

1. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Think of yourself. When you decide to get up and get a drink of water, for example, you don't consciously organize or consider the host of steps involved. Imagine if we had to consider every single muscle that needed to be contracted or relaxed just to stand up and walk. It would be tiresome and very slow — as patients recovering from a brain injury affecting the motor system know. The autopilot parts of our brain do it for us automatically, freeing up our conscious mind for more important jobs. It is the older parts of our brain that support these automatic processes that allow us to move, hear, see, and use many of our social skills. More recently evolved abilities like talking, reading, and writing are far less automated. So, most of the time, what you are perceiving, feeling, or thinking is based on a very crude and fast analysis that happens completely without your awareness.

* crude: 투박한

- ① 뇌 손상은 다양한 운동 기능을 심각하게 저하시킨다.
- ② 언어와 읽기 능력은 인간의 가장 오래된 기술이다.
- ③ 자동화된 뇌 기능은 우리의 의식적 사고를 위한 여유를 만든다.
- ④ 뇌의 사회적 기능은 다른 능력보다 진화적으로 더 최근에 발달했다.
- ⑤ 의식적 사고는 일상적인 결정을 내리는 데 필수적이다.

2. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

If you value environmental preservation, social justice, holistic health, personal fulfillment, and sustainable living—as many cultural creatives do—then you are part of a highly coveted demographic segment. In the early aughts, professional marketers identified a large group of consumers who sought an alternative, green lifestyle: the "Lifestyle of Health and Sustainability" (LOHAS) segment. This group is difficult to market to, because they are suspicious of commercial media sources and corporate advertisers.

Green marketing tries to overcome consumer distrust to induce positive associations between businesses and the natural environment. Such marketers often make claims that are vague, irrelevant, misleading, or unprovable. Common techniques include using words that imply sustainability (clean, clear, natural, pure), images of nature, brown and green color schemes, and recycled- or organic-looking content. Companies sometimes promote a green image by sponsoring Earth Day events and making donations to ecological charities, or facilitating customers doing so. Some of these practices, aesthetics, and vocabulary were once emblematic of alternative media, many of which are driven by a sincere green ethos. Green marketing has become so suspect that some businesses avoid the term. Instead, they label their activities "sustainability communication," which ideally engages audiences in supporting operational changes that substantially decrease a business's environmental footprint and contribute to solving social problems.

While business leaders are rallying behind sustainability in most industries, the media and entertainment sector is trailing behind. Most global executives consider sustainability activities as "critical" to future competitiveness, but there's a disconnect between thought and action.

* scheme: 배합, 구성 ** emblematic: 상징하는

*** ethos: 정신, 기풍

[지문출처: Slow Media: Why Slow is Satisfying, Sustainable, and Smart (Jennifer Rauch)]

- ① 그린 마케팅의 특징과 지속가능성 소통으로의 전환
- ② 소비자의 환경 친화적 기업 이미지에 대한 반응
- ③ 환경 광고에 대한 정부 규제의 강화
- ④ 대안 미디어가 기업 환경 정책에 미친 영향
- ⑤ 전통적 마케팅과 환경 마케팅 전략의 차이점

3. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

A poem or sonata might be written very quickly. Even Beethoven, who was known for his countless drafts, wrote his sonatas in much less time than has been devoted to their analysis. Did so much really occur in his mind? The answer is a resounding yes not only because he was Beethoven, but because our minds work much faster than we imagine. A short dream is capable of containing an entire world; every thought is the result of a complex process. We still have not touched upon the best-known, and most deterring, quality shared by mathematics and poetry: their difficulty.

Both poetry and mathematics are hard to understand. The reason for students' difficulties is almost always the same: the teacher doesn't say all that he knows. He skips things. Even if he is aware of everything that came before, he doesn't have the time to spell them all out. Conveying a lot of information in a single statement is what compression is all about. And it is this type of compression that is responsible for the difficulty in understanding poetry and mathematics. But there is a significant difference between the two: the compression in mathematics is vertical, while poetical compression is horizontal. In other words, in mathematics many stages, built like floors one upon the other, are hidden within a single statement. In poetry, many distinct ideas, not necessarily vertically ordered, are compressed into one expression. This is why the vague understanding of poetry causes no harm, while a hazy comprehension of mathematics gets back at us in a later stage, when the next floor is built.

How do mathematicians think? Unfortunately, or perhaps fortunately, there is no recipe for this. A well-known book by George Polya, How to Solve It, describes thought strategies for solving mathematical problems. Although the book is replete with telling insights, reading it does not guarantee success in problem solving. The way to learn problem solving is not to read how others solved problems, but to solve them yourself.

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[지문출처: Mathematics (Ron Aharoni)]

- ① 시와 수학은 모두 이해하기 어려운 과목이다.
- ② 교사가 모든 내용을 다 설명하지 않는 것이 학생들의 어려움의 주요 원인이다.
- ③ 압축은 시와 수학 모두에서 이해의 어려움을 유발한다.
- ④ 시적 압축은 여러 아이디어가 수직으로 정렬되어 있다.
- ⑤ 수학에 대한 모호한 이해는 나중 단계에서 문제를 일으킨다.

4. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

The phenomenon of false memory (a recollection that is partially or fully fabricated even though it seems real) raises the possibility that brain regions related to memory and imagination may closely interact with each other. Now, the finding that the hippocampus is involved in both memory and imagination provides a potential account for the neural mechanisms underlying false memory.

We do not recollect events exactly as we experienced them. Most often, our recollection of an event differs substantially from the actual event. This is because the way the brain processes and stores information differs from how a computer works. For example, we tend to extract the gist and meaning from our experiences so that what we infer may be mixed up with what we actually experience. If we hear a list of words related to sleep (e.g., bed, rest, awake, etc.), we tend to recollect "sleep" as being on the list, even though it is not. Also, unlike a computer recovering a file, some memories can interfere with the retrieval of other memories. If a long time has elapsed since experiencing a particular event, and if you have experienced similar events several times since the original experience, chances are you would find it difficult to recollect the original event exactly as it happened; your memory of the original event may get mixed up with memories of related events.

The brain also tends to fill in missing information. Let's pretend you were involved in a traffic accident. You will likely think about the accident from time to time because it is an extraordinary event. During this process, your brain may fill in missing information. For example, even though you initially do not recollect the color of the other driver's clothes because you did not pay attention to it, your brain may fill in

this information as you recall the episode afterward. The filled-in information will be strengthened as you repeat this process.

* gist: 요점 ** retrieval: 회상, 복구

*** elapse: (시간이) 지나다

[지문출처: A Brain for Innovation : The Neuroscience of Imagination and Abstract Thinking (Min W. Jung)]

- ① 기억 형성의 신경학적 과정
- ② 기억력 향상을 위한 효과적인 방법
- ③ 인간의 기억이 정확하지 않은 이유
- ④ 컴퓨터와 인간 기억 저장 시스템의 유사성
- ⑤ 과거 경험이 현재 의사결정에 미치는 영향

5. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Money is quintessentially cultural, and so the pursuit of money is a form of control that is specific to cultural animals. I have already argued that money is a powerful and revealing form of social and cultural reality, because it depends on assumptions, beliefs, and implicit agreements that are shared by a large number of people. Money is one sign that culture exists, and it is a cultural medium of control.

Power is a common form of the urge for control. There is an entire social science, political science, devoted to studying power — and that is a persuasive sign that it is an important and fundamental aspect of human life. Power essentially involves control over other people. Researcher David G. Winter defined it as the ability to produce intended effects on another person's actions or emotions. Some may seek power as a means to an end, such as on the assumption that once one is elected, one will be able to bring about certain much-wanted changes. But others probably seek power for its own sake and derive satisfaction directly from being able to make other people change the way they act. Actually, the specific goal of people with a high craving for power appears to be that they want to have an impact on other people's lives, which does not necessarily mean making people do things. Having an impact can be for good or ill, and a person with a high desire for power may enjoy giving money to a struggling family simply because it is satisfying to see how much she was

able to change that family's life.

Power benefits the individual in at least two ways. First, as with money, power enables people to get what they want. Some human desires can be realized without power, but if other people make obstacles or difficulties, power can help resolve the problem in one's favor. Second, much of what people want involves other people, and power improves the chances that other people will treat us the way we want to be treated. Thus, we have seen that sex and belongingness are two innate human desires, and both depend on the cooperation of others.

[지문출처: The Cultural Animal : Human Nature, Meaning, and Social Life (Roy F. Baumeister, Roy F. Baumeister Francis Eppes Eminent Scholar and Professor of Psychology Florida State University)]

- ① 권력에 대한 다양한 사회적 반응
- ② 권력과 통제의 상관관계 및 권력 추구의 동기
- ③ 정치학에서 권력의 정의와 역사적 변천
- ④ 권력의 긍정적 사용을 위한 개인의 책임감
- ⑤ 권력 남용으로 인한 사회적 불평등의 심화

6. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Think of yourself. When you decide to get up and get a drink of water, for example, you don't consciously organize or consider the host of steps involved. Imagine if we had to consider every single muscle that needed to be contracted or relaxed just to stand up and walk. It would be tiresome and very slow — as patients recovering from a brain injury affecting the motor system know. The autopilot parts of our brain do it for us automatically, freeing up our conscious mind for more important jobs. It is the older parts of our brain that support these automatic processes that allow us to move, hear, see, and use many of our social skills. More recently evolved abilities like talking, reading, and writing are far less automated. So, most of the time, what you are perceiving, feeling, or thinking is based on a very crude and fast analysis that happens completely without your awareness.

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- ① the effects of brain injury on motor function
- ② the contrast between old and new brain structures
- ③ the role of automatic brain processes in daily activities
- ④ evolution of human cognitive and social abilities
- ⑤ techniques to improve conscious awareness of body movement

7. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

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[지문출처: Slow Media: Why Slow is Satisfying, Sustainable, and Smart (Jennifer Rauch)]

- ① increases profits by attracting environmentally conscious consumers
- ② engages audiences in supporting substantial environmental and social changes
- ③ prevents government regulations by creating an appearance of self-regulation
- ④ distinguishes their products from competitors using traditional marketing methods
- ⑤ misleads consumers with scientific terminology about environmental impacts

8. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

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[지문출처: Mathematics (Ron Aharoni)]

- ① ideas are arranged linearly
- ② the compression is vertical
- ③ concepts build upon each other
- ④ information flows systematically
- ⑤ learning occurs in sequences

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[지문출처: A Brain for Innovation : The Neuroscience of Imagination and Abstract Thinking (Min W. Jung)]

- ① benefit from these accumulated experiences
- ② find it difficult to recollect the original event exactly
- ③ create more reliable and stable memory patterns
- ④ develop strategies to separate similar events
- ⑤ remember only the most emotionally significant details

10. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

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- ① maximize their social status and prestige
- ② accumulate wealth and material possessions
- ③ have an impact on other people's lives
- ④ establish their dominance over competitors
- ⑤ create societies with greater equality

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

Think of yourself. When you decide to get up and get a drink of water, for example, you don't consciously ① organize or consider the host of steps involved. Imagine if we had to consider every single muscle that needed to be contracted or relaxed just to stand up and walk. It would be ② tiresome and very slow — as patients recovering from a brain injury affecting the motor system know. The ③ autopilot parts of our brain do it for us automatically, freeing up our conscious mind for more important jobs. It is the ④ older parts of our brain that support these automatic processes that allow us to move, hear, see, and use many of our social skills. More recently evolved abilities like talking, reading, and writing are far ⑤ more automated. So, most of the time, what you are perceiving, feeling, or thinking is based on a very crude and fast analysis that happens completely without your awareness.

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- | | |
|---|---|
| ① | ② |
| ③ | ④ |
| ⑤ | |

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①

②

③

④

⑤

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

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[지문출처: Mathematics (Ron Aharoni)]

Both mathematics and poetry are difficult due to their (A)_____ nature, but mathematics' vertical structure makes incomplete understanding have (B)_____ consequences.

- | (A) | (B) |
|--------------|-------------|
| ① organized | immediate |
| ② compressed | serious |
| ③ sequential | visible |
| ④ technical | harmful |
| ⑤ complex | educational |

14. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

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We do not recollect events exactly as we experienced them. Most often, our recollection of an event differs substantially from the actual event. ① This is because the way the brain processes and stores information differs from how a computer works. ② For example, we tend to extract the gist* and meaning from our experiences so that what we infer may be mixed up with what we actually experience. ③ If we hear a list of words related to sleep (e.g., bed, rest, awake, etc.), we tend to recollect "sleep" as being on the list, even though it is not. ④ Many researchers believe that regular exercise can improve memory retention and cognitive function. ⑤ Also, unlike a computer recovering a file, some memories can interfere with the retrieval of other memories. If a long time has elapsed since experiencing a particular event, and if you have experienced similar events several times since the original experience, chances are you would find it difficult to recollect the original event exactly as it happened: your memory of the original event may get mixed up with memories of related events.

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- | | |
|---|---|
| ① | ② |
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Money is quintessentially cultural, and so the pursuit of money is a form of control that is specific to cultural animals. I have already argued that money is a powerful and revealing form of social and cultural reality, because it depends on assumptions, beliefs, and implicit agreements that are shared by a large number of people. Money is one sign that culture exists, and it is a cultural medium of control.

Power is a common form of the urge for control. There is an entire social science, political science, ① devoted to studying power — and that is a persuasive sign that it is an important and fundamental aspect of human life. Power essentially ② involves control over other people. Researcher David G. Winter defined it as the ability to produce intended effects on another person's actions or emotions. Some may seek power as a means to an end, such as on the assumption that once one is elected, one will be able to bring about certain much-wanted changes. But others probably seek power for its own sake and ③ reject satisfaction directly from being able to make other people change the way they act. Actually, the specific goal of people with a high craving for power appears to be that they want to have an ④ impact on other people's lives, which does not necessarily mean making people do

things. Having an impact can be for good or ill, and a person with a high desire for power may enjoy giving money to a struggling family simply because it is ⑤ satisfying to see how much she was able to change that family's life.

Power benefits the individual in at least two ways. First, as with money, power enables people to get what they want. Some human desires can be realized without power, but if other people make obstacles or difficulties, power can help resolve the problem in one's favor. Second, much of what people want involves other people, and power improves the chances that other people will treat us the way we want to be treated. Thus, we have seen that sex and belongingness are two innate human desires, and both depend on the cooperation of others.

[지문출처: The Cultural Animal : Human Nature, Meaning, and Social Life (Roy F. Baumeister, Roy F. Baumeister Francis Eppes Eminent Scholar and Professor of Psychology Florida State University)]

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정답 및 해설

1)

[정답] ③

[해설] 이 글은 우리 뇌의 자동화된 과정이 의식적인 사고를 위한 여유를 만들어준다는 내용을 중심으로 전개되고, 자동화된 뇌 기능이 우리의 의식적 사고를 위한 여유를 만든다는 것을 직접적으로 설명하고 있다. 따라서 ③ "자동화된 뇌 기능은 우리의 의식적 사고를 위한 여유를 만든다"가 요지로 가장 적절하다.

2)

[정답] ①

[해설] 이 글은 그린 마케팅의 특징과 '지속가능성 소통'으로 전환되는 과정을 설명하고 있으므로 ①이 적절하다. ② 소비자 반응에 대한 설명이 부족하고, ③ 정부 규제가 언급되지 않으며, ④ 대안 미디어가 주제가 아니고, ⑤ 마케팅 전략 차이를 다루지 않는다.

3)

[정답] ④

[해설] 이 글에서 "In poetry, many distinct ideas, not necessarily vertically ordered, are compressed into one expression"라고 했으므로, 시적 압축이 수직으로 정렬되어 있다는 ④번은 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는다.

4)

[정답] ③

[해설] 이 글은 인간의 기억이 실제 경험과 차이가 나는 여러 이유를 설명하고 있다. 의미의 요점만 추출하는 경향, 다른 기억과의 간섭, 시간 경과와 유사 경험의 영향 등을 통해 인간 기억의 부정확성을 중점적으로 다루고 있다. 따라서 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은 ③ 이다.

5)

[정답] ②

[해설] 이 글은 권력이 통제의 욕구로서의 형태임을 제시하고, 사람들이 권력을 추구하는 다양한 동기를 설명하고 있다. 또한 권력을 수단으로 보는 사람들과 권력 자체를 목적으로 추구하는 사람들, 그리고 권력을 통해 타인의 삶에 영향을 미치고자 하는 동기에 대해 설명하고 있다. 따라서 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은 ② 이다.

6)

[정답] ③

[해설] 이 글은 물을 마시기 위해 일어나는 것부터 시작하여, 자동화된 뇌 과정이 어떻게 작동하는지,

그리고 이 자동화된 과정이 의식적인 사고를 위한 여유를 만들어 준다는 것을 설명하고 있다. 또한 자동화된 뇌 과정의 역할과 그 중요성을 강조하고 있으므로, 주제로는 ③ "the role of automatic brain processes in daily activities"(일상 활동에서 자동화된 뇌 과정의 역할)이 가장 적절하다. ① 뇌 손상이 운동 기능에 미치는 영향 ② 오래된 뇌 구조와 새로운 뇌 구조의 대조 ④ 인간의 인지 및 사회적 능력의 진화 ⑤ 신체 움직임에 대한 의식을 향상시키는 기술

7)

[정답] ②

[해설] 이 글의 마지막 문장에서 '지속가능성 소통'이 '실질적인 환경적, 사회적 변화를 지지하도록 청중을 참여시킨다'는 내용이 들어가야 적합하므로 정답은 ② 이다. ① 환경에 민감한 소비자를 유치하여 수익을 증대시킨다. ③ 자율 규제에 모습을 만들어 정부 규제를 방지한다. ④ 전통적인 마케팅 방법을 사용하여 경쟁사와 제품을 구분한다. ⑤ 환경 영향에 대한 과학적 용어로 소비자를 오도한다.

8)

[정답] ②

[해설] 이 글에서는 수학적 압축과 시적 압축의 차이점을 설명하고 있다. 빈칸 바로 다음에 "poetical compression is horizontal"이라고 언급되어 있고, 이어서 "in mathematics many stages, built like floors one upon the other, are hidden within a single statement"라고 설명하고 있다. 글의 대조적 표현을 고려할 때, 수학적 압축을 가장 적절하게 표현하는 어구는 '압축이 수직적이다(the compression is vertical)'이다. 다른 선택지들은 맥락상 적합하지 않거나 글에서 직접적으로 언급되지 않은 개념들이다. ① 아이디어가 선형적으로 배열된다. ③ 개념들이 서로에게 기반을 둔다. ④ 정보가 체계적으로 흐른다. ⑤ 학습이 순차적으로 이루어진다.

9)

[정답] ②

[해설] 빈칸 이후의 내용이 '원래 사건의 기억이 관련 사건들의 기억과 섞일 수 있다'라고 설명하므로, 빈칸에는 '원래의 사건을 정확히 회상하기 어렵다'는 내용이 들어가야 문맥이 자연스럽다. 또한 전체 글의 주제인 '기억의 부정확성'과도 일치한다. ① 이러한 축적된 경험으로부터 이익을 얻다 ③ 더 신뢰할 수 있고 안정적인 메모리 패턴을 만들다 ④ 유사한 이벤트를 구분하는 전략을 개발하다 ⑤ 감정적으로 가장 중요한 세부 사항만 기억하다

10)

[정답] ③

[해석] 이 글에서는 권력에 대한 강한 갈망을 가진 사람들의 구체적인 목표가 "타인의 삶에 영향을 미치는 것"이라고 직접적으로 언급하고 있다. 또한 이러한 영향이 반드시 "사람들에게 무언가를 시키는 것"을 의미하지는 않는다고 설명한다. 예시로 어려움을 겪는 가족에게 돈을 주는 것이 그 가족의 삶을 얼마나 변화시킬 수 있는지를 보는 것만으로도 만족감을 얻을 수 있다고 언급하였다. 따라서 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 말은 ③ "have an impact on other people's lives"(타인의 삶에 영향을 미치는 것)이다. ① 그들의 사회적 지위와 명성을 극대화 하는 것 ② 부와 물질적 소유물을 축적하는 것 ④ 경쟁사에 대한 지배력을 확립하는 것 ⑤ 더 큰 평등을 가진 사회를 만드는 것

11)

[정답] ⑤

[해설] 글에서는 "More recently evolved abilities like talking, reading, and writing are far less automated"라고 언급하고 있다. 즉, 말하기, 읽기, 쓰기와 같은 최근에 진화한 능력들은 '덜' 자동화되어 있다고 해야 맥락상 적절하다. 따라서 'more'가 아닌 'less'로 고치는 것이 적절하다.

12)

[정답] ③

[해설] 기업들은 친환경 이미지를 '거부(reject)'하는 것이 아니라 '증진(promote)'하는 것이 맞다. 따라서 문맥상 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 낱말은 ③ reject 이다.

13)

[정답] ②

[해설] 이 글의 핵심은 수학과 시가 모두 압축된 특성을 가지고 있지만, 수학은 수직적 압축으로 이해가 부족하면 심각한 결과를 초래하는 반면, 시는 수평적 압축으로 모호한 이해가 해가 되지 않는다는 것이다. 글에서 "Conveying a lot of information in a single statement is what compression is all about"와 "a hazy comprehension of mathematics gets back at us in a later stage"라는 내용을 통해 (A)에는 'compressed', (B)에는 'serious'가 가장 적절하다.

14)

[정답] ④

[해설] 이 글은 인간의 기억이 부정확한 이유와 과정을 설명하고 있다. ④번 문장은 운동이 기억력 향

상에 도움이 된다는 내용으로, 기억의 부정확성을 설명하는 글의 흐름과 관련이 없다.

15)

[정답] ③

[해설] 문맥상 사람들이 권력을 위해 권력을 추구할 때 다른 사람들의 행동을 변화시키는 능력에서 '만족을 얻는다(derive satisfaction)'는 의미가 되어야 한다. 그러나 ③번의 '만족을 거부한다(reject satisfaction)'는 전체 문맥과 맞지 않는 표현이다. 지문에서는 일부 사람들이 권력 자체를 목적으로 하며 그로부터 만족을 얻는다고 설명하고 있으므로, '거부한다'는 의미의 'reject'는 문맥에 맞지 않는다.