1. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

People often assume that synthetic food ingredients are more harmful than natural ones, but this is not always the case. Typically, synthetic ingredients can be made in a precisely controlled fashion and have well-defined compositions and properties, allowing careful evaluation of their potential toxicity. On the other hand, natural ingredients often vary appreciably in their composition and properties depending on their origin, the time of year they were harvested, the climate they experienced throughout their lifetime, the soil quality, and how they were isolated and stored. These variations can make testing their safety extremely difficult — one is never sure about the potential toxicity of minor components that may vary from time to time. In some cases, a natural food component has been consumed for hundreds or thousands of years without causing any obvious health problems and can, therefore, be assumed to be safe. However, one must still be very careful.

* synthetic: 합성의

① 합성 식품 성분의 생산 과정과 비용 효율성
② 식품 안전성 평가를 위한 첨단 검사 기술의 발전
③ 천연 식품 성분의 환경적 이점과 지속가능성
④ 자연산과 합성 식품 성분의 안전성 평가에 관한 오해
⑤ 식품 규제 기관의 천연 및 합성 성분 승인 기준

2. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 부분이 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

The adoption of the steam engine and, later, electrification created new and better-paying jobs for workers, who eventually acquired the skills required to run the machines. But another reason is that governments diffused the threat of revolution from below by expanding the franchise, creating a welfare state, and building an educational system that eased adjustment to the accelerating pace of change. Thus, quite naturally, the coming AI revolution has prompted calls for a capitalist reinvention of similar magnitude.

Historically, the worst times for labor have been those characterized by both worker-replacing technological change and slow productivity growth. If AI technologies turn out to be as brilliant as some of us think, we should be more optimistic about the long run. As Daron Acemoglu and Pascual Restrepo have pointed out, brilliant technologies are much preferable for labor to mediocre ones because as they make us richer, they create more demand for other goods and services produced by humans. Indeed, wages grew faster between 1995 and 2000, when computers prompted a brief productivity boom, than in the preceding and succeeding years. But while high productivity growth is always preferable to slow growth, growth in wages may fall behind that in productivity if technology is of the replacing sort, and some workers might see their incomes vanish in the process — even as new jobs are created elsewhere in the economy. That is what has happened in recent years, and it is also what happened during the classic years of industrialization.

National unemployment in America today stands at 4 percent. Work is seemingly not about to come to an end, despite the rise of the robots. Instead, automation has manifested itself in falling wages for large swaths of the population, leading some to drop out of the workforce. The rising percentage of workers that are now outside the workforce, who are not accounted for in the unemployment rate, is particularly troubling.

* mediocre: 그저 그런 ** vanish: 사라지다

[지문출처: The Technology Trap: Capital, Labor, and Power in the Age of Automation (Carl Benedikt Frey)]

① Worker-replacing technologies ultimately benefit everyone
② All workers' wages eventually rise through technological progress
③ Technological changes always benefit the economy as a whole
④ Job loss in some sectors occurs alongside job creation in others
⑤ Labor market shifts from innovation are temporary phenomena

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Looking at Exhibit 3, you can see that at low food output, an increase in the amount of food produced will lead to only a small reduction in the number of units of housing produced. For example, increasing food output from 0 to 20 requires the use of resources capable of producing 1 unit of housing. In other words, for the first 20 units of food, 1 unit of housing must be given up. When food output is higher, however, more units of housing must be given up when switching additional resources from the production of housing to food. Moving from point D to point E, for example, an increase in food output of 20 reduces the production of housing from 4 to 0. At this point, then, the cost of those 20 additional units of food is 4 units of housing, considerably more than the 1 unit of housing required in the earlier scenario. This difference shows us that opportunity costs do not remain constant but rise because more units of food and fewer units of housing are produced. It is this increasing opportunity cost, then, that is represented by the bowed production possibilities curve.

The basic reason for the increasing opportunity cost is that some resources and skills cannot be easily adapted from their current uses to alternative uses. And, the more you produce of one good, the more you are forced to employ inputs that are relatively more suitable for producing other goods. For example, at low levels of food output, additional increases in food output can be obtained easily by switching relatively low-skilled carpenters from making shelters to producing food. However, to get even more food output, workers who are less well suited or appropriate for producing food (i.e., they are better adapted to making shelters) must be released from shelter making to increase food output. For example, a skilled carpenter may be an expert at making shelters but a very bad farmer because he lacks the training and skills necessary in that occupation. So using the skilled carpenter to farm results in a relatively greater opportunity cost than using the unskilled carpenter to farm. The production of additional units of food becomes increasingly costly as ----------.

In short, resources tend to be specialized. As a result, we lose some of their productivity when we transfer those resources from producing what they are relatively good at to producing something they are relatively bad at.

* carpenter: 목수

[지문출처: Exploring Microeconomics (Robert L. Sexton)]

① more land becomes available for agricultural use
② more skilled workers are trained specifically for farming
③ economic policies change to favor agricultural production
④ technology improves the efficiency of food production methods
⑤ progressively lower-skilled farmers but good carpenters convert to farming

4. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

We will never know what motivated the Anatolians to bury Göbekli Tepe under rubble. But if its construction was a celebration of the abundance its builders enjoyed as a result of learning to intensively manage wild crops and accrue and store surpluses at the end of the Younger Dryas, it is tempting to imagine that two millennia later their descendants destroyed it convinced that the serpents carved into Göbekli Tepe's monoliths had banished them into a life of eternal toil. For, by any measure, early agricultural populations lived tougher lives than the builders of Göbekli Tepe did. Indeed, it would take several thousand years before any farming populations anywhere had the energy, resources or inclination to devote much time to building grand monuments to either themselves or their gods.

As farming societies grew more productive and captured more energy from their environments, energy appeared to be scarcer and people had to work harder to meet their basic needs. This was because, up until the Industrial Revolution, any gains in productivity farming peoples generated as a result of working harder, adopting new technologies, techniques, or crops, or acquiring new land were always soon consumed by populations that quickly grew to numbers that could not be sustained. As a result, while agricultural societies continued to expand,

prosperity was usually only ever momentary, and scarcity evolved from an occasional inconvenience that foragers endured every once in a while to a near perennial problem. In many respects, the hundreds of generations of farmers who lived before the fossil-fuel revolution paid for our extended lifespans and expanded waistlines now by enduring lives that were mostly shorter, gloomier, and harder than ours, and almost certainly tougher than those of their foraging ancestors.

It is hard to argue that a long and miserable life is any better than an abbreviated and joyful one. Even so, life expectancy is still a rough proxy for material and physical wellbeing. Demographers typically use two measures of life expectancy: life expectancy at birth and life expectancy after reaching the age of fifteen. These numbers tend to be wildly different in all pre-industrial societies because the high numbers of deaths during childbirth, infancy and early childhood send the total average plummeting.

* forager: 수렵 채집인 ** perennial: 지속적인

[지문출처: Work: A History of How We Spend Our Time (James Suzman)]

① 농경 사회의 생산성 증가는 더 많은 노동을 요구했다.
② 산업 혁명 이전 농경 사회는 생산성을 높이기 위해 새로운 기술을 도입했다.
③ 인구 증가로 인해 농업 생산성 향상의 효과가 빠르게 사라졌다.
④ 농경 사회의 삶은 수렵 채집 사회보다 전반적으로 더 풍요로웠다.
⑤ 화석 연료 혁명 이전 농경민의 삶은 대체로 고되고 짧았다.

5. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 옳은 것은?

Given that the hippocampus is involved in both memory and imagination, isn't it possible to mix up what we imagined with what we have actually experienced? The answer is clear. Imagination does influence memory, so it is even possible to implant fabricated memories under certain circumstances. Pretend you are one of the study's participants: It seems to be true that you once got lost in a shopping mall during the childhood because your mom and brother said so. You don't have a clear memory of that event, but you were asked to recall and write down episodic details of it. Here, imagination may slip into the recalling process, gradually filling in episodic details of a false memory.

Contrary to common sense, memory and imagination may not be two independent processes; our memory clearly ① relied on constructive processes that are sometimes prone to error and distortion. Daniel Schacter, a psychologist at Harvard University, ② having named this aspect of memory constructive memory: "When we remember, we piece together fragments of stored information under the influence of our current knowledge, attitudes, and beliefs." Imagination is also a process of piecing together fragments of stored information. If so, it would be more efficient for the brain ③ sharing a common constructive process for memory and imagination rather than maintaining two independent processes. From this perspective, it would not be ④ surprised to learn that the hippocampus is involved in both memory and imagination. Although it is not favorable for remembering an event precisely as it happened, it is adaptive in ⑤ that it "enables past information to be used flexibly in simulating alternative future scenarios without engaging in actual behaviors."

We do not yet clearly understand the exact neural processes underlying the constructive aspect of memory. However, from the standpoint of the hippocampus, both memory and imagination may be manifestations of the same underlying neural processes.

* prone to: ~이 발생하기 쉬운 ** fragment: 조각, 파편 *** hippocampus: (대뇌 측두엽의) 해마

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

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

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

People often assume that synthetic food ingredients are more ① harmful than natural ones, but this is not always the case. Typically, synthetic ingredients can be made in a precisely ② controlled fashion and have well-defined compositions and properties, allowing careful evaluation of their potential toxicity. On the other hand, natural ingredients often vary ③ consistently in their composition and properties depending on their origin, the time of year they were harvested, the climate they experienced throughout their lifetime, the soil quality, and how they were isolated and stored. These variations can make testing their safety extremely ④ difficult — one is never sure about the potential toxicity of minor components that may vary from time to time. In some cases, a natural food component has been consumed for hundreds or thousands of years without causing any obvious health problems and can, therefore, be ⑤ assumed to be safe. However, one must still be very careful.

* synthetic: 합성의

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

7. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The adoption of the steam engine and, later, electrification created new and better-paying jobs for workers, who eventually acquired the skills required to run the machines. But another reason is that governments diffused the threat of revolution from below by expanding the franchise, creating a welfare state, and building an educational system that eased adjustment to the accelerating pace of change. Thus, quite naturally, the coming AI revolution has prompted calls for a capitalist reinvention of similar magnitude.

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[지문출처: The Technology Trap: Capital, Labor, and Power in the Age of Automation (Carl Benedikt Frey)]

① as they boost economic growth, they require more skilled workers in the market
② by automating routine tasks, they free up human labor for creative endeavors
③ as they make us richer, they create more demand for other goods and services produced by humans
④ while they initially displace workers, they eventually create more jobs than they eliminate
⑤ despite their transformative power, they still require human oversight and management

8. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Looking at Exhibit 3, you can see that at low food output, an increase in the amount of food produced will lead to only a small reduction in the number of units of housing produced. For example, increasing food output from 0 to 20 requires the use of resources capable of producing 1 unit of housing. In other words, for the first 20 units of food, 1 unit of housing must be given up. When food output is higher, however, more units of housing must be given up when switching additional resources from the production of housing to food. Moving from point D to point E, for example, an increase in food output of 20 reduces the production of housing from 4 to 0. At this point, then, the cost of those 20 additional units of food is 4 units of housing, considerably more than the 1 unit of housing required in the earlier scenario. This difference shows us that opportunity costs do not remain constant but rise because more units of food and fewer units of housing are produced. It is this increasing opportunity cost, then, that is represented by the bowed production possibilities curve.

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* carpenter: 목수

[지문출처: Exploring Microeconomics (Robert L. Sexton)]

① Why Opportunity Cost Is Inevitable in Economics
② The Rising Curve: How Resource Allocation Increases Costs
③ Skilled vs. Unskilled Labor: Economic Implications
④ Carpenter to Farmer: A Case Study in Career Transition
⑤ How to Maximize Production with Limited Resources

9. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 옳지 <u>않은</u> 것은?

We will never know what motivated the Anatolians to bury Göbekli Tepe under rubble. But if its construction was a celebration of the abundance its builders enjoyed as a result of learning to intensively manage wild crops and accrue and store surpluses at the end of the Younger Dryas, it is tempting to imagine that two millennia later their descendants destroyed it convinced that the serpents carved into Göbekli Tepe's monoliths had banished them into a life of eternal toil. For, by any measure, early agricultural populations lived tougher lives than the builders of Göbekli Tepe did. Indeed, it would take several thousand years before any farming populations anywhere had the energy, resources or inclination to devote much time to building grand monuments to either themselves or their gods.

As farming societies ① <u>grew</u> more productive and captured more energy from their environments, energy appeared to be scarcer and people had to work harder to meet their basic needs. This ② <u>was</u> because, up until the Industrial Revolution, any gains in productivity farming peoples generated as a result of working harder, adopting new technologies, techniques, or crops, or acquiring new land were always soon consumed by populations ③ <u>that</u> quickly grew to numbers

that could not be sustained. As a result, while agricultural societies continued to expand, prosperity was usually only ever momentary, and scarcity evolved from an occasional inconvenience ④ what foragers endured every once in a while to a near perennial problem. In many respects, the hundreds of generations of farmers who lived before the fossil-fuel revolution paid for our extended lifespans and expanded waistlines now by ⑤ enduring lives that were mostly shorter, gloomier, and harder than ours, and almost certainly tougher than those of their foraging ancestors.

It is hard to argue that a long and miserable life is any better than an abbreviated and joyful one. Even so, life expectancy is still a rough proxy for material and physical wellbeing. Demographers typically use two measures of life expectancy: life expectancy at birth and life expectancy after reaching the age of fifteen. These numbers tend to be wildly different in all pre-industrial societies because the high numbers of deaths during childbirth, infancy and early childhood send the total average plummeting.

* forager: 수렵 채집인 ** perennial: 지속적인

[지문출처: Work: A History of How We Spend Our Time (James Suzman)]

① ②
③ ④
⑤

10. **밑줄 친 constructive memory가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?**

Given that the hippocampus is involved in both memory and imagination, isn't it possible to mix up what we imagined with what we have actually experienced? The answer is clear. Imagination does influence memory, so it is even possible to implant fabricated memories under certain circumstances. Pretend you are one of the study's participants: It seems to be true that you once got lost in a shopping mall during the childhood because your mom and brother said so. You don't have a clear memory of that event, but you were asked to recall and write down episodic details of it. Here, imagination may slip into the recalling process, gradually filling in episodic details of a false memory.

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* prone to: ~이 발생하기 쉬운 ** fragment: 조각, 파편 *** hippocampus: (대뇌 측두엽의) 해마

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

① 개인의 지식과 신념에 따라 기억의 정확도가 높아지는 현상
② 기억이 정확하게 저장되는 것보다 생존에 유리하게 변형되는 과정
③ 과거 경험의 단편을 현재의 지식과 신념으로 재구성하는 기억 형성 방식
④ 해마가 미래 상황을 예측하기 위해 기억을 왜곡시키는 메커니즘
⑤ 상상력과 기억이 분리된 상태에서 서로 영향을 주고받는 과정

11. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

People often assume that synthetic food ingredients are more harmful than natural ones, but this is not always the case. Typically, synthetic ingredients can be made in a precisely controlled fashion and have well-defined compositions and properties, allowing careful evaluation of their potential toxicity. On the other hand, natural ingredients often vary appreciably in their composition and properties depending on their origin, the time of year they were harvested, the climate they experienced throughout their lifetime, the soil quality, and how they were isolated and stored. These variations can make testing their safety extremely difficult — one is never sure about the potential toxicity of minor components that may vary from time to time. In some cases, a natural food component has been consumed for hundreds or thousands of years without causing any obvious health problems and can, therefore, be assumed to be safe. However, ----------.

* synthetic: 합성의

① one must still be very careful
② synthetic materials require stricter oversight
③ such long-term data isn't available for synthetic ingredients
④ safety regulations vary considerably between different countries
⑤ modern processing technologies have significantly improved food preservation

12. 글의 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The adoption of the steam engine and, later, electrification created new and better-paying jobs for workers, who eventually acquired the skills required to run the machines. But another reason is that governments diffused the threat of revolution from below by expanding the franchise, creating a welfare state, and building an educational system that eased adjustment to the accelerating pace of change. Thus, quite naturally, the coming AI revolution has prompted calls for a capitalist reinvention of similar magnitude.

Historically, the worst times for labor have been those characterized by both worker-replacing technological change and slow productivity growth. If AI technologies turn out to be as brilliant as some of us think, we should be more optimistic about the long run. ① As Daron Acemoglu and Pascual Restrepo have pointed out, brilliant technologies are much preferable for labor to mediocre ones because as they make us richer, they create more demand for other goods and services produced by humans. ② Indeed, wages grew faster between 1995 and 2000, when computers prompted a brief productivity boom, than in the preceding and succeeding years. ③ Many experts argue that universal basic income should be implemented to protect workers from technological unemployment. ④ But while high productivity growth is always preferable to slow growth, growth in wages may fall behind that in productivity if technology is of the replacing sort, and some workers might see their incomes vanish in the process — even as new jobs are created elsewhere in the economy. ⑤ That is what has happened in recent years, and it is also what happened during the classic years of industrialization.

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[지문출처: The Technology Trap: Capital, Labor, and Power in the Age of Automation (Carl Benedikt Frey)]

① ②
③ ④
⑤

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

Looking at Exhibit 3, you can see that at low food output, an increase in the amount of food produced will lead to only a small reduction in the number of units of housing produced. For example, increasing food output from 0 to 20 requires the use of resources capable of producing 1 unit of housing. In other words, for the first 20 units of food, 1 unit of housing must be given up. When food output is higher, however, more units of housing must be given up when switching additional resources from the production of housing to food. Moving from point D to point E, for example, an increase in food output of 20 reduces the production of housing from 4 to 0. At this point, then, the cost of those 20 additional units of food is 4 units of housing, considerably more than the 1 unit of housing required in the earlier scenario. This difference shows us that opportunity costs do not remain constant but rise because more units of food and fewer units of housing are produced. It is this increasing opportunity cost, then, that is represented by the bowed production possibilities curve.

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In short, resources tend to be specialized. As a result, we lose some of their productivity when we transfer those resources from producing what they are relatively good at to producing something they are relatively bad at.

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[지문출처: Exploring Microeconomics (Robert L. Sexton)]

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

14. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

We will never know what motivated the Anatolians to bury Göbekli Tepe under rubble. But if its construction was a celebration of the abundance its builders enjoyed as a result of learning to intensively manage wild crops and accrue and store surpluses at the end of the Younger Dryas, it is tempting to imagine that two millennia later their descendants destroyed it convinced that the serpents carved into Göbekli Tepe's monoliths had banished them into a life of eternal toil. For, by any measure, early agricultural populations lived tougher lives than the builders of Göbekli Tepe did. Indeed, it would take several thousand years before any farming populations anywhere had the energy, resources or inclination to devote much time to building grand monuments to either themselves or their gods.

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---------- by enduring lives that were mostly shorter, gloomier, and harder than ours, and almost certainly tougher than those of their foraging ancestors.

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[지문출처: Work: A History of How We Spend Our Time (James Suzman)]

① the fossil-fuel revolution became possible only after centuries of technological advancement
② modern farming techniques have succeeded where traditional methods consistently failed
③ the hundreds of generations of farmers who lived before the fossil-fuel revolution paid for our extended lifespans and expanded waistlines now
④ agricultural societies developed more complex social structures to handle the distribution of increasingly scarce resources
⑤ human evolution slowed down significantly as our ancestors shifted from foraging to farming lifestyles

15. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Given that the hippocampus is involved in both memory and imagination, isn't it possible to mix up what we imagined with what we have actually experienced? The answer is clear. Imagination does influence memory, so it is even possible to implant fabricated memories under certain circumstances. Pretend you are one of the study's participants: It seems to be true that you once got lost in a shopping mall during the childhood because your mom and brother said so. You don't have a clear memory of that event, but you were asked to recall and write down episodic details of it. Here, imagination may slip into the recalling process, gradually filling in episodic details of a false memory.

Contrary to common sense, memory and imagination may not be two independent processes; our memory clearly relies on constructive processes that are sometimes prone to error and distortion. Daniel Schacter, a psychologist at Harvard University, named this aspect of memory constructive memory: "When we remember, we piece together fragments of stored information under the influence of our current knowledge, attitudes, and beliefs." Imagination is also a process of piecing together fragments of stored information. If so, it would be more efficient for the brain to share a common constructive process for memory and imagination rather than maintaining two independent processes. From this perspective, it would not be surprising to learn that the hippocampus is involved in both memory and imagination. Although it is not favorable for remembering an event precisely as it happened, it is adaptive in that it "enables past information to be used flexibly in simulating alternative future scenarios without engaging in actual behaviors."

We do not yet clearly understand the exact neural processes underlying the constructive aspect of memory. However, from the standpoint of the hippocampus, both memory and imagination may be manifestations of the same underlying neural processes.

* prone to: ~이 발생하기 쉬운 ** fragment: 조각, 파편 *** hippocampus: (대뇌 측두엽의) 해마

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

① 기억의 구성 과정이 상상력에 미치는 영향
② 기억과 상상력의 공통된 구성적 처리 과정
③ 해마가 기억과 상상력 형성에서 하는 역할
④ 기억 왜곡의 원인과 그것이 미래 예측에 미치는 영향
⑤ 뇌의 효율성을 높이는 기억 구조의 진화적 이점

정답 및 해설

1)
[정답] ④
[해설] 합성 식품 성분이 천연 성분보다 더 해롭다고 흔히 가정하지만 항상 그런 것은 아니라는 내용으로 시작하여, 합성 성분은 정밀하게 통제된 방식으로 제조되어 잠재적 독성을 신중하게 평가할 수 있는 반면, 천연 성분은 원산지, 수확 시기, 기후 등에 따라 구성과 특성이 크게 달라져 안전성 테스트가 매우 어렵다는 내용의 글이다. 따라서 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은 ④ '자연산과 합성 식품 성분의 안전성 평가에 관한 오해'이다.

2)
[정답] ④
[해설] 밑줄 친 부분은 '일부 노동자들은 그 과정에서 자신들의 수입이 사라지는 것을 경험할 수 있다 – 경제의 다른 부분에서 새로운 일자리가 창출되는 동안에도'라는 의미이다. 이는 기술 발전 과정에서 노동자 대체 기술로 인해 일부 노동자들이 일자리와 수입을 잃게 되는 현상이 발생하지만, 동시에 경제의 다른 영역에서는 새로운 일자리가 생겨난다는 것을 나타내므로 ④ '일부 분야에서의 일자리 손실은 다른 분야에서의 일자리 창출과 함께 발생한다'는 것을 의미한다. ① 노동자를 대체하는 기술이 궁극적으로 모든 사람에게 이익이 된다. ② 모든 노동자의 임금은 결국 기술 발전을 통해 상승한다. ③ 기술 변화는 항상 경제 전체에 이익이 된다. ⑤ 혁신으로 인한 노동 시장 변화는 일시적인 현상이다.

3)
[정답] ⑤
[해설] 주어진 글은 자원과 기술을 현재의 용도에서 대체 용도로 전환하는 과정에서, 더 많은 생산을 위해 상대적으로 적합하지 않은 자원이나 기술을 사용할 때 기회비용이 증가한다는 내용이다. 빈칸은 '추가 식량 생산에 드는 비용이 점점 더 많아지는' 이유에 대한 내용이 나와야하므로 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은 ⑤ '점점 더 숙련도가 낮은 농부 그러나 좋은 목수가 농업으로 전환함에 따라'이다. ① 더 많은 땅이 농업용으로 사용됨에 따라 ② 농업에 특화된 숙련된 노동자가 더 많이 훈련됨에 따라 ③ 경제 정책이 농업 생산을 선호하는 방향으로 변화함에 따라 ④ 기술이 식량 생산 방법의 효율성을 향상시킴에 따라

4)
[정답] ④
[해설] 화석 연료 혁명 이전의 농부들은 '우리보다, 그리고 거의 확실히 그들의 수렵 채집인 조상들보다 더 짧고, 우울하고, 힘든 삶'을 살았다고 했으므로 ④ '농경 사회의 삶은 수렵 채집 사회보다 전반적으로 더 풍요로웠다'는 내용은 주어진 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는다.

5)
[정답] ⑤
[해설] ⑤ in that은 '~라는 점에서'라는 의미의 부사 접속사로 어법상 적절하다. ① 현재의 일반적인 사실을 서술하는 문맥이므로 현재 시제 relies로 고쳐야 한다. ② 문장에서 동사 역할을 해야 하므로 named로 고쳐야 한다. ③ 앞에 위치한 for the brain은 to부정사의 의미상의 주어 역할을 하므로 to share로 고쳐야 한다. ④ 진주어 to learn 이하는 감정을 느끼는 것이 아니라 유발하는 주체이므로 surprising으로 고쳐야 한다.

6)
[정답] ③
[해설] 천연 성분은 원산지, 수확 시기, 기후, 토양 품질 및 분리 및 저장 방법에 따라 그 구성과 특성이 크게 달라진다고 했으므로, ③ '일관되게(consistently)'는 '상당히(appreciably)'와 같은 단어로 바꿔야 한다.

7)
[정답] ③
[해설] 뛰어난 기술이 그저 그런 기술보다 노동에 더 유리한 이유에 대한 설명이 빈칸에 들어가야 하며, 그 다음 문장에서 컴퓨터가 생산성 호황을 가져왔을 때 임금이 더 빨리 증가했다는 내용이 이어진다. 따라서 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은 ③ '그것들이 우리를 더 부유하게 만들면서 인간이 생산하는 다른 상품과 서비스에 대한 더 많은 수요를 창출하기 때문에'이다. ① 그것들이 경제 성장을 촉진함에 따라 시장에서 더 많은 숙련된 노동자를 필요로 하기 때문에 ② 일상적인 작업을 자동화함으로써 창의적인 활동을 위한 인간 노동을 해방시키기 때문에 ④ 그것들이 처음에는 노동자를 대체하지만 결국에는 없애는 것보다 더 많은 일자리를 창출하기 때문에 ⑤ 그것들의 변혁적인 힘에도 불구하고 여전히 인간의 감독과 관리가 필요하기 때문에

8)
[정답] ②
[해설] 주어진 글은 기회비용이 증가하는 이유는 특정 자원이 대체 용도로 쉽게 전환되지 않기 때문이며, 한 재화를 더 많이 생산할수록 원래 다른 재화를 생산하는 데 더 적합한 노동력을 사용할 수밖에 없다는 내용이다. 따라서 글의 제목으로 가

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장 적절한 것은 ② '기회비용 증가 곡선: 자원 배분이 비용을 증가시키는 방식'이다. ① 경제학에서 기회비용이 불가피한 이유 ③ 숙련 노동과 미숙련 노동: 경제적 함의 ④ 목수에서 농부로: 직업 전환 사례 연구 ⑤ 제한된 자원으로 생산을 극대화하는 방법

9)
[정답] ④
[해설] ④ what은 선행사를 포함하는 관계대명사로 선행사 'an occasional inconvenience'와 함께 사용할 수 없다. '수렵 채집인들이 가끔 견뎌야 했던 일시적인 불편함'이라는 의미를 나타내기 위해서는 선행사를 수식하는 관계대명사 that 또는 which로 고쳐야 한다.

10)
[정답] ③
[해설] 밑줄 친 'constructive memory'는 Daniel Schacter가 명명한 것으로, '우리가 기억할 때, 우리는 현재의 지식, 태도, 신념의 영향 아래 저장된 정보의 단편들을 조합한다.'고 설명한다. 이는 기억이 단순히 과거 정보를 그대로 저장하는 것이 아니라, 과거 경험의 단편을 현재의 지식과 신념으로 재구성하는 과정임을 나타낸다. 따라서 밑줄 친 부분이 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은 ③ '과거 경험의 단편을 현재의 지식과 신념으로 재구성하는 기억 형성 방식'이다.

11)
[정답] ①
[해설] 합성 식품 성분이 천연 성분보다 더 해롭다고 흔히 가정하지만 항상 그런 것은 아니라는 내용으로, 합성 성분은 정밀하게 통제된 방식으로 제조되어 잠재적 독성을 평가할 수 있는 반면, 천연 성분은 다양한 요인에 따라 구성과 특성이 달라져 안전성 테스트가 어렵다고 설명한다. 일부 천연 식품 성분은 오랫동안 소비되어 왔기에 안전하다고 가정할 수 있지만, 여전히 주의가 필요하다는 내용이 이어져야 자연스럽다. 따라서 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은 ① '여전히 매우 주의해야 한다.'이다. ② 합성 물질은 더 엄격한 감독이 필요하다 ③ 그러한 장기적인 데이터는 합성 성분에 대해서는 이용할 수 없다 ④ 안전 규정은 국가마다 상당히 다르다 ⑤ 현대 가공 기술은 식품 보존을 크게 향상시켰다

12)
[정답] ③
[해설] 주어진 글은 노동자 대체 기술과 느린 생산성이 노동자에게 최악의 시기를 만들었으며, AI 기술이 뛰어날 경우 장기적으로 낙관적일 수 있다는 내용이다. 뛰어난 기술이 인간 생산 서비스 수요를 창출하고, 컴퓨터가 생산성 호황을 가져왔을 때 임금이 빠르게 증가했지만, 대체 기술로 인해 임금 성장이 뒤처질 수 있다는 흐름으로 이어진다. 그러나 ③ '많은 전문가들이 기술적 실업에서 노동자를 보호하기 위해 보편적 기본소득이 필요하다고 주장'하는 내용은 글의 전체 흐름인 기술 변화와 생산성 성장 관계와 관련이 없다.

13)
[정답] ③
[해설] 자원과 기술을 현재의 용도에서 대체 용도로 전환하는 과정에서, 더 많은 생산을 위해 상대적으로 적합하지 않은 자원이나 기술을 사용할 때 기회비용이 증가한다는 내용의 글이다. 어떤 상품을 더 많이 생산할수록 더 '적합한' 생산 요소를 더 많이 사용할 수밖에 없으므로 ③ '부적합한(unsuitable)'을 '적합한(suitable)'과 같은 단어로 바꿔야 한다.

14)
[정답] ③
[해설] 주어진 글은 농경 사회가 발전하면서도 인구 증가로 인해 자원의 희소성이 지속적인 문제가 되었고, 그 결과 농경인들은 수렵 채집인 조상들보다 더 힘든 삶을 살았음을 설명하고 있다. 글의 흐름상 빈칸 이후에는 '우리보다, 그리고 거의 확실히 그들의 수렵 채집인 조상들보다 더 짧고, 우울하고, 힘든 삶을 살았다'고 언급하고 있으므로, 이전 세대의 농부들이 현대인의 풍요로운 삶을 위해 희생했다는 내용의 ③ '화석 연료 혁명 이전에 살았던 수백 세대의 농부들이 우리의 연장된 수명과 늘어난 허리둘레에 대한 대가를 치렀다'가 빈칸에 가장 적절하다. ① 화석 연료 혁명은 수세기에 걸친 기술적 진보 이후에만 가능해졌다 ② 현대 농업 기술은 전통적인 방법이 지속적으로 실패했던 곳에서 성공했다 ④ 농경 사회는 점점 희소해지는 자원의 분배를 처리하기 위해 더 복잡한 사회 구조를 발전시켰다 ⑤ 인류 진화는 우리 조상들이 수렵 채집에서 농경 생활 방식으로 전환함에 따라 크게 둔화되었다

15)
[정답] ②
[해설] 주어진 글은 기억과 상상력이 독립적인 과정이 아니라 공통된 구성적 과정을 공유한다는 내용이다. 기억은 단순히 과거 정보를 저장하는 것이 아니라 현재의 지식과 신념으로 재구성하는 과정이고 상상력 역시 저장된 정보를 조합하는 과정이라고 설명하며, 뇌가 두 독립적 과정보다 하나의 공통 과정을 공유하는 것이 더 효율적이라는 관점을 제시하고 있다. 따라서 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은 ② '기억과 상상력의 공통된 구성적 처리 과정'이다.

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