third say this has been difficult. ⑤ Similarly, while more than six-in-ten teleworkers say it has been very or somewhat easy for them to feel motivated to do their work, more than three-in-ten say this has been difficult for them.

10

22005-0240

Full STEAM Ahead에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Full STEAM Ahead

Join the Reading Public Museum for an exciting STEAM (science, technology, engineering, art, mathematics) program for toddlers. Explore a different theme each week while having fun with your little beaker buddy.

Details:

- Program runs 9:30–11 a.m. every Monday.
- Pricing includes Museum admission, activities, and snacks.
- Reservation is required.
- Registration must be done at least 24 hours prior to event.

Program Pricing:

- \$20 for Members (includes 1 adult & 1 child); \$5 for each additional adult or child
- \$25 for Non-Members (includes 1 adult & 1 child); \$5 for each additional adult or child

* toddler: (걸음을 시작한) 유아 ** beaker: 비커

- ① 매주 다른 주제를 탐구한다.
- ② 매주 월요일 오전에 1시간 반 동안 진행된다.
- ③ 참가비에는 간식비가 포함되어 있다.
- ④ 예약은 적어도 행사 하루 전에 이루어져야 한다.
- ⑤ 어른 1명과 어린이 1명을 포함하는 비회원 가격은 20달러이다.

Test 2

11

22005-0241

IN-PERSON CHESS SCHOLARS CAMP에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

IN-PERSON CHESS SCHOLARS CAMP

Develop your child's intellect through the royal game of chess! This camp will enhance your child's motivation, concentration, social skills, and creativity.

- No previous knowledge of chess is necessary.
- Due to small group sizes, each child will receive plenty of personalized attention.
- There will be a chess competition with prizes at the end of the camp!
- Each participant will take home a chess set and a certificate.
- Please don't bring snacks.

* Camp registration deadline is 3 days prior to the start of the camp.

* Depending on the situation, the status of programs and events may change.

To get the most accurate information, please visit our website at www.cscamp.org.

Date & Time	8/8 (Mon)–8/12 (Fri), 2:00–5:00 pm
Place	Grand Oaks Community Center, 176, Swan Lake Road
Fee	\$111 for Greenville Residents / \$121 for Non-Residents

- ① 참가하기 위해서는 체스에 관한 사전 지식이 필요하다.
- ② 참가자는 캠프가 끝나면 집으로 체스 세트를 가져가게 된다.
- ③ 간식을 가져올 수 있다.
- ④ 등록 마감 시한은 캠프가 열리는 당일까지이다.
- ⑤ 하루에 4시간씩 열린다.

12

22005-0242

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Knowledge comes in many forms. Practical knowledge ① embodied in the crafts is different from knowledge deriving from some abstract understanding of a phenomenon. ② To change a car tire, for example, one needs direct instruction or hands-on experience, not any special knowledge of mechanics or the strength of materials. By rubbing sticks together or sparking flint into dry kindling, a scout can build a fire without knowing the oxygen theory (or any other theory) of combustion. And conversely, knowledge of theory alone does not enable one to change a tire or make a fire. ③ It seems fair to say that Paleolithic peoples applied practical skills and practical knowledge rather than any theoretical or systematized knowledge to practice their crafts. More than that, Paleolithic peoples may have had explanations for fire without it ④ is meaningful to speak about Paleolithic “chemistry”—for example, if they somehow thought they were calling a fire god or a spirit of fire in their actions. A major conclusion about Paleolithic technology follows from all this: to whatever small extent we may be able to speak about “science” in the Paleolithic, Paleolithic technologies clearly were prior to and ⑤ independent of any such knowledge.

* flint: 부싯돌 ** kindling: 불쏘시개 *** Paleolithic: 구석기 시대의

13

22005-0243

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Living with and loving animals seems to have been common in many hunter-gatherer societies across the globe. Evidence for this can be found in reports from early European explorers, missionaries and, later, anthropologists, who describe the ① affection with which dogs and other animals in the households of peoples living as hunters, gatherers and horticulturalists were regarded. Among these peoples, keeping some animals for company, not food, seemed to be the norm rather than the exception; humans were ② unwilling to sell or give away their animals, and became consumed by grief when the animals were taken away from them by force. These attachments are seen as ③ familiar by the European authors who write about them, and who express amusement at the degree of affection so-called primitive peoples expressed towards animals. These accounts themselves suggest, however, that while attachments to animals were not widely accepted in Europe, they were nonetheless ④ widespread elsewhere. Keeping animals as companions seems to be a widely practiced part of human life; it may be the European ⑤ failure to do so until relatively recently that requires explanation.

* horticulturalist: 원예가

14

22005-0244

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In the US Presidential Election in 1936 between Alfred Landon and Franklin Roosevelt the *Literary Digest* sent out 10 million postcards asking people how they would vote. The magazine received almost 2.3 million back, and the result suggested that Landon was leading Roosevelt by 57% to 43%. A young pollster named George Gallup also did a survey but on a much smaller sample. He correctly predicted that Roosevelt would win easily. In the event Roosevelt went on to win with 60% against just 37% for Landon. The reason why the *Literary Digest* did so badly was that they used a directory of car owners and the telephone directory, which gave them a biased sample because only the better-off, who supported Republican Alfred Landon, had cars or telephones. Gallup had used a much more _____ sample.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> ① sizable | <input type="radio"/> ② selective | <input type="radio"/> ③ economic |
| <input type="radio"/> ④ consistent | <input type="radio"/> ⑤ representative | |

15

22005-0245

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The brain does not record reality like a camera; it constructs a representation of reality through analysis and synthesis of sensory information. Therefore, each person's perception of any given event will be unique, which explains why people can have such differing memories of the same event. Even if the same sensory information is available to two different people, the unique history of each person's brain will ensure that the final perception of each individual will differ, colored by variations in the individuals' attention, memories, emotional states, etc. Moreover, the exact sensory information in any given event will never be identical for any two people because the position in space of each person's body will necessarily differ. All these factors will continue to color the memory of the event at later times. This is well understood in legal contexts and is the reason that eyewitness testimony _____.

* synthesis: 종합 ** testimony: 증언

- ① can be highly problematic
- ② needs to be carefully planned
- ③ offers specific details about a crime
- ④ causes the judge to change his decision
- ⑤ is considered strongly objective evidence

16

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

22005-0246

A children's museum is an informal education setting which, unlike a school, is organized according to space, not time. Visitors follow their own interests for as long a time as their natural period of concentration lasts; they do not study in artificial time periods measured by ticking clocks and interrupted by bells. Children's museums provide spatial frames rather than time frames. The importance of a learning environment organized by space is that it _____. Imagine if American tennis great Billy Jean King when learning to play tennis had been constrained to five forty-five minute periods each week, and if, just as she was perfecting a serve, she had to put down her tennis racket and go to golf class. Would she ever have sharpened her skill? Yet, this is what we ask children to do when we mete out education into arbitrary periods. The organization of a learning environment by space, not time, is in effect a new paradigm for the structure of an educational environment. It is a paradigm for a structure in which concentration can be nurtured and learning can be contextual.

* mete out: ~을 배분하다 ** arbitrary: 임의의

- ① links learning to real-life experiences
- ② protects students from physical harm
- ③ allows concentration and skill to develop
- ④ increases the focus on health and well-being
- ⑤ makes teaching more academic than interesting

17

22005-0247

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

We all have common-sense views about our behaviour and that of others, sometimes termed ‘folk psychology’. The idea that we can provide explanations for our own behaviour is one such belief. It must be, because there is an opinion-polling industry based upon it. Pollsters not only ask people how they are going to vote in an election, for example, but also *why*. Or they ask how their opinions have been changed by recent events. There are many psychological studies which suggest that the answers to such questions will be unreliable. Folk psychology may hold that people act for conscious reasons which they can report, but the scientific evidence suggests otherwise. The tricky side of this is that _____! One of the basic rules of psychology is that people will answer any silly question you put to them. That does not mean you should believe the answers.

- ① you also apply your bias to new ideas
- ② people don't know what they don't know
- ③ you believe what people don't show you
- ④ people try to prove what they don't have to
- ⑤ people show off their knowledge as they say

18

22005-0248

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

It is not fair to say that biofuels have no future. As petroleum becomes more scarce and expensive we may find it essential to have modest quantities of alternative fuels available for certain purposes even if those alternatives are themselves expensive, in both monetary and energy terms. ① We will need operational emergency vehicles, agricultural machinery, and some aircraft, even if we have to subsidize them with energy we might ordinarily use for other purposes. ② In this case, biofuels will not serve as one of our society's primary energy sources — the status that petroleum enjoys today. ③ In the petroleum refining industry a large number of products are extracted from crude oil, including gasoline, jet fuel, home heating oil, asphalt, and various organic chemicals. ④ Indeed, they will not comprise much of an energy *source* at all in the true sense, but will merely serve as a means to transform energy that is already available into fuels that can be used in existing engines in order to accomplish selected essential goals. ⑤ In other words, biofuels will substitute for oil on an emergency basis, but not in a systemic way.

* monetary: 금전의 ** subsidize: 보조하다, 보조금을 지급하다 *** systemic: 전체에 영향을 주는

19

22005-0249

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Sports entertainment is a discretionary expenditure that consumers make, meaning that buying tickets for a sporting event typically occurs after needs such as housing, food, and clothing are met.

- (A) A multiple-expenditure commitment such as the one used by the University of Alabama or a requirement to purchase personal seat licenses, a strategy used by many professional sports franchises to raise revenues, adds to the total financial requirements one must make to attend a sporting event. The question is whether the financial outlay required to attend an event is offset by sufficient value to justify making the expenditure.
- (B) For example, sales of football season tickets at the University of Alabama require donations to one of ten different levels or clubs in the university's Tide Pride Club Program. Donation levels range from \$80 to \$1,500 per seat per year, depending on the location of the seat in Bryant-Denny Stadium.
- (C) The nonessential nature of sports entertainment makes those expenditures a prime candidate for reduction or elimination when one's discretionary income decreases. Spending on sports entertainment is more than paying for admission to the event. In some cases, the ability to purchase tickets could be tied to other outlays of money.

* outlay: 지출, 경비 ** offset: 상쇄하다

- ① (A) – (C) – (B) ② (B) – (A) – (C) ③ (B) – (C) – (A)
④ (C) – (A) – (B) ⑤ (C) – (B) – (A)

Test 2

20

22005-0250

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Trust is a skill that involves releasing conscious control over movements and allowing oneself to perform automatically. How would you react if we asked you to walk across a wide beam just above the ground? You would probably do so without a second thought.

- (A) The same thing is true in sport. When competing, especially in major competitions, athletes desperately want to perform well and may start using controlled processing rather than trusting their training and skills.
- (B) What if we asked you to walk across the beam again, but this time it was 100 feet (30 m) above the ground? Rather than trusting your walking ability, you would probably consciously try to keep your balance and focus on not falling, and this approach would make the task much more difficult.
- (C) A pitcher may start “aiming,” or consciously try to throw a strike rather than letting himself throw automatically. A mountain biker may try to consciously control the bike when going through a technical section rather than letting it go naturally through the obstacles.

* beam: 평균대 ** obstacle: 장애물

① (A) – (C) – (B)
④ (C) – (A) – (B)

② (B) – (A) – (C)
⑤ (C) – (B) – (A)

③ (B) – (C) – (A)

21

22005-0251

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

So when scientists in the 1990s thought about how the brain evolved, they were inclined to think about hardware upgrades, imagining improvements in things like processing speed and storage capacity.

When humans puzzle over something abstract like “what is thinking?,” we can’t help but draw on our experiences with the concrete everyday world. Once scientists started using computers, they began to conceive of “thinking” as being like computing. (①) They started to see a brain as a data processing and storage device like a computer. (②) Since then, ideas about brain evolution have closely tracked the development of computers. (③) In the 1990s scientists shared their offices with a desktop computer that had a floppy disk drive and a bulky monitor. (④) They were excited about the performance of their new PC clone with a Pentium chip and a Windows 95 operating system. (⑤) They saw genes as being like programs, and natural selection as being like a software designer.

22

22005-0252

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

However, some Arctic destinations like the North Cape, the Icehotel in Kiruna, and the Gulf of Alaska have developed into mass tourism destinations regardless of these issues, while other regions are hardly visited and sometimes strive for increased development.

Though tourism in the Arctic is not a new phenomenon, interest has recently increased, as manifested by a growing number of scientific publications. (①) In this literature, it is forcefully argued that recent tourism development in the Arctic is because of a growing awareness of Arctic issues. (②) Climate change, vanishing sea ice, a renewed race for Arctic resources and new potential transport routes are some of the reasons why Arctic issues are covered in the media. (③) Arctic tourism is hence sometimes depicted as ‘last chance tourism’. (④) Still, some Arctic areas are relatively difficult to reach and the costs of getting there and being there are high. (⑤) As a consequence, the north is increasingly constructed as an international tourism space comprising not least a touristic wilderness.

23

22005-0253

다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Robots are perfectly capable of assembling a car or flying a plane. So, why can't they pick up an object in a distribution warehouse and put it in a box? The task seems so simple in comparison. Robots can assemble an automobile because the components are highly standardized and the process highly routinized. However, a distribution warehouse has an almost infinite variety of shapes, sizes, weights, and firmness of items that are placed on shelves with many possible positions and orientations for non-rectangular objects. In other words, the grasping problem in a warehouse is characterized by an infinite number of "ifs," whereas grasping in a car assembly plant is designed to have very few "ifs." So, in order to grasp in a warehouse setting, robots must be able to "see" the object (analyze the image) and predict the right angle and pressure in order to hold the object and not drop or crush it. In other words, prediction is at the root of grasping the wide variety of objects in a fulfillment center.

* fulfillment center: (제품 보관, 포장 및 배송을 모두 담당하는) 물류 창고



While industrial robots excel in carrying out _____ (A) tasks to perform assembly work, they are unable to efficiently perform warehouse work due to its _____ (B) nature.

(A)

- | | | |
|--------------|-------|--------------|
| ① regular | | varied |
| ② regular | | repetitive |
| ③ technical | | predictable |
| ④ unfamiliar | | diverse |
| ⑤ unfamiliar | | conventional |

(B)

24~25

다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

An elite cannot control the invention of speech, like in social media, effectively. The introduction of the alphabet led to a repositioning of the storyteller in antiquity, and the print revolution provided the means to develop ‘public spheres’, followed by the broadcast and cinema industry. But an elite was able to (a) control distribution of all of the above effectively, except speech. User-generated content on social media networks is (b) free of that limitation; web2 and social media technologies are instant, provide interaction and are nearly impossible to censor and control.

This new freedom requires a change in behavior by content creators and their audiences. During the print revolution, the Catholic Church was not (c) enthusiastic about a literate church body. Instead the church preferred the bible to be in Latin to ensure believers receive church dogma administered and interpreted by a priest. Literacy, a result of the print revolution, changed all that and took the class struggle to another level. The print revolution (d) enabled the rise of the middle classes. Today no financial risk is involved in starting up a blog, video streaming site, or social media page. There is no editorial office, or government censor who can effectively prevent the flood of information published on social media every minute of the day. Social media is taking the class struggle to the next level: without censorship, global and immediate, featuring an increasingly social media literate digital native audience. Digital natives are not merely adapting to social media; they are developing into a generation of social media literate users and content creators capable of (e) defending the status quo of the existing system.

* antiquity: 고대 ** dogma: 교리 *** the status quo: 현재 상황

24

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

22005-0254

- ① How Literacy Changed Human History
- ② Social Media Has Produced Digital Natives
- ③ Struggles Against Internet Censorship and Control
- ④ Social Media: A Facilitator of Self-Directed Learning
- ⑤ The Impact of Social Media on Academic Development

25

밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

22005-0255

- ① (a)
- ② (b)
- ③ (c)
- ④ (d)
- ⑤ (e)

26~28 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

When her beloved Biscuit and Morgan were well into their senior years, Mary began thinking of adding to her canine family. (a) She had a younger dog, a little Pomeranian named Becca. Becca was not quite six years old, and Mary thought a boy dog anywhere from about one to four years of age would be a perfect playmate. Mary began checking a popular pet adoption website and soon found a dog that seemed a great possibility. She made contact with the rescue group that had that dog. He was in foster care. Angie, the head of the group, was away on vacation.

* canine: 개의

(B)

But even so, Mary was breaking the rules, wasn't she? When she called local animal control to ask if the regulations had changed, her guilt was reinforced. (b) She decided she was doing the wrong thing, so she left a message for Angie that she'd had second thoughts. Mary got a message from Angie a few days later. Angie had returned and found both Mary's request to meet the dogs and her message backing off at the same time. She wasn't quite sure what Mary wanted to do. When Mary phoned to clarify, Angie had just visited the poodle mix in foster care. He was not in the best of shape. He had skin issues and seemed miserable in his foster home's desert heat.

(C)

But Angie talked with Mary by phone. Angie thought someone might already be interested in the dog Mary had chosen. But Angie had another wonderful pup that might just suit Mary's situation. (c) She emailed a photo of an adorable poodle mix — and Mary fell in love. As they continued to communicate, it turned out both dogs might be available, and Mary emailed asking to meet each of them. Mary had a hesitation, though. (d) She lived in the city of Los Angeles. There was a legal limit of three dogs per household. Mary had rationalized that she wouldn't have four dogs very long. After all, her oldest was 15 and had a heart problem that required medication.

* adorable: 사랑스러운

(D)

Angie pleaded with Mary to take him on a temporary basis. Angie had no one else to care for him. She'd just prayed for a solution. Somehow it seemed the right thing to do. Mary agreed. Within a month she lost the younger of her two senior dogs. She adopted the poodle mix (e) she named Munchie. He proved older than they'd thought (eight years of age instead of four), but it didn't matter. He was clearly meant for Mary. He and Becca got along famously, and Munchie was perfect for Mary's home and a joy in every way.

* plead: 간청하다

26

주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

22005-0256

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| ① (B) – (D) – (C) | ② (C) – (B) – (D) | ③ (C) – (D) – (B) |
| ④ (D) – (B) – (C) | ⑤ (D) – (C) – (B) | |

27밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

22005-0257

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| ① (a) | ② (b) | ③ (c) | ④ (d) | ⑤ (e) |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

28윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

22005-0258

- ① Mary는 인기 있는 반려동물 입양 웹 사이트를 조사했다.
- ② 푸들 혼종견은 피부에 문제가 있었다.
- ③ Mary는 푸들 혼종견의 사진을 보고 나서 반했다.
- ④ 로스앤젤레스에서는 한 가구당 세 마리까지 개를 키울 수 있었다.
- ⑤ Munchie는 Angie와 Mary가 생각한 것보다 실제는 더 어렸다.

01

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

22005-0259

Dear Mr. Patel,

When I moved with my family into apartment 12B of Woodbridge Apartments on August 1, 2019, I signed the standard rental agreement and paid the required security deposit of \$5,000. When moving out, we vacated the apartment and turned in the keys for the door, mailbox, and storage locker on July 30 of this year. The apartment was in perfect condition, exactly as it was when we moved in. As of this date, I have yet to see the return of my security deposit. According to the terms of the rental agreement, the deposit was to be returned within sixty days after vacating the apartment. That deadline passed two weeks ago. Please send a check for the full amount of the security deposit plus accrued interest to my new address as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Michael Diamond

* vacate: 비우다 ** accrued interest: 미수 이자(받지 못한 이자)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| ① 아파트 임대 보증금 반환을 요청하려고 | ② 아파트 입주 관련 제출 서류를 확인하려고 |
| ③ 아파트 임대 계약 연장 가능성은 문의하려고 | ④ 아파트 관리비 지출 내역 공개를 요구하려고 |
| ⑤ 아파트 월세 인상에 대한 거부 의사를 밝히려고 | |

02

다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

22005-0260

I showed up to the speaking circle my therapist recommended right on time. The other five people were already there. We were told we each had to stand up and tell a story about anything. When my turn came, all I wanted to do was slowly and quietly back away toward the door. I touched my face with my wet hands. "Oh man, my face feels so hot right now, it's probably really red." Then I stopped and waited for them to laugh or tell me to sit down. But everyone just sat in silence. I paused, forcing myself to feel okay with the silence. And then I continued, saying that I'd always wanted a dog, but my dad had never let me have one. That I didn't like listening to music on the subway. That I liked chocolate ice cream more than vanilla. I rambled until my time was up. I had shared my raw emotions, making myself vulnerable in front of these strangers, and no one had flinched. The speaking circle completely changed my views: It could feel good to speak up. I decided to start letting go of my fear and saying everything that was on my mind.

* ramble: 두서없이 지껄이다 ** vulnerable: 취약한 *** flinch: (아픔·무서움으로) 주춤하다, 움찔하다

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| ① nervous → confident | ② angry → hopeful |
| ③ thrilled → indifferent | ④ worried → frightened |
| ⑤ surprised → disappointed | |

03

22005-0261

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

The march toward having more autonomous decisions made on our behalf is inevitable. Nevertheless, there undoubtedly will be situations in which a decision is statistically reasonable...but it will be wrong. If you recommend the wrong movie to watch, that is not disastrous. If, however, an algorithm is making a life-or-death decision thousands or millions of times, the model will be wrong on occasion. Perhaps the benefits far outweigh the potential for errors, and perhaps the algorithm is infinitely better than a human at making that decision. Nevertheless, for someone who is impacted by an emotional outcome made by an unemotional decision maker, this will undoubtedly be insufficient comfort. So in the future, as we think about the ethical implications of handing over complex decisions to unemotional algorithms that base their decisions on the laws of probability, we need to ask ourselves: are we sure?

* autonomous: 자동적인 ** outweigh: ~보다 더 크다

- ① 자동의사결정에 중요한 문제의 결정을 맡길 때는 신중해야 한다.
- ② 자동의사결정에 이의를 제기할 수 있는 법적 기반을 마련해야 한다.
- ③ 자동의사결정의 적용을 확대하기 위한 홍보 프로그램을 도입해야 한다.
- ④ 자동의사결정의 적용 과정에서는 인간의 주관적인 개입을 최소화해야 한다.
- ⑤ 자동의사결정의 위험성을 최소화하기 위해 대량의 데이터를 구축해야 한다.

04

22005-0262

밑줄 친 do not easily suffer blank spaces on our mental maps가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Those whom we note as outstandingly creative have often been described as possessing a childlike innocence or sense of wonder, and they ask seemingly naive questions. Einstein asking what would happen if you rode on a rocket at the speed of light and looked at a mirror held in front of you (he concluded that you would not be able to see your reflection), sounds like the ultimate naive question, like the silly questions kids ask, but it turns out to be one with profound consequences. This attitude contributes to creativity by keeping the mind flexible. Ambiguity and the unknown make many people nervous, however. It was not until the late fifteenth century that European map makers would leave sections of their maps empty. Before this period, they had filled the empty spaces of their maps with the Garden of Eden or imaginary kingdoms, peoples, and geography. We do not easily suffer blank spaces on our mental maps, either.

- ① are allowed to explore the unknown
- ② pretend to know things we don't know
- ③ feel eager to live a life without concerns
- ④ try to conquer our individual weaknesses
- ⑤ find it hard to accept unknown and unclear things

Test 3

05

22005-0263

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

In Canada we have snow days, when everything shuts down because of the weather. Sometimes the weather is so bad that you have to wait out the storm. Sometimes we have to do the same thing with our emotions. One of my close friends seems to live in “tornado alley” because she experiences a lot of wild moods and emotional meltdowns. When she’s having an emotional storm, we go into the storm shelter together to wait it out. We hunker down and play cards, dominos, and board games and watch funny movies. She’s still upset and periodically bursts into tears, but we just stick to waiting out the emotional storm. Sometimes we’re scared of the weather, and sometimes we’re worried about what will happen. This skill isn’t about making the emotional storm enjoyable. It’s about finding ways to wait the storm out because inevitably it will pass; inevitably our mood will change. You’ve probably heard the expression “If you don’t like the weather, wait ten minutes.” Like the weather, our moods are always changing.

* tornado alley: 토네이도가 찾은 지역 ** hunker down: 쪼그리고 앉다

- ① 날씨에 따른 감정 변화는 심리적 불안의 요인이 될 수 있다.
- ② 주체할 수 없는 감정으로 힘들 때 그 감정이 잣아들기를 기다려야 한다.
- ③ 부정적인 감정을 긍정적으로 바꾸기 위해 새로운 활동에 도전해 보아야 한다.
- ④ 친구와의 갈등 상황에서는 그것을 피하기 위해 잠시 관계를 중단하는 것이 좋다.
- ⑤ 미래에 대한 걱정은 감정적 동요를 일으켜 정신 건강에 부정적인 영향을 미친다.

06

22005-0264

The word chocolate has usually been associated with energy and calories. To give an example, during the Civil War in the US chocolate was a vital part of the soldiers’ rations, since it was able to offer maximum nourishment with minimum bulk. It was used, in emergency conditions, to substitute an entire meal, because the caloric content of a ration could sustain a soldier for a day. Despite some popular beliefs, energy and calories derived from chocolate consumption do not always translate into weight gain and there is still disagreement in the literature on whether chocolate plays a role in gaining weight or combating obesity. Recent research has evaluated the possibility that chocolate may help people to remain slim. Golomb and colleagues found that people (average age of 57 years) who used to frequently eat chocolate (five times a week) and exercise regularly (an average of 3.6 times a week) had a lower body mass index (BMI) than those who ate chocolate less often. Moreover, regular chocolate eaters weighed less than others, even though they consumed a higher amount of total calories and saturated fats.

* ration: 배급 식량 ** saturated fat: 포화 지방

- ① historical uses of chocolate in physical jobs
- ② misconceptions about the effects of high-fat diets
- ③ common misunderstandings of controlling weight
- ④ differing perspectives over the weight gain effect of chocolate
- ⑤ nutritional advantages and disadvantages of chocolate consumption

07

22005-0265

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

There is one absolute truth in science: the “final laws,” or the “final theory.” Many, if not most, physicists believe in a “final theory” of nature, a theory beyond approximation. Such a belief has not emerged from science itself. On the contrary, the history of science portrays a long progression of continuing revision, in which new theories replace older ones, with the upstarts retained for a while until they are themselves replaced by even more accurate theories. Despite this history, many physicists believe in a “final” theory. Such a final set of the laws of nature would need no further revision. It would be perfect. *But we would never be able to prove it was final*, because we could never be certain that a new experiment or phenomenon the next day might clash with the theory and require its further revision. In other words, even if we were in possession of a final theory, we would never know it. Yet we believe.

* upstart: 신출내기

- ① There Is No Scientist Who Shines Alone
- ② The Essence of Science: Always Changing
- ③ Theories: Strong Tools for Organizing Chaos
- ④ A Final Theory: Unprovable But Conceived of
- ⑤ A Crisis in Science: The Disappearance of Absolute Theory

08

22005-0266

Rudolf Steiner was born in 1861, in a village on the Hungarian-Croatian border, the son of an Austrian railway worker. In his childhood, Steiner was obviously introverted and more interested in his mental life than what was happening in the outside world. Steiner was a gifted student and when he was only fifteen, he was reading Immanuel Kant. He quickly proceeded to other philosophers such as Hegel and Schopenhauer. He also developed a fascination for mathematics. From 1879 to 1883, he attended the Technical University in Vienna where he studied mathematics, physics, and chemistry. In 1891, Steiner earned a doctorate in philosophy at the University of Rostock in Germany. Steiner was convinced that Kant and Schopenhauer were wrong to think that we do not see the world as it is. Instead, Steiner thought he could see the world as it really is. He went on to develop his own unique view of the world and established his own spiritual movement, which became known as anthroposophy in 1913.

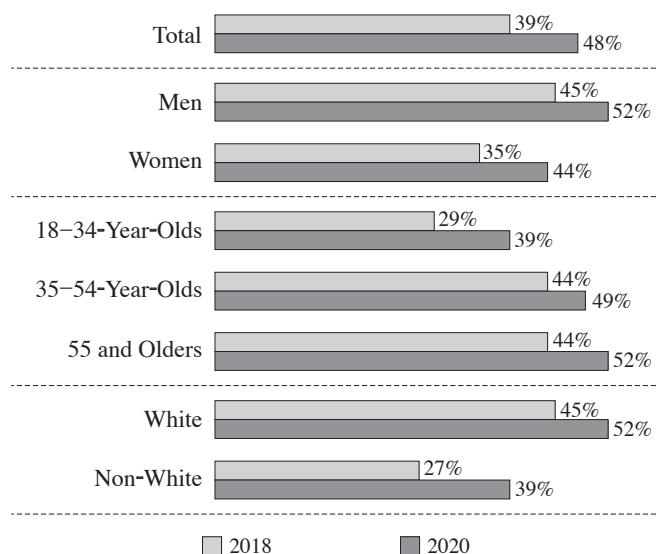
* anthroposophy: 인지학

- ① 헝가리와 크로아티아 국경 지역에서 태어났다.
- ② 어린 시절 내성적이고 자신의 정신세계에 관심이 많았다.
- ③ 15살 때 Immanuel Kant의 책을 읽었다.
- ④ 1891년에 Vienna의 대학에서 철학 박사 학위를 받았다.
- ⑤ 세상을 있는 그대로 볼 수 있다고 생각했다.

09

22005-0267

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Rural Life Desire Rises in 2020*Percentage of U.S. Adults Who Said They'd Prefer to Live in a Small Town or Rural Area in 2018 and in 2020*

The above graph shows the percentage of U.S. adults who said they'd prefer to live in a small town or rural area in 2018 and in 2020. ① Forty-eight percent of all U.S. adults surveyed said they'd prefer to live in a small town or rural area in 2020, a nine percentage-point increase from 2018. ② Both in 2018 and in 2020, the percentage of men who said they'd prefer to live in a small town or rural area was higher than that of women who said the same. ③ Those in the age group of 18–34 who said they'd prefer to live in a small town or rural area had a ten percentage-point increase over the two years (2018–2020), landing at 39 percent in 2020. ④ In 2018, the percentage of Americans ages 35–54 who said they'd prefer to live in a small town or rural area was lower than that of Americans ages 55 and older who said the same. ⑤ In 2020, more than half of Whites said they'd prefer to live in a small town or rural area.

10

22005-0268

Run & Fun Running Club에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Run & Fun Running Club

Interested in running or walking with a group? Looking for a fun, sociable group to join? We welcome you to join our running club! Aimed at beginners/intermediates, our club will help you improve your running technique and provide you with an opportunity to meet new people.

- **Run or Walk:** Runners and walkers meet in the parking lot in Ranch Park on Wednesday nights. Walkers head out at 6:00 pm and runners head out at 6:20 pm.
- **Pizza in the Park Night:** From April to September, we have a pizza night once a month in the Ranch Park square. Bring your own beverage and chair.
- **Monthly Group Forest Trail Run:** From April to September on the last Wednesday of the month, we do a group forest trail run.

For more information, visit our website, www.runnfun.com, where you can download route maps and our run calendar.

- ① 매주 수요일 밤에 모인다.
- ② 달리기와 걷기의 출발 시간은 동일하다.
- ③ 4월에서 9월까지 한 달에 한 번 피자 먹는 행사를 한다.
- ④ 4월에서 9월까지 그달의 마지막 수요일에 단체 숲길 달리기를 한다.
- ⑤ 웹 사이트를 방문하면 경로 지도와 달리기 일정을 다운로드할 수 있다.

11

22005-0269

McDaniel College Public Safety Leadership Program에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

McDaniel College Public Safety Leadership Program

The Public Safety Leadership Program (PSLP), hosted by McDaniel College, provides students with a solution-centered approach to public safety by adopting a multidisciplinary methodology.

Admission Requirements

- Admission is selective and based on professional achievement and organizational responsibility.
- Applying to this program requires completion of an online application at mcdanielcollege.usc.edu.

Program Schedule

- The PSLP is 48 hours, taught every second Tuesday and Friday in August, September, and October.
- Class times: 9 a.m.–5 p.m.
- Mandatory student orientation: Friday, August 5, 9 a.m.–12 p.m.
- Certificate ceremony: Saturday, October 15, 1 p.m.–2 p.m.

Program Costs: The fee is \$2,000 per student, which covers tuition, materials and lunch.

Application Deadline: Monday, August 1

For more information, visit the PSLP web page.

* mandatory: 필수인, 의무적인

- ① 공공 안전에 대한 과정 중심의 접근법을 제공한다.
- ② 프로그램 신청은 온라인으로 하지 않아도 된다.
- ③ 수업은 8월부터 10월까지 매월 둘째 화요일과 금요일에 진행된다.
- ④ 수료 증명서 수여식은 10월 15일 오후 2시에 시작된다.
- ⑤ 수업 자료 비용은 수강료에 포함되어 있지 않다.

12

22005-0270

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Humility is an integral virtue toward cultivating proper consumption habits. Even if individuals are aware that the consequences of their actions have negative effects on the environment and other beings, often they simply do not care, ① which obviously they should. Humility is having an understanding ② that humans are not the center of the world. Through being humble, individuals will no longer see ③ them as the most important beings on the planet. This is an important aspect of changing behaviors because if individuals are mindful of their actions but do not care about the consequences, ④ there will be no behavioral change. In the case of the supposed “cage-free eggs,” even if individuals are mindful of their actions, without humility they may not care about the living conditions of the chickens themselves, because in their minds humans ⑤ are most important, and therefore human pleasure is more important than the suffering of other beings.

* humility: 겸손, 겸허 ** integral: 필수적인

13

22005-0271

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

The world economy is not completely free. There are limits to international trade. In the large majority of developing countries, the government heavily supports businesses by, for example, having state-owned banks lend them money at extremely ① low interest rates. Such government support has ② alarmed the United States and other rich countries. They fear that given the huge number of developing countries with government-subsidized companies, the rich countries will be flooded with extremely ③ cheap imports, which will bankrupt many of their own companies and cause a wide-spread loss of jobs. Rich countries have therefore demanded “a level playing field,” pressuring this group of developing countries to ④ abandon government support if they want to join the international trading system. Of course, complying with this demand will effectively ⑤ inspire these countries’ hope of becoming prosperous.

* subsidize: 보조금을 주다 ** comply: 순응하다, 따르다

14

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

22005-0272

Until recently, conventional wisdom on the benefits of positive feedback on performance has never been seriously challenged. Indeed, when success is followed by feedback in the form of praise, the performer is likely to experience increases in intrinsic motivation and self-efficacy. This, in turn, is apt to result in increased effort and persistence that can lead to improved performances. However, there is now reason to believe that the beneficial effects of praise may be limited to performances where the factors of effort and persistence are the major determinants of quality. Where the quality of a performance is largely determined by *skill* (e.g., the pole vault versus the 100-meter dash), offering praise may actually harm performance. Early work on this question had led Baumeister and his colleagues to favor a self-attention explanation. Praise may cause individuals to become self-conscious and to focus on the components of their performance. The already automatic and coordinated features of a skilled performance are thereby _____. Otherwise, if effort and persistence are the requisites for success, then praise remains a valuable instructional tool for coaches.

* intrinsic motivation: 내재적 동기 ** pole vault: 장대높이뛰기 *** requisite: 필요조건

- | | | |
|------------|------------------|-------------|
| ① created | ② selected | ③ disrupted |
| ④ enhanced | ⑤ overemphasized | |

15

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

22005-0273

Our preference for, attraction to, and ability to remember stories are facts about human psychology that need scientific explanation. There are powerful motivations for uncovering the sources of our addiction to stories. First and most obvious, understanding the springs and sources of our attachment to narrative may make us better able to harness it in the service of other human needs and aspirations. Social psychologists share an interest with marketing executives and movie producers in discovering exactly how it is that stories satisfy in the way nothing else does. Knowing why would mean more effective advertising messages, political campaigns, screenplays, and so on. It's not just science writers seeking a place on the nonfiction bestseller lists who should care about knowing why _____. With good answers to this question, we might be able to improve science education, at all levels, even the communication of information among scientists themselves. At a minimum, we'd be able to more reliably identify barriers to broader scientific understanding.

* harness: 활용[이용]하다

- | | |
|---|---|
| ① narrative has such a hold on us | ② it is very hard to remember stories |
| ③ we do not make up stories this way | ④ stories vary widely in style and form |
| ⑤ stories can be used in destructive ways | |

16

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

22005-0274

When we think counterfactually, we put aside mental models we habitually rely on and create new ones. For example, a famous home appliance company, now, one of the largest in the industry, transformed itself in the 1980s. At the time, the company was in crisis: the factory was run down and in debt. The new chairman decided the company would have to move beyond making passable but lackluster refrigerators. He pulled seventy-six fridges off the production line — any that had even minor faults — and asked employees to smash them up. It was a symbolic act to shift thinking from the factual to the counterfactual: What could we do if we got rid of the existing system? *Without* imagination, all you would be doing is destroying the current reality. A cow, for instance, could not understand the point of bulldozing a moderately useful barn, whereas this might prompt an imaginative human to _____.

* lackluster: 신통치 않은, 썩 좋지는 않은

- ① start making a mental model of something that doesn't exist yet
- ② believe rejecting a good mental model without cause isn't rational
- ③ try replacing the counterfactual mental model with the factual one
- ④ continue using the mental model that works best to remain creative
- ⑤ avoid repeating the mistake of adopting a new mental model too soon

17

22005-0275

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Whereas tribal economies are often correctly described as cashless, subsistence based, and simple in technology, these obvious contrasts to the commercial system alone do not explain their achievements. Equally important are _____ that characterize tribal societies and the fact that tribal peoples explicitly recognize their dependence on the natural environment. In this respect, one of the key concepts in tribal economics is that of ‘limited good,’ described by George Foster as the assumption that “all desired things in life ... exist in finite and unexpandable quantities.” Tribals make this principle central to their economic system, while market economies operate on the completely opposed principle of ‘unlimited good,’ assuming that “with each passing generation people on average will have more of the good things of life.” Within a tribal economy several specific attributes, such as wealth-leveling devices, absolute property ceilings, fixed wants, and the complementarity of production and needs, all center on the principle of limited good and contribute directly to the maintenance of a basically stable, no-growth economy.

* subsistence: 생존 ** complementarity: 상보성

- ① the built-in limits to economic growth
- ② the unexpected increases of new wants
- ③ the economic inequalities in tribal cultures
- ④ the increased freedoms among tribal members
- ⑤ the low-quality living conditions of tribal populations

18

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

22005-0276

How does folk music become world music? Does it lose its attributes as folk music once it circulates globally? Perhaps no other music yields answers to these questions more directly than Celtic music. ① There are few places in the world, within and without the world music scene, where Celtic music has not made its presence known. ② It is hard to imagine a metropolis anywhere in the world that does not have at least one pub or bar hosting live Celtic music; in large cities such as Vienna, Sydney, and Tokyo, one can pick and choose from an abundance of Celtic offerings almost every night. ③ Celtic music is a staple of world music festivals, and Celtic music festivals have enjoyed almost unchecked proliferation in the past decade. ④ Interest in Celtic culture and language has been closely associated with movements for regional autonomy, beginning in Ireland, the only Celtic region to regain its independence. ⑤ The phenomenal success of Celtic music, nonetheless, has depended on its ability to retain its folk roots.

* staple: 주요소, 주성분 ** proliferation: 확산

19

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

22005-0277

Stranger and more harmful than fads, crazes are a kind of contagious foolishness with serious consequences. Usually, crazes are economic in nature, including a *boom*, in which many people desperately try to buy something of wildly exaggerated value, and a *bust*, in which many madly try to sell a worthless thing.

- (A) People bought bulbs only to sell them for a huge profit. They were astonished when people who returned from long trips abroad did not share this appreciation of the bulbs at all. It was widely known that a sailor mistook a valuable bulb for an onion and ate it with his herring.
- (B) The most famous craze is probably the tulip mania that swept Holland in 1634. For some unknown reason, the Dutch developed a passion for tulips. Eventually, one bulb cost as much as a large house. Soon, the Dutch were more interested in making a fortune out of tulips than in growing them.
- (C) Eventually, people began to realize that the price of tulips could not keep rising forever. Thus, the boom was broken and the price of tulips fell sharply, bankrupting thousands.

* contagious: 전염성이 있는 ** bulb: 구근 *** herring: 청어

① (A) – (C) – (B)

④ (C) – (A) – (B)

② (B) – (A) – (C)

⑤ (C) – (B) – (A)

③ (B) – (C) – (A)

20

22005-0278

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

The origin of all aesthetic themes is found in symmetry. Before man can bring an idea, meaning, harmony into things, he must first form them symmetrically. The various parts of the whole must be balanced against one another, and arranged evenly around a center.

- (A) As aesthetic values are refined and deepened, however, man returns to the irregular and asymmetrical. It is in symmetrical formations that rationalism first emerges.
- (B) In this fashion man's form-giving power, in contrast to the contingent and confused character of mere nature, becomes most quickly, visibly, and immediately clear. Thus, the first aesthetic step leads beyond a mere acceptance of the meaninglessness of things to a will to transform them symmetrically.
- (C) So long as life is still instinctive, affective, and irrational, aesthetic redemption from it takes on such a rationalistic form. Once intelligence, calculation, balance have made their way in, the aesthetic need once again changes into its opposite, seeking the irrational and its external form, the asymmetrical.

* symmetry: 대칭 ** contingent: 우발적인 *** redemption: 구원

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| ① (A) – (C) – (B) | ② (B) – (A) – (C) | ③ (B) – (C) – (A) |
| ④ (C) – (A) – (B) | ⑤ (C) – (B) – (A) | |

21

22005-0279

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Landscape photographer Tom Till, who lives in Moab, the heart of red-rock country, told me his solution: “I wait for storms and go shoot when storms come.”

Getting to know an area as a landscape photographer entails studying its weather patterns. A subject that is plain under clear blue skies can be magical with the right *atmospherics*: the interplay of mist, fog, cloud, and landscape. In summer along the California coast, for example, fog develops almost every night and burns off again by noon. (①) That transition, as the fog banks break up and the sun begins to spotlight the ground through holes in the clouds, can be a spectacular time to shoot. (②) Almost everyone has felt their spirits lift as a gray day gives way to sunshine. (③) A photograph that captures that feeling can be compelling. (④) In the deserts of southern Utah, day after day of blue skies can result in images that all look the same. (⑤) In winter that may mean the rare significant snowfall; in summer that may mean waiting for the arrival of the summer monsoon, the annual inflow of moist air that produces spectacular late-afternoon thunderstorms.

* entail: 수반하다

22

22005-0280

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

But, as with books, recorded songs, movies, and other information goods, this revenue is at risk from pirates, people who make copies for free.

The multisided potential of software platforms is not their only common feature. They share all the characteristics of complex software. They are designed, written, and debugged almost entirely by humans. (①) Much of this work is drudgery, but some of it requires solving difficult puzzles and writing sophisticated mathematical algorithms. (②) Once created, a software program is cheaper to replicate and distribute than a book. (③) After it sells enough copies to cover the costs of creating it, it becomes a money machine: each copy generates profit at little extra cost. (④) The intellectual effort that went into the creation of the program is also at risk. (⑤) Most software businesses distribute their code only in almost indecipherable machine language and secure legal protections such as copyrights and patents to prevent theft of their intellectual property.

* drudgery: 힘들고 단조로운 일 ** replicate: 복제하다 *** indecipherable: 해독할 수 없는

23

다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

22005-0281

Differences in the oxygen content and heat capacity of air and water affect the activity levels and locomotor strategies of animals. The greater oxygen content of air generally affords higher levels and broader strategies of activity for flying and running animals than for swimming animals. The higher heat capacity of water further constrains the locomotor capacities of swimming animals by making it more difficult for them to maintain a warmer body temperature than their surrounding environment. Having said this, however, there are many exceptions to these general rules. Aquatic and cold-acclimatized animals have evolved, and can adaptively express, metabolic enzymes which work well at low temperatures, enabling them to compensate for a colder environment. In addition, differing metabolic pathways for energy production afford animals varied locomotor strategies for daily activity which enable equally successful performance compared with that achieved by warmer animals.

* locomotor: 운동의 ** acclimatize: 적응시키다 *** metabolic enzyme: 대사 효소



Generally, lower oxygen content and higher heat capacity of water _____ (A) _____ the locomotor capacities of water animals, but many of them have evolved metabolic strategies that work properly in _____ (B) _____ conditions and allow various locomotor strategies.

- | (A) | (B) |
|--------------|------------------|
| ① block | warmer |
| ② facilitate | colder |
| ③ facilitate | warmer |
| ④ restrict | colder |
| ⑤ restrict | changeable |

24~25 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Contribution from a sense of justice is incompatible with individual material reward—income, wealth, or other material goods—being contingent on individual contribution. We need food, clothing, shelter, security, and other good things. Suppose that whether someone receives essential needs is contingent on her contribution of labor. If she does not (a) contribute, she does not eat, nor does she receive health care, shelter, transportation, or decent clothing. The threat of being deprived of needs (b) generates strong contributive motives focused narrowly on personal or family well-being. These motives are likely to overwhelm motives of justice. The narrow focus created by individual material reward for contribution tends to (c) embrace a broader focus of working from a sense of our obligation to the social group. Thus individual material reward for contribution undermines the norm of contributing as a duty of justice.

Moreover, if reward is contingent on contribution, greater contribution will (d) earn greater reward. We will compete for greater material rewards, with the winners able to give their children more advantages. This leads to (e) unequal opportunity as each generation competes for material rewards at least in part to advantage their children in the next round of the competition. Thus individual material reward would undermine equal opportunity. So material needs should be met independently of individual contribution.

* contingent on: ~을 조건으로 하는

24

22005-0282

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Meet Material Needs First
- ② How to Make Opportunity Equal
- ③ Does Integrity Serve Social Justice?
- ④ No Material Reward for Contribution
- ⑤ Equal Opportunity: An Inadequate Standard of Justice

25

22005-0283

밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① (a)
- ② (b)
- ③ (c)
- ④ (d)
- ⑤ (e)

26~28 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

A merchant went into a restaurant and ordered a chicken and two eggs. He would, he said, pay the restaurant owner in three months' time, when (a) he came back from a business trip. On his return he went to the restaurant and asked to settle the bill in full. "The account's a high one," the restaurant owner said, "but I'll settle for two hundred dirhams." "In Heaven's name," the merchant cried, "how could you ask two hundred dirhams, even for two chickens and four eggs?"

* dirham: 디르함(모로코 등의 화폐 단위)

(B)

"Of course they might," said the merchant, "if the chicken had still been alive. But it had been killed and roasted, and two eggs had been fried." The judge seemed inclined, even so, to rule against the merchant. And so the merchant asked for a postponement till the next day, when (b) he'd have further evidence to submit. The judge agreed to this. Next morning the merchant arrived and stated that Juha, a wise man at the time, would be submitting the proof of this case. They waited, but Juha was very late. At last he turned up. "Why have (c) you been so long?" the judge shouted furiously. "Keeping us waiting like this?"

(C)

"Don't be angry, sir," Juha replied quietly. "I was just about to come when my partner, in some land we're going to plant with wheat, came and asked for the seed. So I waited till I'd boiled around two big sackfuls of wheat, then I gave them to him to sow. That's why I'm late." "An odd sort of excuse that is!" the judge said sarcastically. "Whoever heard of wheat being boiled before it's sown?" "And," said Juha at once, "whoever heard of a roast chicken and fried eggs reproducing and multiplying so much that they're worth the two hundred dirhams this restaurant owner's claiming?" The judge, taken aback, ruled in favor of (d) the merchant.

(D)

"Well," explained the restaurant owner, "if the chicken (e) you ate three months ago had still been alive, and laid one egg a day to be put under a hen, we would have had so many chickens and so many eggs. We could have sold them for hundreds of dirhams." After a heated argument, they ended up at the court of a judge who was in collusion with the restaurant owner. The judge asked the merchant if he'd agreed upon the price with the restaurant owner three months before, and the merchant said he hadn't. And, pursued the judge, might the chicken and the two eggs not have produced hundreds of eggs and chickens in the meantime?

* collusion: 결탁, 공모

26

주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

22005-0284

- ① (B) – (D) – (C) ② (C) – (B) – (D) ③ (C) – (D) – (B)
 ④ (D) – (B) – (C) ⑤ (D) – (C) – (B)

27밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

22005-0285

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

28윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

22005-0286

- ① 식당 주인은 상인에게 닭 한 마리와 달걀 두 개 값으로 200디르함을 요구했다.
 ② 상인은 판결을 다음 날까지 미뤄 달라고 요청했다.
 ③ Juha는 동업자에게 밀을 삶아서 주었다고 말했다.
 ④ 재판관은 식당 주인에게 유리한 판결을 내렸다.
 ⑤ 상인은 식당 주인이 제시한 가격에 동의하지 않았다.

Part I 유형편

	G	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
01	(2)	(3)	(1)	(4)	(3)								
02	(1)	(5)	(2)	(4)	(5)								
03	(2)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(3)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(3)	(4)			
04	(1)	(5)	(5)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(3)	(1)	(5)				
05	(5)	(4)	(3)	(3)	(5)								
06	(1)	(1)	(5)	(2)	(4)								
07	(3)	(5)	(4)	(2)	(5)								
08	(5)	(2)	(5)	(2)	(4)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(2)	(4)	(4)		
09	(4)	(3)	(5)	(1)	(5)	(4)	(3)	(5)	(3)				
10	(3)	(3)	(4)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(4)				
11	(1)	(5)	(2)	(1)	(4)	(5)	(2)	(3)	(2)	(2)	(4)	(3)	(3)
12	(3)	(4)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)				
13	(5)	(3)	(1)	(5)	(2)	(3)	(2)	(1)	(4)				
14	(4)	(4)	(4)	(3)	(2)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(5)				
15	(1)	(2)	(2)	(4)	(5)								
16	01 (2) 02 (3)	(5)	(5)	(1)	(3)	(4)	(3)	(4)	(2)				
17	01 (4) 02 (1) 03 (4)	(5)	(5)	(3)	(5)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(4)	(3)	(1)	(5)	

Part II 주제·소재편

	G	01	02	03	04
18	③	③	⑤	③	④
19	⑤	⑤	①	③	④
20	②	④	⑤	②	⑤
21	④	⑤	③	④	④
22	④	⑤	③	⑤	②
23	⑤	④	⑤	④	⑤
24	①	③	③	③	②
25	③	④	②	②	③
26	②	⑤	④	⑤	③
27	②	⑤	③	④	②
28	④	③	⑤	④	②
29	⑤	①	④	④	④

Part III 테스트편

	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
	④	⑤	⑤	①	②	③	③	③	④	⑤
Test 1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	⑤	⑤	⑤	①	①	②	②	③	②	⑤
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
	⑤	③	①	③	⑤	②	④	③		
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
Test 2	⑤	①	③	④	④	①	⑤	④	④	⑤
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	②	④	③	⑤	①	③	②	③	⑤	②
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
	⑤	⑤	①	②	⑤	②	③	⑤		
Test 3	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
	①	①	①	⑤	②	④	④	④	④	②
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	③	③	⑤	③	①	①	①	④	②	②
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
	⑤	④	④	④	③	④	③	④		