

Readings

1. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Fears of damaging ecosystems are based on the sound conservationist principle that we should aim to minimize the disruption we cause, but there is a risk that this principle may be confused with the old idea of a 'balance of nature.' This supposes a perfect order of nature that will seek to maintain itself and that we should not change. It is a romantic, not to say idyllic, notion, but deeply misleading because it supposes a static condition. Ecosystems are dynamic, and although some may endure, apparently unchanged, for periods that are long in comparison with the human lifespan, they must and do change eventually. Species come and go, climates change, plant and animal communities adapt to altered circumstances, and when examined in fine detail such adaptation and consequent change can be seen to be taking place constantly. The 'balance of nature' is a myth. Our planet is dynamic, and so are the arrangements by which its inhabitants live together.

- a) Nature is always dynamically changing without being static.
- b) Inappropriate intervention of humans will break the balance of ecosystems.
- c) Animals and plants keep the balance of ecosystems by competing with each other.
- d) Ecosystems are maintained through passive nature.

2. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Creativity is a step further on from imagination. Imagination can be an entirely private process of internal consciousness. You might be lying motionless on your bed in a fever of imagination and no one would ever know. Private imaginings may have no outcomes in the world at all. Creativity does. Being creative involves doing something. It would be odd to describe as creative someone who never did anything. To call somebody creative suggests they are actively producing something in a deliberate way. People are not creative in the abstract; they are creative in something: in mathematics, in engineering, in writing, in music, in business, in whatever. Creativity involves putting your imagination to work. In a sense, creativity is applied imagination.

* deliberate: 의도적인 ** odd: 이상한

- a) the various meanings of imagination
- b) creativity as the realization of imagination
- c) diverse ways to enhance creativity of people
- d) effects of a creative attitude on academic achievement

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3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The tendency for one purchase to lead to another one has a name: the Diderot Effect. The Diderot Effect states that obtaining a new possession often creates a spiral of consumption that leads to additional purchases. You can spot this pattern everywhere. You buy a dress and have to get new shoes and earrings to match. You buy a toy for your child and soon find yourself purchasing all of the accessories that go with it. It's a chain reaction of purchases. Many human behaviors follow this cycle. You often decide what to do next based on what you have just finished doing. Going to the bathroom leads to washing and drying your hands, which reminds you that you need to put the dirty towels in the laundry, so you add laundry detergent to the shopping list, and so on. No behavior happens in _____. Each action becomes a cue that triggers the next behavior.

* cue: 신호, ** detergent: 세제

- a) mass
- b) harmony
- c) observation
- d) isolation

4. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Shutter speed refers to the speed of a camera shutter. In behavior profiling, it refers to the speed of the eyelid. When we blink, we reveal more than just blink rate. Changes in the speed of the eyelid can indicate important information; shutter speed is a measurement of fear. Think of an animal that has a reputation for being fearful. A Chihuahua might come to mind. In mammals, because of evolution, our eyelids will speed up to minimize the amount of time that we can't see an approaching predator. The greater the degree of fear an animal is experiencing, the more the animal is concerned with an approaching predator. In an attempt to keep the eyes open as much as possible, the eyelids involuntarily speed up. Speed, when it comes to behavior, almost always equals fear. In humans, if we experience fear about something, our eyelids will do the same thing as the Chihuahua; they will close and open more quickly.

* eyelid: 눈꺼풀, ** reputation: 평판

*** predator: 포식자 **** involuntarily: 비자발적으로

- a) eye contact as a way to frighten others
- b) fast blinking as a symptom of eye fatigue
- c) blink speed as a significant indicator of fear
- d) blinking eyes for predators leading to evolution

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5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Philosophical activity is based on the _____. The philosopher's thirst for knowledge is shown through attempts to find better answers to questions even if those answers are never found. At the same time, a philosopher also knows that being too sure can hinder the discovery of other and better possibilities. In a philosophical dialogue, the participants are aware that there are things they do not know or understand. The goal of the dialogue is to arrive at a conception that one did not know or understand beforehand. In traditional schools, where philosophy is not present, students often work with factual questions, they learn specific content listed in the curriculum, and they are not required to solve philosophical problems. However, we know that awareness of what one does not know can be a good way to acquire knowledge. Knowledge and understanding are developed through thinking and talking. Putting things into words makes things clearer. Therefore, students must not be afraid of saying something wrong or talking without first being sure that they are right.

* hinder: 저해하다, ** beforehand: 사전에

- a) recognition of ignorance
- b) emphasis on self-assurance
- c) thinkers of preceding generation
- d) comprehension of natural phenomena

6. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Before the modern scientific era, creativity was attributed to a superhuman force; all novel ideas originated with the gods. After all, how could a person create something that did not exist before the divine act of creation? In fact, the Latin meaning of the verb "inspire" is "to breathe into," reflecting the belief that creative inspiration was similar to the moment in creation when God first breathed life into man. Plato argued that the poet was possessed by divine inspiration, and Plotin wrote that art could only be beautiful if it descended from God. The artist's job was not to imitate nature but rather to reveal the sacred and transcendent qualities of nature. Art could only be a pale imitation of the perfection of the world of ideas. Greek artists did not blindly imitate what they saw in reality; instead they tried to represent the pure, true forms underlying reality, resulting in a sort of compromise between abstraction and accuracy.

* transcendent: 초월적인 ** underlie: 의 바탕이 되다.

*** inspire: 영감을 주다

- a) positive effect of imitation on creativity
- b) gods as a source of creativity in the pre-modern era
- c) contribution of art to sharing religious beliefs
- d) inspiration as a source of religious belief