

## 1. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

The potential for market enforcement is greater when contracting parties have developed reputational capital that can be devalued when contracts are violated. Farmers and landowners develop reputations for honesty, fairness, producing high yields, and consistently demonstrating that they are good at what they do. In small, close-knit farming communities, reputations are well known. Over time landowners indirectly monitor farmers by observing the reported output, the general quality of the soil, and any unusual or extreme behavior. Farmer and landowner reputations act as a bond. In any growing season a farmer can reduce effort, overuse soil, or underreport the crop. Similarly, a landowner can undermaintain fences, ditches, and irrigation systems. Accurate assessments of farmer and landowner behavior will be made over time, and those farmers and landowners who attempt to gain at each other's expense will find that others may refuse to deal with them in the future.

\* ditch: 개천 \*\* irrigation: 물을 댐

- ① The Process of Resolving Disputes Between Farmers and Landowners
- ② The Impact of Reputation on Agricultural Contract Enforcement
- ③ The Development of Social Relationships in Farming Communities
- ④ The Importance of Soil Management for Agricultural Productivity
- ⑤ The Legal Enforcement Process and Limitations of Agricultural Contracts

## 2. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Prolonged exposure to very high temperatures cannot only affect athletic performance, but can even be life threatening. Extreme temperatures require the body to work harder to remain cool because sweat does not evaporate easily, and once body temperature reaches a certain point, proteins start to break down and become damaged, which

could lead to death. In light of these risks, tennis matches were suspended during the 2014 Australian Open after temperatures exceeded 109 °F (43 °C). In order to combat the extreme heat that will no doubt occur in Qatar, FIFA officials have moved the World Cup from late spring to winter. Although the change will lessen the impacts of extreme heat, Qatar will not be "cool," as high temperatures can reach 84 °F (28.9 °C) even in the winter - not much cooler than the hottest temperatures experienced during matches in Brazil in 2014.

Athletic performance is not the only impact that our changing climate has on sports. The impact on hockey has the National Hockey League concerned. Traditionally, many young Canadians learned to play hockey while skating on frozen ponds during the winter months. However, as temperatures rise globally, ponds once suitable for hockey no longer have enough ice to support skating. Some do not freeze at all, and those that do freeze maintain ice thick enough for play for much shorter periods of time each winter. This means that young people have less access and opportunity to learn and play hockey outdoors. This may translate into fewer players and even fewer fans of the sport. Moreover, young players learning the sport will be forced to do so in indoor venues, which are much more expensive and harder to access than traditional outdoor play. Thus, it will become much more difficult for talented players growing up in rural areas and/or in poor families to learn to play the sport at a professional level. This may turn hockey into a sport largely inaccessible by the economically disadvantaged, as is the case today with competitive figure skating, swimming, and tennis.

Other outdoor sports such as surfing, skiing, snowboarding, and snowshoeing are also feeling effects from warming temperatures. The surfing industry is under attack due to rising temperatures and sea levels as the sport is reliant on the health of oceans and coasts. Some of the world's premier surfing locations could be lost due to ocean acidification, a byproduct of burning fossil fuels. These warmer, more acidic waters could destroy coral reefs as the calcium carbonate they need to survive will not be available.

[지문출처: Routledge Handbook of Sport and the Environment  
(Taylor & Francis 출판사)]

- ① climate change's various effects on multiple winter sports
- ② the financial barriers in professional hockey training programs
- ③ how climate change is altering hockey's accessibility and future
- ④ strategies to maintain hockey traditions despite environmental challenges
- ⑤ the declining popularity of outdoor sports among Canadian youth

### 3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

*Various surveys have shown that more than half of older workers have encountered age discrimination on their jobs. This discrimination exists even though older workers often demonstrate greater job commitment, fewer turnovers, and lower rates of absenteeism than do their younger peers. One study at Duke University further reports that when it comes to ageism, not only in the workplace but also in other areas of life, a large majority (84%) of Americans older than 60 years of age say they have experienced age prejudice and discrimination—in the form of insulting jokes, disrespect, patronizing behavior, and stereotypical assumptions about frailty or ailments.*

Ageism reflects the inequality between the old and the young, with the society placing a higher value on the young. This may explain why even older people themselves seem bothered by growing old. An American food company once tried to market dietetic food to older persons under the name "Senior Foods." It turned out to be a complete failure. A perceptive observer explained, "People didn't want to be seen eating the stuff. It was labeling them old — and in our society, it is still a/an \_\_\_\_\_ to be old." The bottom line is that American culture is youth oriented, which makes older people feel bad about their age. This feeling may further be related to the biological and psychological processes of aging. But social forces, such as society's tendency to define older persons as a national burden rather than a national treasure, play an important role,

as well. These social forces can worsen — or diminish — the biological and psychological aging. Moreover, the experience of aging varies within the United States and around the world, involves being subjected to prejudice and discrimination, and is misused to generate the myths of aging.

*Sooner or later, we all gradually lose our energies and ability to fight off diseases. This natural physical process of aging is called senescence. Biologists have been trying to crack the mystery of why it occurs but without much success. Some believe that humans are genetically programmed to age; others point to the breakdown of the body's immune system, cells, and endocrine and nervous systems. In any event, it is clear that senescence involves a decline in the body's functioning, which increases the vulnerability to death. It is a gradual process in which the changes come from within the individual, not from the environment.*

[지문출처: Social Problems (Alex Thio, Jim Taylor)]

- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| ① achievement | ② embarrassment |
| ③ advantage   | ④ priority      |
| ⑤ requirement |                 |

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

*Our culture includes not only our language but also our collective perceptions and understandings of our physical, psychological, and social experiences. Through our parenting practices, schools and universities, social institutions and agencies, and various media, we humans make a concerted effort to teach one another important elements of our culture — how to act, how not to act, what to believe, what not to believe, and how to interpret and make sense of puzzling events that regularly present themselves in the local environment. For example, we often help children make better sense of a puzzling object or event by giving it a label ("That's a triceratops — see the three horns on its head?") and presenting our culture's widely accepted explanation of it."*

One important way in which our culture ① enhances our ability to survive and thrive in the world is by passing along the tools it has created to make our daily living more effective and

efficient. Some tools are actual physical objects; for example, hammers help us build houses and scissors can cut paper and cloth. But many others are cognitive tools that ② enable us to think in more productive ways. Cognitive tools take a variety of forms, including concepts, symbols, strategies, procedures, and any other culturally constructed mechanisms that help us ③ restrict life's mental challenges more efficiently and effectively. For example, our system of numbers allows us to perform precise calculations related to building construction, engine design, and cooking. The maps we create help us find our way around new cities, subway systems, and shopping malls. Our writing system ④ allows us to record our thoughts on paper or in computer documents. By the way, computers are cognitive tools as well as physical ones because they help us think in ⑤ increasingly sophisticated ways. All of these tools are cultural creations – the results of many, many years of our collective ingenuity and meaning-making.

*But just as we don't always come to the right conclusions on our own, we don't always make good sense of things when we work as a group. For example, until Albert Einstein came along with his theory of relativity, we all thought of time as being something that passes at the same constant rate. Now virtually all physicists acknowledge that Einstein was right: clocks move more slowly if they're rapidly zipping through space than if they stay put on our bedside tables.*

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[지문출처: How We Think and Learn: Theoretical Perspectives  
and Practical Implications (Jeanne Ellis Ormrod)]

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

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

*In conventional livestock, dairy, and poultry operations, animals are usually confined in crowded indoor conditions. Animals are provided with the minimum conditions necessary to keep them healthy and alive just long enough to grow and produce the products for which they are*

raised. Conventionally-raised animals are fed a diet of non-organic feed and given food supplements to build weight and enhance the meat product. Preventative doses of antibiotics are given to animals to fend off disease, and hormones are widely used so the animal will grow quickly and produce more meat or milk. Indeed, the typical conventional meat producer runs a very intensive factory-type operation.

Under the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) organic standards, animal products such as meat, milk, and eggs must meet certain minimum requirements to win an organic label. However, critics say the government's standards are not strict enough to ensure that farm animals are raised, transported, and slaughtered in a humane way. The USDA regulations, for example, provide that animals must have access to the outdoors, including access to pasture for cud-chewing animals such as cattle and sheep. Critics say opening a barn door just minutes per day, however, might meet this definition and organic animals may never get to walk freely around an outdoor range or pasture. Instead, like most conventionally raised farm animals, organically-raised animals may live in very confined, close quarters throughout their lives. To solve this problem, some animal producers are adding other labels to their foods, such as "open pasture" or "pasture-raised," to indicate that animals are raised in a pasture rather than fattened in a confined facility. Consumers, however, must be cautious of some labels that seem to suggest humane conditions: designations such as "free range," "cage-free," or "grass-fed" do not necessarily guarantee that animals are not confined or raised in the outdoors.

*As David Joachim and Rochelle Davis explain: The vast majority of the chicken we eat today, about 98 percent, comes from large indoor poultry operations that bear more of a resemblance to factories than to our idyllic notion of farms. Within the agricultural industry, such facilities are better known by their technical name: confined (or concentrated) animal feeding operations, or CAFOS. According to the Environmental Protection Agency, poultry CAFOS house at least 100,000 broiler chickens or 55,000 turkeys on the floor of an indoor facility."*

\* pasture: 목초지 \*\* slaughter: 도축하다

\*\*\* cud-chewing: 되새김질을 하는

[지문출처: Organic Foods (Debra A. Miller)]

Due to (A)\_\_\_\_\_ about USDA organic standards, some producers create additional labels, but consumers should remain (B)\_\_\_\_\_ of what these labels actually guarantee.

(A)

(B)

- |                |           |
|----------------|-----------|
| ① benefits     | educated  |
| ② concerns     | skeptical |
| ③ regulations  | informed  |
| ④ improvements | aware     |
| ⑤ incentives   | cautious  |

## 6. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

If you had been walking around Philadelphia in the summer of 1787 and had come across Independence Hall, you would have encountered something strange. ① The street in front of the meeting hall — where many of the nation's founders were assembled to draft the U.S. Constitution — was filled with a gigantic mound of dirt. ② The delegates to the Constitutional Convention had ordered the construction of this earthen noise barrier. ③ Philadelphia was known for its advanced urban planning, with wide streets designed by William Penn in the late 17th century. ④ They believed the sounds of carriages, street sellers, and conversations outside would disturb their intense deliberation and writing. ⑤ They weren't going for a monastic silence. As the historical records show, there were plenty of bitter vocal disagreements. Given the social mores of the day, there might have been occasional moments of emotional release through yelling or throwing things at one another. Still, there was an underlying recognition of the need for a quiet container in which to do difficult thinking as a group. The big dirt mound was an effort to make this possible.

*Fast-forward 235 years, and you'll find a radically different reality for U.S. lawmakers. Throughout his tenure as legislative director for three members of Congress, Justin consistently found that it was too noisy to think on Capitol Hill. With TVs blasting Fox News or MSNBC*

*(depending on the partisan affiliation of the office), ringing alarm bells signaling floor votes, and industry lobbyists schmoozing and backslapping at open-bar receptions, the acoustic environment of today's Congress is wildly different from the one in which the framers of the Constitution functioned.*

\* mores: 관습 \*\* monastic: 수도원의

[지문출처:

<https://community.thriveglobal.com/how-the-power-of-silence-be-comes-magnified-when-its-shared/>]

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

## 7. 다음 글의 내용에서 추론할 수 있는 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

*Memory is a very broad term and is used in so many different connotations that before turning to theoretical and psychological accounts, I want to discuss first the basic ways in which the memory system functions. Most of these constructs apply to both short-term and long-term memory as well as semantic memory and episodic memory. There are many ways to describe memory. Indeed, there is considerable evidence for the existence of different memory systems. Despite this variety, there are some basic ways in which memory functions within the context of a cognitive system. For example, we can divide the core operations into three areas: encoding, storage, and retrieval.*

Encoding is the term that is most often used to describe the way in which information is put into memory. Once an object, item, or event has been attended to (or, in some cases, even if it is not being attended to), it is a valid candidate for encoding into memory. The encoding process creates a mental representation based on the amount of effort and detail that was processed via attention. For example, suppose you are shopping at a farmers' market for winter squash. Each squash you see is given some low level of processing so that what is encoded into memory is the experience of seeing many squashes. This relatively shallow encoding will result in relatively weak memory traces. However, if you happened to see a squash that was unusually shaped, or very

large, or that really caught your attention in some way, you might encode with more effort and detail, and this would likely result in a stronger memory trace for that specific squash.

*A second function of memory is the storage of these encoded memory traces. At the fundamental level, representations are stored as patterns of activation and connectivity among neurons. But for our purposes, we need to discuss memory storage at a slightly higher, more abstract level. Much of the general knowledge we have about the world and about objects and things in the world is stored and manipulated conceptually. That is, the representation for dog is conceptually close to the representation for cat, and although it might be difficult to determine exactly which neurons are implicated in each representation, the conceptual proximity suggests some degree of neural overlap.*

\* squash: 호박

[지문출처: The Psychology of Thinking: Reasoning, Decision-Making and Problem-Solving (John Paul Minda)]

- ① Unusual or distinctive items are more likely to be remembered than ordinary ones.
- ② People with attention disorders necessarily have impaired memory formation.
- ③ Visual information creates stronger memory traces than auditory information.
- ④ Memory training can decrease one's ability to encode certain types of information.
- ⑤ The speed of encoding is more important than the depth of processing for memory formation.

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- |   |   |
|---|---|
| ① | ② |
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## 9. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

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- ① 캐나다 청소년들은 전통적으로 겨울에 얼어붙은 연못에서 하키를 배웠다.
- ② 기후 변화로 인해 하키를 할 수 있을 만큼 얼음이 두꺼운 연못이 줄어들고 있다.
- ③ NHL은 실내 하키장 건설에 대한 재정 지원을 확대하고 있다.
- ④ 기후 변화는 하키 선수와 팬의 수가 감소하는 요인이 될 수 있다.
- ⑤ 경제적으로 불리한 계층은 하키에 대한 접근성이 낮아질 수 있다.

## 10. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

*Various surveys have shown that more than half of older workers have encountered age discrimination on their jobs. This discrimination exists even though older workers often demonstrate greater job commitment, fewer turnovers, and lower rates of absenteeism than do their younger peers. One study at Duke University further reports that when it comes to ageism, not only in the workplace but also in other areas of*

*life, a large majority (84%) of Americans older than 60 years of age say they have experienced age prejudice and discrimination-in the form of insulting jokes, disrespect, patronizing behavior, and stereotypical assumptions about frailty or ailments.*

Ageism reflects the inequality between the old and the young, with the society placing a higher value on the young. This may explain why even older people themselves seem bothered by growing old. An American food company once tried to market dietetic food to older persons under the name "Senior Foods." It turned out to be a complete failure. A perceptive observer explained, "People didn't want to be seen eating the stuff. It was labeling them old — and in our society, it is still an embarrassment to be old." The bottom line is that American culture is youth oriented, which makes older people feel bad about their age. This feeling may further be related to the biological and psychological processes of aging. But social forces, such as society's tendency to define older persons as a national burden rather than a national treasure, play an important role, as well. These social forces can worsen — or diminish — the biological and psychological aging. Moreover, the experience of aging varies within the United States and around the world, involves being subjected to prejudice and discrimination, and is misused to generate the myths of aging.

*Sooner or later, we all gradually lose our energies and ability to fight off diseases. This natural physical process of aging is called senescence. Biologists have been trying to crack the mystery of why it occurs but without much success. Some believe that humans are genetically programmed to age; others point to the breakdown of the body's immune system, cells, and endocrine and nervous systems. In any event, it is clear that senescence involves a decline in the body's functioning, which increases the vulnerability to death. It is a gradual process in which the changes come from within the individual, not from the environment.*

[지문출처: Social Problems (Alex Thio, Jim Taylor)]

- ① "Senior Foods"는 노인을 위한 특수 식품으로 시장에서 실패했다.
- ② 미국 문화는 젊음을 중시하여 노인들이 자신의 나이에 부정적 감정을 갖게 한다.
- ③ 노화에 대한 경험은 미국 내에서 균일하게 나타난다.

- ④ 사회적 요인은 생물학적, 심리적 노화 과정을 악화시키거나 감소시킬 수 있다.
- ⑤ 노인에 대한 편견과 차별은 노화에 관한 신화를 만들어내는 데 오용된다.

## 11. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

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[지문출처: How We Think and Learn: Theoretical Perspectives and Practical Implications (Jeanne Ellis Ormrod)]

- ① temporary solutions
- ② cultural creations
- ③ biological adaptations
- ④ individual discoveries
- ⑤ technological necessities

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including access to pasture for cud-chewing animals such as cattle and sheep. Critics say opening a barn door just minutes per day, however, might meet this definition and organic animals may never get to walk ③ freely around an outdoor range or pasture. Instead, like most conventionally raised farm animals, organically-raised animals may live in very confined, close quarters throughout their lives. To solve this problem, some animal producers are adding other labels to their foods, such as "open pasture" or "pasture-raised," to indicate that animals are ④ restricted in a pasture rather than fattened in a confined facility. Consumers, however, must be cautious of some labels that seem to suggest humane conditions; designations such as "free range," "cage-free," or "grass-fed" do not necessarily ⑤ guarantee that animals are not confined or raised in the outdoors.

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\* pasture: 목초지 \*\* slaughter: 도축하다

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[지문출처: Organic Foods (Debra A. Miller)]

①

②

③

④

⑤

### 13. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

If you had been walking around Philadelphia in the summer of 1787 and had come across Independence Hall, you would have ① encountered something strange. The street in front of the meeting hall — ② where many of the nation's founders were assembled to draft the U.S. Constitution — was filled with a gigantic mound of

dirt. The delegates to the Constitutional Convention had ordered the construction of this earthen noise barrier. They believed the sounds of carriages, street sellers, and conversations outside would disturb their intense deliberation and ③ writing. They weren't going for a monastic silence. As the historical records show, there were plenty of bitter vocal disagreements. ④ Given the social mores of the day, there might have been occasional moments of emotional release through yelling or throwing things at one another. Still, there was an underlying recognition of the need for a quiet container ⑤ in that to do difficult thinking as a group. The big dirt mound was an effort to make this possible.

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①

②

③

④

⑤

### 14. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

*Memory is a very broad term and is used in so many different connotations that before turning to theoretical and psychological accounts, I want to discuss first the basic ways in which the memory system functions. Most of these constructs apply to both short-term and long-term memory as well as semantic memory and episodic memory. There are many ways to describe memory. Indeed, there is considerable evidence for the existence of different memory systems. Despite this variety,*



there are some basic ways in which memory functions within the context of a cognitive system. For example, we can divide the core operations into three areas: encoding, storage, and retrieval.

Encoding is the term that is most often used to describe the way in which information is put into memory. Once an object, item, or event has been attended to (or, in some cases, even if it is not being attended to), it is a valid candidate for encoding into memory. The encoding process creates a mental representation based on the amount of effort and detail that was processed via attention. For example, suppose you are shopping at a farmers' market for winter squash. Each squash you see is given some low level of processing so that what is encoded into memory is the experience of seeing many squashes. This relatively shallow encoding will result in relatively ----- memory traces. However, if you happened to see a squash that was unusually shaped, or very large, or that really caught your attention in some way, you might encode with more effort and detail, and this would likely result in a stronger memory trace for that specific squash.

A second function of memory is the storage of these encoded memory traces. At the fundamental level, representations are stored as patterns of activation and connectivity among neurons. But for our purposes, we need to discuss memory storage at a slightly higher, more abstract level. Much of the general knowledge we have about the world and about objects and things in the world is stored and manipulated conceptually. That is, the representation for dog is conceptually close to the representation for cat, and although it might be difficult to determine exactly which neurons are implicated in each representation, the conceptual proximity suggests some degree of neural overlap.

\* squash: 호박

[지문출처: The Psychology of Thinking: Reasoning, Decision-Making and Problem-Solving (John Paul Minda)]

- ① permanent                      ② weak
- ③ detailed                        ④ accurate
- ⑤ emotional

## 15. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The potential for market enforcement is greater when contracting parties have developed reputational capital that can be devalued when contracts are violated. Farmers and landowners develop reputations for honesty, fairness, producing high yields, and consistently demonstrating that they are good at what they do. In small, close-knit farming communities, reputations are well known. Over time landowners indirectly monitor farmers by observing the reported output, the general quality of the soil, and any unusual or extreme behavior. Farmer and landowner reputations act as a bond. In any growing season a farmer can reduce effort, overuse soil, or underreport the crop. Similarly, a landowner can undermaintain fences, ditches, and irrigation systems. Accurate assessments of farmer and landowner behavior will be made over time, and those farmers and landowners who attempt to gain at each other's expense will find that -----.

\* ditch: 개천 \*\* irrigation: 물을 댐

- ① technology has made traditional farming methods obsolete
- ② formal legal institutions must intervene to restore fair practices
- ③ others may refuse to deal with them in the future
- ④ crop yields will inevitably decline due to environmental factors
- ⑤ only large agricultural corporations can survive in the market

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

*Prolonged exposure to very high temperatures cannot only affect athletic performance, but can even be life threatening. Extreme temperatures require the body to work harder to remain cool because sweat does not evaporate easily, and once body temperature reaches a certain point, proteins start to break down and become damaged, which could lead to death. In light of these risks, tennis matches were suspended during the 2014 Australian Open after temperatures exceeded 109 °F (43 °C). In order to combat the extreme heat that will no doubt occur in Qatar, FIFA officials have moved the World Cup from late spring to winter. Although the change will lessen the impacts of extreme heat, Qatar will not be "cool," as high temperatures can reach 84 °F (28.9 °C) even in the winter - not much cooler than the hottest temperatures experienced during matches in Brazil in 2014.*

Athletic performance is not the only impact that our changing climate has on sports. The impact on hockey has the National Hockey League concerned. Traditionally, many young Canadians learned to play hockey while skating on frozen ponds during the winter months. However, as temperatures rise globally, ponds once suitable for hockey no longer have enough ice to support skating. Some do not freeze at all, and those that do freeze maintain ice thick enough for play for much shorter periods of time each winter. This means that young people have less access and opportunity to learn and play hockey outdoors. This may translate into fewer players and even fewer fans of the sport. Moreover, young players learning the sport will be forced to do so in indoor venues, which are much more expensive and harder to access than traditional outdoor play. Thus, it will become much more difficult for talented players growing up in rural areas and/or in poor families to learn to play the sport at a professional level. This may turn hockey into a sport largely inaccessible by the economically disadvantaged, as is the case today with competitive figure skating, swimming, and tennis.

*Other outdoor sports such as surfing, skiing, snowboarding, and snowshoeing are also feeling effects from warming temperatures. The surfing industry is under attack due to rising temperatures and sea levels as the sport is reliant*

*on the health of oceans and coasts. Some of the world's premier surfing locations could be lost due to ocean acidification, a byproduct of burning fossil fuels. These warmer, more acidic waters could destroy coral reefs as the calcium carbonate they need to survive will not be available.*

[지문출처: Routledge Handbook of Sport and the Environment (Taylor & Francis 출판사)]



The (A)\_\_\_\_\_ of outdoor ice rinks due to global warming is forcing hockey aspirants to use more costly indoor facilities, which could potentially make hockey (B)\_\_\_\_\_ to those who are economically disadvantaged.

(A) (B)

- |             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| ① expansion | beneficial    |
| ② reduction | inaccessible  |
| ③ variation | interesting   |
| ④ reduction | participatory |
| ⑤ expansion | irrelevant    |

**17. 밑줄 친 "a national burden rather than a national treasure"가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?**

*Various surveys have shown that more than half of older workers have encountered age discrimination on their jobs. This discrimination exists even though older workers often demonstrate greater job commitment, fewer turnovers, and lower rates of absenteeism than do their younger peers. One study at Duke University further reports that when it comes to ageism, not only in the workplace but also in other areas of life, a large majority (84%) of Americans older than 60 years of age say they have experienced age prejudice and discrimination-in the form of insulting jokes, disrespect, patronizing behavior, and stereotypical assumptions about frailty or ailments.*

Ageism reflects the inequality between the old and the young, with the society placing a higher value on the young. This may explain why even older people themselves seem bothered by growing old. An American food company once tried to market dietetic food to older persons under the

name "Senior Foods." It turned out to be a complete failure. A perceptive observer explained, "People didn't want to be seen eating the stuff. It was labeling them old — and in our society, it is still an embarrassment to be old." The bottom line is that American culture is youth oriented, which makes older people feel bad about their age. This feeling may further be related to the biological and psychological processes of aging. But social forces, such as society's tendency to define older persons as a national burden rather than a national treasure, play an important role, as well. These social forces can worsen — or diminish — the biological and psychological aging. Moreover, the experience of aging varies within the United States and around the world, involves being subjected to prejudice and discrimination, and is misused to generate the myths of aging.

*Sooner or later, we all gradually lose our energies and ability to fight off diseases. This natural physical process of aging is called senescence. Biologists have been trying to crack the mystery of why it occurs but without much success. Some believe that humans are genetically programmed to age; others point to the breakdown of the body's immune system, cells, and endocrine and nervous systems. In any event, it is clear that senescence involves a decline in the body's functioning, which increases the vulnerability to death. It is a gradual process in which the changes come from within the individual, not from the environment.*

[지문출처: Social Problems (Alex Thio, Jim Taylor)]

- ① viewing elderly citizens primarily as healthcare cost generators
- ② dismissing the valuable wisdom and experience elderly people offer to society
- ③ emphasizing the economic challenges of supporting aging populations
- ④ focusing on the physical limitations of elderly people rather than their capabilities
- ⑤ treating older adults as obsolete in a rapidly changing technological environment

## 18. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

*Our culture includes not only our language but also our collective perceptions and understandings*

*of our physical, psychological, and social experiences. Through our parenting practices, schools and universities, social institutions and agencies, and various media, we humans make a concerted effort to teach one another important elements of our culture — how to act, how not to act, what to believe, what not to believe, and how to interpret and make sense of puzzling events that regularly present themselves in the local environment. For example, we often help children make better sense of a puzzling object or event by giving it a label ("That's a triceratops — see the three horns on its head?") and presenting our culture's widely accepted explanation of it."*

One important way in which our culture enhances our ability to survive and thrive in the world is by passing along the tools it has created to make our daily living more effective and efficient. Some tools are actual physical objects; for example, hammers help us build houses and scissors can cut paper and cloth. But many others are cognitive tools that enable us to think in more productive ways. Cognitive tools take a variety of forms, including concepts, symbols, strategies, procedures, and any other culturally constructed mechanisms that help us tackle life's mental challenges more efficiently and effectively. For example, our system of numbers allows us to perform precise calculations related to building construction, engine design, and cooking. The maps we create help us find our way around new cities, subway systems, and shopping malls. Our writing system allows us to record our thoughts on paper or in computer documents. By the way, computers are cognitive tools as well as physical ones because they help us think in increasingly sophisticated ways. All of these tools are cultural creations — the results of many, many years of our collective ingenuity and meaning-making.

*But just as we don't always come to the right conclusions on our own, we don't always make good sense of things when we work as a group. For example, until Albert Einstein came along with his theory of relativity, we all thought of time as being something that passes at the same constant rate. Now virtually all physicists acknowledge that Einstein was right: clocks move more slowly if they're rapidly zipping through space than if they stay put on our bedside tables.*

\* ingenuity: 독창성

[지문출처: How We Think and Learn: Theoretical Perspectives]

and Practical Implications (Jeanne Ellis Ormrod)]

- ① Culture contributes to our survival and prosperity through various tools.
- ② Hammers and scissors are mentioned as examples of physical tools.
- ③ Cognitive tools include concepts, symbols, strategies, and procedures.
- ④ Computers are classified solely as cognitive tools, not physical ones.
- ⑤ Cultural tools are the outcome of many years of collective creativity.

## 19. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

*In conventional livestock, dairy, and poultry operations, animals are usually confined in crowded indoor conditions. Animals are provided with the minimum conditions necessary to keep them healthy and alive just long enough to grow and produce the products for which they are raised. Conventionally-raised animals are fed a diet of non-organic feed and given food supplements to build weight and enhance the meat product. Preventative doses of antibiotics are given to animals to fend off disease, and hormones are widely used so the animal will grow quickly and produce more meat or milk. Indeed, the typical conventional meat producer runs a very intensive factory-type operation.*

Under the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) organic standards, animal products such as meat, milk, and eggs must meet certain minimum requirements to win an organic label. However, critics say the government's standards are not strict enough to ensure that farm animals are raised, transported, and slaughtered in a humane way. The USDA regulations, for example, provide that animals must have access to the outdoors, including access to pasture for cud-chewing animals such as cattle and sheep. ① Critics say opening a barn door just minutes per day, however, might meet this definition and organic animals may never get to walk freely around an outdoor range or pasture. ② Instead, like most conventionally raised farm animals, organically-raised animals may live in very confined, close quarters throughout their lives. ③ Organic farming

practices generally use fewer pesticides and synthetic fertilizers compared to conventional farming methods. ④ To solve this problem, some animal producers are adding other labels to their foods, such as "open pasture" or "pasture-raised," to indicate that animals are raised in a pasture rather than fattened in a confined facility. ⑤ Consumers, however, must be cautious of some labels that seem to suggest humane conditions: designations such as "free range," "cage-free," or "grass-fed" do not necessarily guarantee that animals are not confined or raised in the outdoors.

*As David Joachim and Rochelle Davis explain: The vast majority of the chicken we eat today, about 98 percent, comes from large indoor poultry operations that bear more of a resemblance to factories than to our idyllic notion of farms. Within the agricultural industry, such facilities are better known by their technical name: confined (or concentrated) animal feeding operations, or CAFOS. According to the Environmental Protection Agency, poultry CAFOS house at least 100,000 broiler chickens or 55,000 turkeys on the floor of an indoor facility."*

\* pasture: 목초지 \*\* slaughter: 도축하다

\*\*\* cud-chewing: 되새김질을 하는

[지문출처: Organic Foods (Debra A. Miller)]

- ①
- ②
- ③
- ④
- ⑤

## 20. 밑줄 친 "a quiet container in which to do difficult thinking as a group"가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

If you had been walking around Philadelphia in the summer of 1787 and had come across Independence Hall, you would have encountered something strange. The street in front of the meeting hall — where many of the nation's founders were assembled to draft the U.S. Constitution — was filled with a gigantic mound of dirt. The delegates to the Constitutional Convention had ordered the construction of this earthen noise barrier. They believed the sounds of carriages, street sellers, and conversations outside

would disturb their intense deliberation and writing. They weren't going for a monastic silence. As the historical records show, there were plenty of bitter vocal disagreements. Given the social mores of the day, there might have been occasional moments of emotional release through yelling or throwing things at one another. Still, there was an underlying recognition of the need for a quiet container in which to do difficult thinking as a group. The big dirt mound was an effort to make this possible.

*Fast-forward 235 years, and you'll find a radically different reality for U.S. lawmakers. Throughout his tenure as legislative director for three members of Congress, Justin consistently found that it was too noisy to think on Capitol Hill. With TVs blasting Fox News or MSNBC (depending on the partisan affiliation of the office), ringing alarm bells signaling floor votes, and industry lobbyists schmoozing and backslapping at open-bar receptions, the acoustic environment of today's Congress is wildly different from the one in which the framers of the Constitution functioned.*

\* mores: 관습 \*\* monastic: 수도원의

[지문출처:

<https://community.thriveglobal.com/how-the-power-of-silence-be-comes-magnified-when-its-shared/>]

- ① a completely silent environment where emotional expressions were prohibited
- ② a restricted meeting place that limited participation from Philadelphia citizens
- ③ a protected space free from external distractions despite internal disagreements
- ④ a secure location for storing historical documents needed for constitutional drafting
- ⑤ a facility that prevented confidential information from leaking outside the delegates

## 21. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

*Memory is a very broad term and is used in so many different connotations that before turning to theoretical and psychological accounts, I want to discuss first the basic ways in which the memory system functions. Most of these constructs apply to both short-term and long-term memory as well as semantic memory and episodic memory. There*

*are many ways to describe memory. Indeed, there is considerable evidence for the existence of different memory systems. Despite this variety, there are some basic ways in which memory functions within the context of a cognitive system. For example, we can divide the core operations into three areas: encoding, storage, and retrieval.*

Encoding is the term ① that is most often used to describe the way in which information is put into memory. Once an object, item, or event has been attended to (or, in some cases, even if it is not ② being attended to), it is a valid candidate for encoding into memory. The encoding process creates a mental representation ③ based on the amount of effort and detail that was processed via attention. For example, suppose you are shopping at a farmers' market for winter squash. Each squash you see is given some low level of processing so that ④ what is encoded into memory is the experience of seeing many squashes. This relatively shallow encoding will result in relatively weak memory traces. However, if you happened to see a squash that was unusually shaped, or very large, or ⑤ that really caught your attention in some way, you might encode with more effort and detail, and this would likely result in a stronger memory trace for that specific squash.

*A second function of memory is the storage of these encoded memory traces. At the fundamental level, representations are stored as patterns of activation and connectivity among neurons. But for our purposes, we need to discuss memory storage at a slightly higher, more abstract level. Much of the general knowledge we have about the world and about objects and things in the world is stored and manipulated conceptually. That is, the representation for dog is conceptually close to the representation for cat, and although it might be difficult to determine exactly which neurons are implicated in each representation, the conceptual proximity suggests some degree of neural overlap.*

\* squash: 호박

[지문출처: The Psychology of Thinking: Reasoning, Decision-Making and Problem-Solving (John Paul Minda)]

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



## 정답 및 해설

1)

[정답] ②

[해설] 이 글은 농부와 지주 사이의 계약 관계에서 명성이 중요한 역할을 한다는 내용을 다룬다. 명성이 계약 이행의 담보 역할을 하며, 계약 위반 시 명성 손상으로 이어져 향후 거래가 어려워질 수 있다는 점을 강조하는 내용을 담은 것이 주제로 적절하다. 따라서 이 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은 ② '명성이 농업 계약 집행에 미치는 영향'이다. ① 농부와 지주 간의 분쟁 해결 과정 ③ 농업 공동체의 사회적 관계 발전 ④ 농업 생산성을 위한 토양 관리의 중요성 ⑤ 농업 계약의 법적 집행 과정과 한계

2)

[정답] ③

[해설] 이 글은 기후 변화가 하키의 접근성과 미래에 미치는 영향을 중점적으로 다루고, 얼어붙은 연못의 감소로 인한 야외 하키 기회 축소, 실내 시설의 비용 증가로 인한 경제적 접근성 문제 등 하키의 미래가 어떻게 변화할지 설명하고 있으므로 ③ '기후 변화가 어떻게 하키의 접근성과 미래를 변화시키고 있는가'가 주제로 적절하다. ① 기후 변화가 여러 겨울 스포츠에 미치는 다양한 영향 ② 프로 하키 훈련 프로그램의 재정적 장벽 ④ 환경 문제에도 불구하고 하키 전통을 유지하기 위한 전략 ⑤ 캐나다 청소년들 사이에서 야외 스포츠의 인기 하락

3)

[정답] ②

[해설] 문맥상 "Senior Foods"를 먹는 것이 자신을 노인으로 분류하는 것이므로 사람들이 이를 피했다는 내용과, 이어지는 문장에서 미국 문화가 젊음 지향적이라는 설명이 있으므로, 빈칸에는 embarrassment가 쓰여 미국 사회에서 노인으로 분류되는 것이 '부끄러운 일(embarrassment)'이라는 의미로 쓰이는 것이 적절하다.

4)

[정답] ③

[해설] 글의 흐름상 인지적 도구들이 정신적 도전과제들을 더 효율적이고 효과적으로 '다루도록' 돕는다는 의미가 되어야 한다. 따라서 'restrict(제한하다)'는 문맥상 적절하지 않다. 'tackle(다루다, 해결하다)'등으로 고치는 것이 적절하다.

5)

[정답] ②

[해설] 이 글에서 비판적 견해가 여러 번 언급되고 있으므로 (A)에는 USDA 기준에 대한 '우려(concerns)'가 적절하며, 글의 마지막 부분에서 소비자들이 라벨에 대해 조심해야 한다고 강조하고 있으므로 (B)에는 소비자들이 라벨에 대해 '회의적인(skeptical)'이 적절하다.

6)

[정답] ③

[해설] 이 글은 헌법 제정 당시 소음 차단을 위한 흙더미 설치에 관한 내용이다. ③은 필라델피아의 도시 계획과 윌리엄 펜의 넓은 도로 설계에 관한 내용으로, 이 글의 주제인 소음 차단과 헌법 제정 과정과 관련이 없다.

7)

[정답] ①

[해설] 이 글에서는 특이하거나 큰 호박처럼 주의를 끄는 대상은 더 많은 노력과 세부 사항으로 인코딩되어 더 강한 기억 흔적을 남긴다고 하였다. 이를 통해 특이하거나 독특한 항목이 평범한 것보다 더 잘 기억될 가능성이 높다는 것을 추론할 수 있다. 따라서 정답은 ①이다. ② 주의력 장애가 있는 사람들은 반드시 기억 형성에 장애가 있다. ③ 시작 정보는 청각 정보보다 더 강한 기억 흔적을 만들어낸다. ④ 기억 훈련은 특정 유형의 정보를 인코딩하는 능력을 저하시킬 수 있다. ⑤ 메모리 형성을 위한 처리 깊이보다 인코딩 속도가 더 중요하다.

8)

[정답] ④

[해설] 이 글에서는 농부가 노력을 줄이거나 토양을 과하게 사용하는 것처럼, 지주도 울타리나 배수로, 관개 시스템을 '제대로 관리하지 않는' 상황을 언급하고 있지만 ④의 'overmaintain'은 '과도하게 관리하는' 의미로, 문맥상 부정적 행동을 나열하는 흐름에 적절하지 않다.

9)

[정답] ③

[해설] 이 글에서는 NHL이 기후 변화가 하키에 미치는 영향에 대해 우려하고 있다고 언급하지만, NHL이 실내 하키장 건설에 재정 지원을 확대하고 있다는 내용은 알 수 없다. 따라서 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은 ③이다.

10)

[정답] ③

[해설] 이 글의 마지막 부분에서 노화에 대한 경험이 미국 내에서도 다양하게 나타난다고 하였으므로 ③ "노화에 대한 경험은 미국 내에서 균일하게 나타난다."는 내용은 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는다.

11)

[정답] ②

[해설] 빈칸에는 글에서 언급된 다양한 도구들의 본질이 무엇인지를 나타내는 표현이 들어가야 한다. 글 전체가 문화적으로 만들어진 도구들이 우리 생활에 어떻게 도움이 되는지 설명하고 있으며, 마지막 문장에서 이것들이 '오랜 시간 동안의 집단적 창의성과 의미 형성'의 결과라고 언급하고 있으므로 '문화적 창조물(cultural creations)'이 가장 적절하다.

12)

[정답] ④

[해설] 해당 문장은 일부 생산자들이 '개방 목초지'나 '목초지 사육'과 같은 추가 라벨을 사용하는 이유를 설명하고 있는데, 이는 동물들이 '제한된 시설에서 사육되는 대신 목초지에서 사육된다'는 것을 나타내기 위한 것이므로 'restricted'라는 단어는 제한이나 구속을 의미하므로 문맥상 적절하지 않다.

13)

[정답] ⑤

[해설] 전치사 뒤에는 관계대명사 that을 사용할 수 없다. "in that"은 '~때문에'라는 의미의 접속사구로 쓰일 수 있지만, 여기서는 '~에서'라는 의미의 장소를 나타내는 관계사가 필요하다. 따라서 "in that to do"가 아니라 "in which to do"로 쓰는 것이 적절하다.

14)

[정답] ②

[해설] 글에서는 상대적으로 얇은 인코딩의 결과로 나타나는 기억 흔적의 특성을 묻고 있다. 문맥상 얇은 인코딩은 "약한(weak)" 기억 흔적을 만든다는 내용이며, 이는 후반부에서 더 많은 노력으로 인코딩할 때 더 강한 기억 흔적이 생긴다는 대조 내용으로 적절하다.

15)

[정답] ③

[해설] 이 글은 농업 계약에서 명성이 중요한 역할을 한다는 내용을 다룬다. 앞 문장에서 시간이 지남에 따라 농부와 지주의 행동에 대한 정확한 평가가 이루어진다고 했으므로, 빈칸에는 상대방의 희생을 통해 이득을 취하려는 시도의 결과가 들어가야 한다. 문맥상 명성 손상으로 인한 사회적 제재인 '타인들이 향후 거래를 거부할 수 있다'는 ③이 가장 적절하다. ① 기술이 전통적인 농업 방식을 쓸모없게 만들었다. ② 공식 법률 기관은 공정한 관행을 회복하기 위해 개입해야 한다. ④ 환경적 요인으로 인해 농작물 수확량이 필연적으로 감소할 것이다. ⑤ 시장에서 살아남을 수 있는 것

은 오직 대기업뿐이다.

16)

[정답] ②

[해설] 글에 따르면 지구 온난화로 인해 야외 하키장으로 사용되던 연못의 얼음이 줄어들고(reduction), 이로 인해 실내 시설에 의존해야 하는데 이것이 비용이 많이 들어 경제적으로 불리한 계층의 하키 접근성이 감소할 수 있어 하키가 그들에게 접근하기 어려운(inaccessible) 스포츠가 될 수 있다고 설명한다. 따라서 빈칸 (A)에는 'reduction', (B)에는 'inaccessible'이 들어가는 것이 적절하다.

17)

[정답] ②

[해설] 밑줄 친 표현은 노인들을 '국가적 보물(treasure)'이 아닌 '국가적 부담(burden)'으로 정의하는 사회적 경향을 나타낸다. 이는 노인들이 제공할 수 있는 가치 있는 지혜와 경험을 무시하고 단지 부담으로만 여기는 사회적 태도를 의미한다. 따라서 정답은 ②이다. ① 노인을 주로 의료비용 발생자로 보는 것 ③ 고령화 인구 지원의 경제적 어려움을 강조하는 것 ④ 노인의 능력보다는 신체적 한계에 초점을 맞추는 것 ⑤ 급변하는 기술 환경에서 노인을 쓸모없는 존재로 취급하는 것

18)

[정답] ④

[해설] 글에서 컴퓨터는 인지적 도구인 동시에 물리적 도구로도 간주된다고 하였으므로, 인지적 도구로만 간주되고, 물리적 도구로는 간주되지 않는다는 ④는 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는다.

19)

[정답] ③

[해설] 이 글은 USDA 유기농 기준이 동물 복지를 충분히 보장하지 못한다는 비판과 관련 라벨의 의미에 관한 내용을 다루고 있다. ③번 문장은 "유기농 재배 방식은 일반적으로 기존 농업 방식보다 살충제와 합성 비료를 적게 사용한다"는 내용으로, 동물 복지와 관련된 유기농 라벨에 관한 글의 흐름과 무관하다.

20)

[정답] ③

[해설] 이 글에서는 대표들이 완전한 침묵을 원한 것이 아니며 내부적으로는 격렬한 논쟁이 있었다고 하였으며, 외부 소음으로부터 보호하기 위한 것이라고 하였으므로, '큰 흙더미'는 '내부 의견 충돌'에도 불구하고 외부 방해요소로부터 자유로운 보호된 공간'을 의미한다고 할 수 있다. 따라서 정답은 ③이다. ① 감정 표현이 금지된 완전히 조용

한 환경 ② 필라델피아 시민들의 참여를 제한하는 제한된 회의 장소 ④ 헌법 초안 작성에 필요한 역사 문서를 안전하게 보관할 수 있는 장소 ⑤ 기밀 정보가 대의원 외부로 유출되는 것을 방지한 시설

21)

[정답] ④

[해설] "which is encoded into memory"에서 관계대명사 'which'는 선행사가 필요하다. 이 문맥에서는 선행사를 포함한 관계대명사 'what'을 사용하여 "what is encoded into memory"로 쓰는 것이 어법상 적절하다.