1. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Literature can be helpful in the language learning process because of the personal involvement it fosters in readers. Core language teaching materials must concentrate on how a language operates both as a rule-based system and as a sociosemantic system. Very often, the process of learning is essentially analytic, piecemeal, and, at the level of the personality, fairly superficial. Engaging imaginatively with literature enables learners to shift the focus of their attention beyond the more mechanical aspects of the foreign language system. When a novel, play or short story is explored over a period of time, the result is that the reader begins to 'inhabit' the text. He or she is drawn into the book. Pinpointing what individual words or phrases may mean becomes less important than pursuing the development of the story. The reader is eager to find out what happens as events unfold; he or she feels close to certain characters and shares their emotional responses. The language becomes 'transparent' — the fiction draws the whole person into its own world.

* sociosemantic: 사회의미론적인

** transparent: 투명한

① 문학 텍스트의 분석적 학습이 언어 능력 향상에 미치는 영향
② 언어 학습에서 규칙 기반 시스템과 사회 의미론적 시스템의 중요성
③ 언어 학습에서 문학을 통한 개인적 몰입의 교육적 가치
④ 외국어 학습에서 문학 작품의 문화적 배경 이해의 필요성
⑤ 문학 작품을 활용한 어휘력과 문법 능력 향상 방법

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

More important, perhaps, is the fact that it is extremely difficult, psychologically speaking, to shake the view that past success of the inductive method constitutes a genuine justification of induction. Nevertheless, the basic fact remains: Hume showed that inductive justifications of induction are fallacious, and no one has since proved him wrong. The Complexity of Scientific Inference. The idea of a philosopher discussing inductive inference in science is apt to arouse grotesque images in many minds.

Imagine someone eagerly attempting to ① explain why it is reasonable to conclude that the sun will rise tomorrow morning because it always has done so in the past. There may have been a time when primitive man anticipated the dawn with ② assurance based only upon the fact that he had seen dawn follow the blackness of night as long as he could remember, but this primitive state of knowledge, if it ever existed, was unquestionably prescientific. This kind of reasoning bears no ③ resemblance to science; in fact, the crude induction exhibits a complete absence of scientific understanding. Our scientific reasons for believing that the sun will rise tomorrow are of an entirely ④ similar kind. We understand the functioning of the solar system in terms of the laws of physics. We predict particular astronomical occurrences by means of these laws in combination with a knowledge of particular initial conditions that ⑤ prevail. Scientific laws and theories have the logical form of general statements, but they are seldom, if ever, simple generalizations from experience.

Consider Newton's gravitational theory: Any two bodies are mutually attracted by a force proportional to the product of their masses and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between their centers. Although general in form, this kind of statement is not established by generalization from instances. We do not go around saying, "Here are two bodies-the force between them is such and such; here are two more bodies the force between them is such and such; etc." Scientific theories are taken quite literally as hypotheses. They are entertained in order that their consequences may be drawn and examined. Their acceptability is judged in terms of these consequences. The consequences are extremely diverse the greater the variety the better.

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** astronomical: 천문학의

[지문출처: The Foundations of Scientific Inference (Wesley Salmon)]

① ②
③ ④
⑤

3. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Yet anyone who becomes a productive artist, builder, designer, or scientist engages in similar psychological processes to refine and finish their work and often have a hard time turning them off. They allow percolation to happen instinctively, because they've discovered through experience that a tuned mind usually delivers the goods, or at least some of the goods. (Remember the poet A. E. Housman's quote, that there are gaps to be filled, gaps "that had to be taken in hand and completed by the mind." You get pieces.) Knowing just that will help you move through complex creative projects with much more confidence and much less despair.

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* obscure: 이해하기 어려운

** nose-to-the-grindstone: 쉬지 않고 악착같이

*** minor scale: 단음계

[지문출처: How We Learn: The Surprising Truth About When, Where and Why It Happens (Benedict Carey)]

① 창의적인 접근법이 반복 연습보다 기술 습득에 더 효과적이다.
② 어린 나이에 습득한 기술은 성인이 되어서도 유지된다.
③ 지나친 연습은 아이들의 창의성 발달을 저해할 수 있다.
④ 반복 연습은 기술 습득과 향상에 필수적인 요소이다.
⑤ 다양한 분야의 기술을 동시에 배우는 것이 아이들의 발달에 좋다.

4. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Although in that study, the unity-in-variety principle turned out to be a stronger predictor of aesthetic preference than the principles of MAYA or "autonomous, yet connected," their relative contribution to artifact aesthetics remains an interesting issue for further studies. Finally, these aesthetic principles not only apply to physical products, but they also seem to explain our aesthetic appreciation of nontangible services and product service systems (Post, Da Silva, & Hekkert, 2015). In addition, there are many theoretical reasons to believe that they also apply to other nontangible prestages in the design process, such as visioning, framing, idea generation, and concepting.

Designers do not merely solve the problems people face today, they also create new meanings, a process also known as design-driven innovation.

Innovative value creation is based on more fundamental insights about people and society, and is often enabled by advancements in technology. Consider, for example, the mobile phone. In a classic Dutch television program, people on the street were asked whether they would like to have a device that would allow them to make phone calls 24/7 from wherever they were. The typical response was that such a device would not offer any added value and that its use would be totally superfluous. That program was made in 1999 and now, 20 years later, we can simply not imagine a world without handheld communication devices. Design- driven innovation is about translating user insights into propositions — new meanings — that people love, but never knew they wanted or needed.

Designing is, therefore, a future-shaping endeavor. Policymakers and other stakeholders in the public domain are increasingly turning to design to inform, shape, and direct their efforts. As a result, a wave of approaches has emerged that seek to channel the positive and considerable impact design can have on improving individuals' quality of life, and that of society more generally, including design for health, design for behavior change, social design, and design for wellbeing.

* superfluous: 불필요한

[지문출처: The Oxford Handbook of Empirical Aesthetics (Marcos Nadal, Oshin Vartanian)]

① Design-Driven Innovation: Creating Needs People Don't Know They Have
② The Evolution of Mobile Phones: From Rejection to Necessity
③ How Designers Solve Problems in Modern Society
④ Why Technology Advancements Often Fail to Gain Public Acceptance
⑤ The Gap Between User Feedback and Actual Market Success

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

Daphna Oyserman, a psychologist at the University of Southern California, notes that signals from the environment function to bring one of these many personas to the fore, with real effects on our thought and behavior. "Which identity is salient in the moment influences both what one pays attention to and what one chooses to do," she writes. One particularly striking example: research has found that cues that remind Asian American girls of their ethnicity improve their performance on math tests, while cues that remind them of their gender undermine their performance. For all of us, the objects on which our eyes come to rest each day reinforce what we're doing in that place, in that role.

Through the ups and downs of our lives at school and at work, the reassuring stability of meaningful material objects can help us ① manage our moods and emotions. When we engage in such "environmental self-regulation," we rely on cues outside ourselves to maintain the kind of equilibrium inside ourselves that ② hinders the pursuit of our goals. In a study of mid-level professionals, Gregory Laurence, a professor of management at the University of Michigan-Flint, found that incorporating personal items into their workspaces helped them ③ relieve the "emotional exhaustion" brought on by a stressful job. Especially for employees whose office settings did not afford much privacy, being able to ④ personalize their work area — with photographs, posters, comic strips, mugs — helped them "carve out their own space, inscribe it with personal meaning, and thus ⑤ create a kind of sanctuary at work," write Laurence and his coauthors.

Laurence is not the only researcher to detect an almost spiritual cast to the way people regard their personal space. In an ethnographic study of research and development professionals in the US headquarters of the Japanese technology company Hitachi, authors Ryoko Imai and Masahide Ban note that the employees they studied did "intensive reading, writing, and most importantly, thinking in the comfort and solitude of [their] own cubicles... Often stocked with personal comfort items, familiar references, [and] favorite tools, a dedicated private space served as a sacred space to rejuvenate and regroup."

* equilibrium: (마음의) 평정

** inscribe: 새기다

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[지문출처: The Extended Mind: The Power of Thinking Outside the Brain (Annie Murphy Paul)]

① ②
③ ④
⑤

6. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Literature can be helpful in the language learning process because of the personal involvement it fosters in readers. Core language teaching materials must concentrate on how a language operates both as a rule-based system and as a sociosemantic system.

(A) When a novel, play or short story is explored over a period of time, the result is that the reader begins to 'inhabit' the text. He or she is drawn into the book. Pinpointing what individual words or phrases may mean becomes less important than pursuing the development of the story.

(B) Very often, the process of learning is essentially analytic, piecemeal, and, at the level of the personality, fairly superficial. Engaging imaginatively with literature enables learners to shift the focus of their attention beyond the more mechanical aspects of the foreign language system.

(C) The reader is eager to find out what happens as events unfold; he or she feels close to certain characters and shares their emotional responses. The language becomes 'transparent' — the fiction draws the whole person into its own world.

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

7. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

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[지문출처: The Foundations of Scientific Inference (Wesley Salmon)]

① the historical development of astronomical predictions
② the contrast between scientific and prescientific reasoning
③ limitations of using past experiences to predict future events
④ how primitive humans developed their understanding of astronomy
⑤ why scientific laws must be constantly updated with new observations

8. **밑줄 친 a belief in repetition is in the cultural water supply가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?**

Yet anyone who becomes a productive artist, builder, designer, or scientist engages in similar psychological processes to refine and finish their work and often have a hard time turning them off. They allow percolation to happen instinctively, because they've discovered through experience that a tuned mind usually delivers the goods, or at least some of the goods. (Remember the poet A. E. Housman's quote, that there are gaps to be filled, gaps "that had to be taken in hand and completed by the mind." You get pieces.) Knowing just that will help you move through complex creative projects with much more confidence and much less despair.

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① 물과 같이 반복 연습은 생존에 필수적인 요소이다.
② 반복 학습에 대한 믿음은 우리 문화에 깊이 스며들어 있다.
③ 문화적 차이에 따라 반복 연습의 중요성도 달라진다.
④ 스포츠와 음악계에서만 반복 학습의 중요성이 강조된다.
⑤ 반복 연습은 문화적 특성을 강화하는 수단이 된다.

9. **다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?**

Although in that study, the unity-in-variety principle turned out to be a stronger predictor of aesthetic preference than the principles of MAYA or "autonomous, yet connected," their relative contribution to artifact aesthetics remains an interesting issue for further studies. Finally, these aesthetic principles not only apply to physical products, but they also seem to explain our aesthetic appreciation of nontangible services and product service systems (Post, Da Silva, & Hekkert, 2015). In addition, there are many theoretical reasons to believe that they also apply

to other nontangible prestages in the design process, such as visioning, framing, idea generation, and concepting.

Designers do not merely solve the problems people face today, they also create new meanings, a process also known as design-driven innovation. ① Innovative value creation is based on more fundamental insights about people and society, and is often enabled by advancements in technology. ② Many design innovations fail in the marketplace due to poor timing and insufficient consumer research despite their technical merits. ③ Consider, for example, the mobile phone. ④ In a classic Dutch television program, people on the street were asked whether they would like to have a device that would allow them to make phone calls 24/7 from wherever they were. ⑤ The typical response was that such a device would not offer any added value and that its use would be totally superfluous. That program was made in 1999 and now, 20 years later, we can simply not imagine a world without handheld communication devices. Design- driven innovation is about translating user insights into propositions — new meanings — that people love, but never knew they wanted or needed.

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[지문출처: The Extended Mind: The Power of Thinking Outside the Brain (Annie Murphy Paul)]

① 직장 내 스트레스를 줄이기 위해서는 업무 환경을 자주 변화시켜야 한다.

② 개인의 물건으로 업무 공간을 꾸미는 것이 직장 내 감정 조절에 도움이 된다.

③ 직업 만족도는 개인 공간의 크기보다 대인 관계의 질에 더 영향을 받는다.

④ 직장에서의 생산성 향상을 위해서는 개인적인 물건을 최소화해야 한다.

⑤ 현대 직장인들은 업무와 개인 생활의 경계를 명확히 구분할 필요가 있다.

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① ② ③ ④ ⑤

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[지문출처: The Foundations of Scientific Inference (Wesley Salmon)]

① 과학적 법칙은 경험에서 얻은 단순한 일반화에 불과하

다.

② 과학적 이론은 특정 초기 조건과 물리 법칙의 조합으로 이루어진다.

③ 단순한 경험적 귀납이 아닌 이론적 체계가 과학적 예측의 기반이다.

④ 원시인들의 천문학적 지식은 현대 과학의 근간이 되었다.

⑤ 물리 법칙에 대한 이해는 자연 현상을 설명하는 데 충분하지 않다.

13. **주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?**

Yet anyone who becomes a productive artist, builder, designer, or scientist engages in similar psychological processes to refine and finish their work and often have a hard time turning them off. They allow percolation to happen instinctively, because they've discovered through experience that a tuned mind usually delivers the goods, or at least some of the goods. (Remember the poet A. E. Housman's quote, that there are gaps to be filled, gaps "that had to be taken in hand and completed by the mind." You get pieces.) Knowing just that will help you move through complex creative projects with much more confidence and much less despair.

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(A) We don't need a manual to tell us what to do, and we just do it. Repeatedly. Head-down, nose-to-the-grindstone, just like we've been told.

(B) Maybe it's drawing a horse, or copying a guitar solo, or dribbling a basketball behind our back. Maybe it's an ollie, that elementary skateboarding move, a kind of standing jump where the feet never leave the board.

(C) A belief in repetition is in the cultural water supply, in every how-to-succeed manual and handbook, every sports and business autobiography. There's a reason that coaches, music instructors, and math teachers often run their students through drills, followed by more drills: Perform one hundred A-minor scales (or free throws, or toe kicks) in an afternoon and you will see progress. Do another two hundred and you'll see more still.

Our faith in repetition never leaves us, not entirely. I sometimes think—if only I could channel my childlike devotion today when trying to learn something new. I'd channel it into the piano, or genetics, or mechanics. I'd practice like a machine, one skill at a time, until each one was automatic, driven deep into the marrow. Play Elgar, save some lives, fix the car when it broke down. At some level, I sort of believe it could still happen, given enough time. Some psychologists and writers have even tried to quantify that time. The path to exceptional performance, they argue, is through practice: ten thousand hours of it, to be exact. The gist of that rule is hard to resist, even if the number itself is arbitrary, because we read it in terms of repetition, as well as quantity. As the common exhortation goes: Don't practice until you get it right. Practice until you can't get it wrong.

* obscure: 이해하기 어려운

** nose-to-the-grindstone: 쉬지 않고 악착같이

*** minor scale: 단음계

[지문출처: How We Learn: The Surprising Truth About When, Where and Why It Happens (Benedict Carey)]

① (A) - (C) - (B) ② (B) - (A) - (C)

③ (B) - (C) - (A) ④ (C) - (A) - (B)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

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

Although in that study, the unity-in-variety principle turned out to be a stronger predictor of aesthetic preference than the principles of MAYA or "autonomous, yet connected," their relative contribution to artifact aesthetics remains an interesting issue for further studies. Finally, these aesthetic principles not only apply to physical products, but they also seem to explain our aesthetic appreciation of nontangible services and product service systems (Post, Da Silva, & Hekkert, 2015). In addition, there are many theoretical reasons to believe that they also apply to other nontangible prestages in the design process, such as visioning, framing, idea generation, and concepting.

Designers do not merely solve the problems people face today, they also create new meanings, a process also known as design-driven innovation. Innovative value creation is based on more fundamental insights about people and society, and is often enabled by advancements in technology. Consider, for example, the mobile phone. In a classic Dutch television program, people on the street were asked whether they would like to have a device that would allow them to make phone calls 24/7 from wherever they were. The typical response was that such a device would not offer any added value and that its use would be totally superfluous. That program was made in 1999 and now, 20 years later, we can simply not imagine a world without handheld communication devices. Design- driven innovation is about translating user insights into propositions — new meanings — that people love, but never knew they wanted or needed.

Designing is, therefore, a future-shaping endeavor. Policymakers and other stakeholders in the public domain are increasingly turning to design to inform, shape, and direct their efforts. As a result, a wave of approaches has emerged that seek to channel the positive and considerable impact design can have on improving individuals' quality of life, and that of society more generally, including design for health, design for behavior change, social design, and design for wellbeing.

* superfluous: 불필요한

[지문출처: The Oxford Handbook of Empirical Aesthetics (Marcos Nadal, Oshin Vartanian)]

Design-driven innovation focuses on (A)_____ needs that consumers may initially (B)_____, ultimately creating products that become essential to daily life.

	(A)	(B)
①	addressing	acknowledge
②	overlooked	dismiss
③	generating	predict
④	existing	understand
⑤	fulfilling	prioritize

15. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Daphna Oyserman, a psychologist at the University of Southern California, notes that signals from the environment function to bring one of these many personas to the fore, with real effects on our thought and behavior. "Which identity is salient in the moment influences both what one pays attention to and what one chooses to do," she writes. One particularly striking example: research has found that cues that remind Asian American girls of their ethnicity improve their performance on math tests, while cues that remind them of their gender undermine their performance. For all of us, the objects on which our eyes come to rest each day reinforce what we're doing in that place, in that role.

Through the ups and downs of our lives at school and at work, the reassuring stability of meaningful material objects can help us manage our moods and emotions.

(A) In a study of mid-level professionals, Gregory Laurence, a professor of management at the University of Michigan-Flint, found that incorporating personal items into their workspaces helped them relieve the "emotional exhaustion" brought on by a stressful job.

(B) When we engage in such "environmental self-regulation," we rely on cues outside ourselves to maintain the kind of equilibrium inside ourselves that facilitates the pursuit of our goals.

(C) Especially for employees whose office settings did not afford much privacy, being able to personalize their work area — with photographs, posters, comic strips, mugs —

helped them "carve out their own space, inscribe it with personal meaning, and thus create a kind of sanctuary at work," write Laurence and his coauthors.

Laurence is not the only researcher to detect an almost spiritual cast to the way people regard their personal space. In an ethnographic study of research and development professionals in the US headquarters of the Japanese technology company Hitachi, authors Ryoko Imai and Masahide Ban note that the employees they studied did "intensive reading, writing, and most importantly, thinking in the comfort and solitude of [their] own cubicles... Often stocked with personal comfort items, familiar references, [and] favorite tools, a dedicated private space served as a sacred space to rejuvenate and regroup."

* equilibrium: (마음의) 평정

** inscribe: 새기다

*** sanctuary: 안식처

[지문출처: The Extended Mind: The Power of Thinking Outside the Brain (Annie Murphy Paul)]

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

정답 및 해설

1)
[정답] ③
[해설] 이 글은 문학이 언어 학습 과정에서 어떻게 개인적 참여를 촉진하고 학습자가 기계적인 언어 학습을 넘어서게 하는지 설명한다. 특히 문학을 통해 독자가 텍스트에 '깃들게' 되고 이야기에 몰입하게 된다는 점을 강조한다. 따라서 문학을 통한 개인적 몰입의 교육적 가치를 다루는 ③이 가장 적절하다.

2)
[정답] ④
[해설] 글에서는 '완전히 다른 종류의(of an entirely different kind)' 과학적 이유를 언급하고 있는데, ④의 'similar(유사한)'는 문맥상 맞지 않는다. 'different(다른)'이 되어야 한다.

3)
[정답] ④
[해설] 이 글은 반복 연습의 중요성과 효과를 일관되게 강조한다. 글 전체에서 어린 나이에 특정 기술에 대한 '맹목적 헌신(blind devotion)'을 언급하며 반복 연습이 기술 향상으로 이어진다고 설명한다. 특히 마지막 부분에서 "오후 한나절에 100번의 A-단음계(또는 자유투나 토 킥)를 수행하면 향상될 것이며, 200개를 더 하면 더 많은 진전을 볼 것"이라고 구체적으로 반복 연습의 효과를 강조한다. 따라서 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은 ④ 이다.

4)
[정답] ①
[해설] 이 글의 핵심은 디자인 주도적 혁신이 사람들이 원한다고 생각하지도 않았던 새로운 의미와 가치를 창출한다는 점이다. 휴대폰 사례를 통해 사람들이 처음에는 필요하지 않다고 생각했지만 결국 없어서는 안 될 필수품이 된 상황을 설명한다. ① "사람들이 알지 못했던 필요를 창출하는 디자인 주도적 혁신"이 제목으로 적절하다. ② 휴대폰의 진화: 거부에서 필요로 ③ 현대 사회에서 디자이너가 문제를 해결하는 방법 ④ 기술 발전이 대중의 인정을 받지 못하는 이유 ⑤ 사용자 피드백과 실제 시장 성공 사이의 격차

5)
[정답] ②
[해설] 이 글에서 환경적 자기 조절을 통해 "우리의 목표 추구를 촉진하는(facilitates)" 내적 평정 상태를 유지한다고 언급한다. 그러나 ②의 "hinders(방해하다)"는 글의 의미와 반대되13. 빈칸 내용 추론 (1)므로 적절하지 않다. 정확한 표현은 "facilitates(촉진하다)"가 되어야 한다.

6)
[정답] ③
[해설] 글의 자연스러운 흐름을 보면 먼저 (B)에서 일반적인 언어 학습의 분석적이고 피상적인 특성을 언급한 후, 이와 대조적으로 문학을 통한 학습의 장점을 소개한다. 다음으로 (A)에서는 독자가 텍스트에 몰입하게 되는 과정을 설명하고, 마지막으로 (C)에서 그 결과로 독자가 이야기와 인물에 감정적으로 연결되며 언어가 '투명해지는' 현상을 설명한다. 따라서 (B)-(A)-(C) 순서가 가장 논리적이다.

7)
[정답] ②
[해설] 이 글은 과학적 사고와 비과학적(원시적) 사고 방식의 대조를 중심으로 전개된다. 처음 부분에서는 단순히 과거 경험에 기반한 귀납적 추론을 " 원시적 지식 상태"와 "과학적 이해의 완전한 부재 "로 표현하며, 후반부에서는 "완전히 다른 종류의" 과학적 이유에 대해 설명한다. 따라서 ② 과학적 추론과 비과학적 추론의 대조가 주제이다. ① 천문학적 예측의 역사적 발전 ③ 과거 경험을 사용하여 미래 사건을 예측하는 한계 ④ 원시 인류가 천문학에 대한 이해를 발전시킨 방법 ⑤ 과학 법칙이 새로운 관찰로 지속적으로 업데이트 되어야 하는 이유

8)
[정답] ②
[해설] '반복에 대한 믿음이 문화적 수도 공급에 있다 '는 표현은 비유적 표현으로, 반복의 중요성이 우리 문화에 깊이 스며들어 있어 물처럼 자연스럽게 받아들이고 있음을 의미한다. 이는 "모든 성공 매뉴얼과 핸드북, 모든 스포츠와 비즈니스 자서전 "에 반복의 중요성이 담겨 있다는 후속 설명으로 뒷받침된다. 또한 코치, 음악 강사, 수학 교사들이 반복 훈련을 강조하는 이유가 바로 여기에 있다고 명시한다.

9)
[정답] ②
[해설] 이 글의 주요 흐름은 디자인 주도적 혁신이 사람들이 알지 못했던 필요를 창출한다는 것이다. ②번 문장은 디자인 혁신의 실패 원인에 대해 언급하고 있는데, 이는 글의 주제인 '성공적인 디자인 혁신이 사용자의 필요를 어떻게 창출하는가'와 관련이 없다. 성공 사례인 휴대폰에 초점을 맞추고 있는 글의 전반적인 흐름과 맞지 않는 내용이므로 무관한 문장이다.

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10)
[정답] ②
[해설] 이 글은 개인 물건으로 작업 공간을 꾸미는 것이 감정 조절에 도움이 된다는 내용이다. Gregory Laurence의 연구를 통해 "개인 물건을 작업 공간에 배치하는 것이 스트레스로 인한 '감정적 소진'을 완화하는 데 도움이 된다"고 구체적으로 언급한다. 따라서 '개인의 물건으로 업무 공간을 꾸미는 것이 직장 내 감정 조절에 도움이 된다'가 요지로 가장 적절하다.

11)
[정답] ④
[해설] 이 글의 주된 흐름은 외국어 학습 과정에서 문학의 역할과 문학이 어떻게 언어 학습자들이 기계적인 학습을 넘어서게 하는지에 관한 것이다. ④번 문장은 모국어로 문학을 읽는 학생들의 어휘 유지율에 관한 내용으로, 외국어 학습 맥락에서 문학의 역할을 논하는 글의 전체적인 흐름과 무관하다.

12)
[정답] ③
[해설] 이 글은 단순히 과거의 반복적 경험에 의존하는 비과학적 귀납 추론과 물리 법칙과 초기 조건에 기반한 과학적 추론을 대조한다. 요지는 진정한 과학적 예측이 단순한 경험적 귀납이 아니라 이론적 체계에 근거한다는 것이다. 따라서 정답은 ③ 이다.

13)
[정답] ②
[해설] 글의 순서는 첫 문장에서 정체성에 중요한 특정 기술을 언급한 후, (B)에서 그 예시(말 그리기, 기타 솔로, 농구 드리블, 스케이트보드 기술)를 제시한다. 이어서 (A)에서 그것을 반복적으로 수행하는 방법을 설명하고, 마지막으로 (C)에서 반복의 중요성이 문화적으로 널리 인정받고 있음을 설명한다. 따라서 (B)-(A)-(C) 순서가 논리적으로 가장 적절하다.

14)
[정답] ②
[해설] 이 글은 디자인 주도적 혁신이 사람들이 처음에는 필요하지 않다고 거부했던(dismiss) 것을 발견하고(overlooked) 결국 필수품으로 만든다는 내용이다. 휴대폰 사례가 이를 잘 보여준다. 따라서 (A)에는 '간과된'을 의미하는 'overlooked', (B)에는 '거부하다'를 의미하는 'dismiss'가 가장 적절하다.

15)
[정답] ②
[해설] 주어진 문장이 물건이 감정 조절에 도움이 된다는 일반적 서술이므로, 이어서 (B)에서 "environmental self-regulation"이라는 개념을 소개하고, (A)에서 구체적인 연구 결과를 제시한 후, (C)에서 그 연구의 세부 내용을 설명하는 순서가 적절하다. 따라서 (B)-(A)-(C) 순서가 적절하다.

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