

제 2 교 시

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공 통

성명		수험번호							
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- 문제지에 성명과 수험번호를 기입하시오.
- 답안지에 성명과 수험번호를 정확하게 표기하시오.
- 문항에 따라 배점이 다르니, 각 물음의 끝에 표시된 배점을 참고하시오.

※ 시험 시작 전까지 표지를 넘기지 마시오.

관
망

[1~2] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오.

1. Interest rates affect the way in which business organisations use their money. In a healthy economy, the interest rate will be lower. If the interest on debt (loans) is high, say 18%, businesses will probably try to reduce the amount ① that they borrow and try to save as much as possible. They do this because, when interest rates are high, they earn more on invested money and have to pay more for borrowed money. This means that they will not grow or expand their businesses when interest rates are high. However, when the interest rates drop, it becomes easier to take out loans or ② to use the money saved to make improvements to their businesses, such as buying new equipment. The difficult decisions here arise when the technology needed to compete ③ effectively is very expensive. To stay in business, managers have to buy new equipment even if the interest rates are high. These high interest rates might mean that, financially, the investment in equipment may not be worth the cost savings later or worth it in ④ improved productivity. So, what this means is that the only benefit for investing in expensive equipment ⑤ being the opportunity to stay in business. [3점]

2. Regional varieties of a language result from a number of political, geographical, and cultural factors. First, the early population of an area leaves its linguistic heritage. For example, a paper napkin is sometimes ① called a *serviette* in modern Canadian English, because of the early French settlement of Quebec. Second, migration routes tend to demarcate dialect boundaries. For example, the United States has traditionally been thought ② to have three major dialect areas running horizontally from the East Coast to the Mississippi River: Northern, Midland, and Southern. This pattern resulted because the East Coast was colonized by settlers from different parts of England, ③ who then migrated west rather than north or south. Third, political and ecclesiastical divisions contribute to regional dialect differences. For example, the equivalent of a county in Louisiana is called a *parish*, ④ reflects the early influence of the Catholic Church. Fourth, physical geographical boundaries can contribute to regional dialects by separating groups of speakers. For example, the language variety known as Gullah or Sea Island Creole has not been absorbed into mainstream American English because ⑤ its speakers live on islands off the coast of South Carolina. In short, regional varieties of a language often reflect settlement history and physical geography. [3점]

3. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [4점]

Most of the firms target regular players to whom they furnish high-quality and expensive items. Because of changes in consumer behaviour—in many cases consumers are not looking for a racket used by a champion, but for one adapted to their own needs—companies furnish very (A) general/specific products: for women, for the young, for old people, for competition or for leisure. Generally, the tendency is to increase prices, particularly for rackets, which allows firms to maintain or even increase their turnover. Even on leisure models, prices are high in the United States, and going up in Europe where there is a tendency towards the Americanisation of tennis. Furthermore, with the use of high-technology rackets, players are (B) more/less reluctant to buy more expensive gut. Concerning the distribution sector, such tastes are positive for sports specialists and especially for shops specialising in tennis equipment which have seen their position reinforced. Players who are looking for middle- and upmarket products increasingly seek advice, and prefer buying in specialised shops rather than in supermarkets. Thus, distributors are (C) confident/doubtful because of an additional demand, and because the number of suppliers is reduced by the global policy. Nevertheless, occasional players can buy less expensive equipment in newer companies. They can also buy products developed by sports supermarkets which sell classic equipment at an attractive price.

* turnover: 거래액 ** gut: (라켓의) 줄

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|----------|-------|------|-------|-----------|
| ① | general | ..... | more | ..... | confident |
| ② | general | ..... | less | ..... | doubtful |
| ③ | specific | ..... | less | ..... | doubtful |
| ④ | specific | ..... | more | ..... | confident |
| ⑤ | specific | ..... | less | ..... | confident |

4. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

Just as in life we want to look up to people with knowledge and skills rather than age, similarly, in a professional job environment, we need to look out for people with knowledge rather than just years of experience. When we have to find someone in a hurry, we may be ① tempted to get someone with experience because that would pose the least risk to a job. But if we have a little bit of time and the capability to judge people, then we should be open to someone who may not have the experience on paper, but tons of ② relevant knowledge and skills that can outdo and surpass a person with so called experience. And this does not just ③ apply to the hiring process but even during the course of a job. On a job, supervisors need to ④ evaluate their employees and assign responsibilities based on knowledge, not experience based on years in a company. Resorting to seemingly safe decisions to avoid some risks by choosing experience over knowledge can ⑤ guarantee a project's success by exposing it to other risks. This is even more important to issues of life in general.

[5~6] 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

5. The amazing thing about books is how they have lives of their own. Writers think they know their business when they sit down to compose a new work, and I suppose they do, right up to the moment when the last piece of punctuation gets planted on the final sentence. More often than not, that punctuation is a period. It should be a question mark, though, because what occurs from then on is anybody's guess. The classic example is the writer whose best book goes *thud* upon release. Think Herman Melville or F. Scott Fitzgerald. Melville must have thought, after finding large readerships for earlier novels, that the crazed search for the white whale would be a smash. It wasn't. Nor was Fitzgerald's tale of a romantic dreamer trying to rewrite his past. *The Great Gatsby* is so much subtler, so much more insightful about human nature and its historical moment than his earlier books that it is almost inconceivable that his huge audience turned away. On the other hand, maybe that is why it turned away. Humankind, observed Fitzgerald's contemporary T. S. Eliot, cannot bear too much reality. In any case, Fitzgerald lived only long enough to see his books largely out of print, his royalties nonexistent. It would take another generation for the world to discover how great *Gatsby* truly is. [3점]

* punctuation: 구두법 ** thud: 추락 *** crazed: 열광하는

- ① 명작을 이해하기 위해 작품의 시대적 배경 파악이 중요하다.
- ② 책은 작가의 의도나 기대와 무관하게 독자의 평가를 받는다.
- ③ 책의 가치는 작가와 독자의 감성이 일치했을 때 얻어진다.
- ④ 좋은 책은 삶의 근본적인 문제에 대해 질문하게 한다.
- ⑤ 모든 문학 작품이 현실을 완벽하게 재현할 수는 없다.

6. The relationship between language and violence is the subject of psychology professor O.J. Harvey's research at the University of Colorado. He took random samples of pieces of literature from many countries around the world and tabulated the frequency of words that classify and judge people. His study shows a high correlation between frequent use of such words and frequency of incidents. It does not surprise me to hear that there is considerably less violence in cultures where people think in terms of human needs than in cultures where people label one another as "good" or "bad" and believe that the "bad" ones deserve to be punished. In 75 percent of the television programs shown during hours when American children are most likely to be watching, the hero either kills people or beats them up. This violence typically constitutes the "climax" of the show. Viewers, having been taught that bad guys deserve to be punished, take pleasure in watching this violence. [3점]

* tabulate: 표로 만들다 ** correlation: 상관관계

- ① The satisfaction of human needs requires understanding different cultural backgrounds.
- ② The use of language that judges and categorizes people highly relates to violence.
- ③ Teaching strict moral standards is necessary to maintain societal stability.
- ④ Improving community trust in law enforcement helps reduce crime rates.
- ⑤ Violent television programs distort perceptions of real world dangers.

7. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 The hunger that once bent empires toward the sky feels like it has thinned out.가 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [4점]

The telescopes and clocks of the 18th century were made of warm brass and wood, styled with flourishes and gold-plated corners that served no functional purpose except to be beautiful. Today's instruments are made of cold steel and glass, efficient and practical. Perhaps that's progress, but perhaps it's also part of what we've lost—the sense that science can be an object of beauty in itself, not just a tool for achieving results. Science held a place in the heart as well as the mind. Of course, the 18th century was far from peaceful. Wars raged across continents, colonies were exploited, and imperialism was expanding. In many ways, we live in a better time. And yet, what strikes me is that even in the middle of those horrors, they got one thing right: they treated curiosity as something worth everything. They put aside rivalries and risked their lives for it. Today, our wars are quieter, our politics less deadly, but we can't seem to agree to put science ahead even within our own borders. The hunger that once bent empires toward the sky feels like it has thinned out. As Richard Feynman once said, science does not diminish beauty but adds to it: a flower is not less lovely because we know about the cells in its petals, the pigments that evolved to attract bees, or the physics of light scattering on its surface.

* brass: 황동 ** petal: 꽃잎 *** pigment: 색소

- ① Hunger and resource failure have contributed to the collapse of empires.
- ② The beauty of flowers could be fully realized with scientific knowledge.
- ③ The greediness of the empires which exploited resources has faded out.
- ④ Space exploration driven by international rivalries has diminished.
- ⑤ The pursuit of the innate wonders of science has weakened.

8. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은? [3점]

As children move into adolescence, an important parental task is to facilitate their exploration of ideas, values, and autonomy, rather than fostering rigid conformity to parental values. Existing empirical evidence suggests that, within a nurturing environment, parents who tolerate disagreements with their children and encourage independent exploration of ideas are more likely to have adolescents who achieve an adaptive identity status. ① The capacities of parents of aggressive adolescents are particularly strained during this developmental phase if they have not been able, by this point, to establish positive discipline and communication styles with their adolescents. ② Without the foundation of a positive relationship, parents are unlikely to be effective in monitoring their adolescent's out-of-home activities, peer groups, school performance, and conflicts. ③ Teachers are struggling to deal with those students undergoing physical changes, including rapid growth and hormonal shifts. ④ In recent papers, Stattin and Kerr have questioned the traditional view of effective monitoring as a skill or strategy that resides with parents. ⑤ Their analyses indicate that the success of parental monitoring, in fact, rests on the willingness of adolescents to talk with parents about their whereabouts, their activities, school performance, and struggles.

* empirical: 경험적인 ** whereabouts: 행방

[9~10] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

9. Social relationships are coordination games. Two or more people can benefit if they have a common understanding of their relationship, be it friendship, romance, authority, or a transactional arrangement. Each relationship comes with tacit norms of how the two parties may lay claim to particular goods, and they both benefit if they stick to them. If we're friends or family or lovers, I can ask you in a pinch for a lift to the airport, and vice versa. I might also politely ask my administrative assistant or a graduate student, though probably not vice versa. And if I were to ask a taxi driver, he would demand payment in return. This works well for everyone, but only if they are on the same page. It would be awkward if I offered to pay my best friend for a ride or if I asked a taxi driver to take me to the airport as a personal favor. As with all the norms that enable coordination, a social relationship is confirmed by common knowledge. You and I are friends only if we both know that we are, and if we both know that the other knows. [3점]

* tacit: 암묵적인 ** pinch: 곤란 *** vice versa: 그 반대도 마찬가지로

- ① Mutual Agreement: The Foundation of Social Relationships
- ② Unwritten Rules: How Social Norms Differ Across Cultures
- ③ Why Friendships Are Stronger Than Transactional Arrangements
- ④ A New Model for Economic Decision-Making in Coordination Games
- ⑤ Beyond Social Conventions: Why Relationships Need Clear Boundaries

10. As statistical pattern matchers, neural networks sometimes home in on oddly specific patterns or completely incorrect ones. A deep learning model might recognize walkers only by the crosswalks underneath them and fail to register a person who is jaywalking. It might learn to associate a stop sign with being on the side of the road and miss the same sign extended on the side of a school bus or being held by a crossing guard. Neural networks are also highly sensitive to changes in their training data. Feed them a different set of walking images, or a different set of stop sign images, and they will learn a whole new set of associations. But those changes are incomprehensible. Pop open the hood of a deep learning model and inside are only highly abstracted chains of numbers. This is what researchers mean when they call deep learning "a black box." They cannot explain exactly how the model will behave, especially in strange and unusual scenarios, because the patterns that the model has computed are not legible to humans. [3점]

* jaywalk: 무단횡단하다 ** hood: 덮개 *** legible: 읽기 쉬운

- ① Statistical Prediction: How Deep Learning Models Will Think
- ② Adaptability of AI: The Possible Solutions to Self-Driving Systems
- ③ Challenges in AI: Unreliable and Incomprehensible Neural Networks
- ④ Detecting Different Types of Walkers in the Streets Using Cameras
- ⑤ Major Benefits of Applying Neural Networks in Our Transportation Systems

11. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Consider the oral stage, which takes place during roughly the first year and a half of a child's life. During this time, the child experiences all pleasurable sensations through the mouth, and feeding is the focal issue. Of course, kids whose parents mismanage this stage may display blatantly "oral" behaviors later in life: smoking, overeating, nail biting, and so on. Many of the consequences are not so obvious, however. According to psychodynamic theory, a primary issue at this stage is dependency. Babies are, after all, utterly dependent on others for survival and comfort. They cannot feed, clothe, bathe, protect, or otherwise take care of themselves, so they must depend on the adults in their lives. If parents overindulge children in the oral stage, children may learn that depending on others always works out wonderfully and, in fact, that other people exist solely to anticipate and meet their needs. Such children may develop overly trusting, naive, unrealistically optimistic personalities and, as adults, will form relationships accordingly. On the other hand, if parents are not responsive enough to children during the oral stage, children may learn that depending on others never works out and, in fact, other people have no interest in helping them at all. Such children may develop overly mistrusting, suspicious, and unrealistically pessimistic personalities and, as adults, will form relationships accordingly.

* blatantly: 눈에 띄게 ** psychodynamic: 정신역학의 *** overindulge: 무턱대고 만족시키다

- ① importance of understanding primary issues of children's academic and social abilities
- ② how the parental approach to oral-stage dependency needs affects later relationships
- ③ role of parents in managing and correcting problematic behaviors of their children
- ④ value of embracing children's rapid changes from childhood to adolescence
- ⑤ necessity of promoting physical development during the oral stage

12. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

With summer vacation just around the corner, we understand that many of you wish to spend your free time diving into good books without the pressure of strict return deadlines. Therefore, our school library is happy to announce that we will be offering a special long-term borrowing opportunity designed specifically for the holiday period. Starting next Monday, the standard two-week period will be extended to better accommodate your reading needs. Under this arrangement, all enrolled students will be allowed to borrow books for a maximum of 30 days. This means you can comfortably keep your favorite novels and research materials with you throughout the entire summer break. We hope this extended borrowing time enriches your holiday with joy and valuable knowledge. Have a wonderful summer vacation!

- ① 여름 방학 학교 도서관 장기 대출 서비스를 공지하려고
- ② 여름 방학 학교 도서관의 단축 운영 시간을 안내하려고
- ③ 학교 도서관 연체료 면제 이벤트 참여를 독려하려고
- ④ 여름 방학 학교 독서 캠프 참가자를 모집하려고
- ⑤ 신간 도서 신청 방법의 변경 사항을 설명하려고

13. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

As you move through your life, you send out a lot of personal information. When you buy something in the supermarket with a loyalty card, your name, and the products you bought are sent to some server. When you browse online with your smartphone, your mobile ID, IP address, and potentially location information are sent to several servers. As you use the Internet, with every web page visited, post liked, payment sent out, or movie watched, personal information is sent along. Not only your name, address, and email address are sent, but also your PIN code and credit card number. These transactions in themselves are already private, but they can also be used to make quite accurate predictions about your political preference, product interest, and even personality. Hence, such information should only be visible to and used by the specific person you're transacting with, and only for the purposes you agree with.

- ① 거래 당사자는 동의한 목적으로만 개인 정보를 열람하고 사용해야 한다.
- ② 개인 정보 보호에 관한 사회 구성원들의 윤리 의식을 고취시켜야 한다.
- ③ 온라인 계정의 비밀번호를 자주 변경하여 개인 정보를 보호해야 한다.
- ④ 민감한 개인 정보는 보유기간이 만료된 후 지체 없이 파기해야 한다.
- ⑤ 모든 상거래에서 개인 정보 보호를 위해 법적 규제를 강화해야 한다.

14. Roger Wolcott Sperry에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? [3점]

Roger Wolcott Sperry was born in Hartford, Connecticut in 1913 and grew up on a farm outside Hartford. He attended West Hartford High School and was a star athlete in several sports, but he also did well enough academically to win a scholarship to Oberlin College in Ohio. He graduated from Oberlin in 1935 with a degree in English. Sperry stayed at Oberlin after graduating and took a Master's degree in psychology. He then went to the University of Chicago, where he worked for his Ph.D. in zoology. Sperry was a quiet and thoughtful man with endless curiosity. In 1951, he gave brilliant lectures on neurospecificity and was offered a position at the California Institute of Technology. He accepted the position of professor in 1954 and remained there for the rest of his life. Sperry's discovery of the duality of consciousness opened new fields of brain research. He won the 1981 Nobel Prize for his work.

- ① 1913년 Connecticut의 Hartford에서 태어났다.
- ② Oberlin College의 장학금을 받을 만큼 학문적으로 충분히 뛰어났다.
- ③ 조용하고 사려 깊었으며 끝없는 호기심을 가진 사람이었다.
- ④ 1951년에 California Institute of Technology의 교수직 제안을 수락하였다.
- ⑤ 의식의 이원성에 대한 그의 발견이 뇌 연구의 새 분야를 열었다.

[15~19] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

15. Often compared to charisma, with referent power, the relationship between a leader and a subordinate is based on the personal qualities and characteristics exhibited by the leader. In this instance, the leader commands such a presence of personality that group members are compelled to follow. The late Bill Veeck, who owned three baseball teams and created many of the standards on which modern-day sport marketing and customer service are based, had a commanding presence of personality. Veeck's tendency for needling baseball's conservative governance between the 1940s and 1980s with his innovative promotions provided him many loyal supporters. It was Veeck's enthusiasm and ingenuity that compelled his employees to line up behind him. Furthermore, with referent power, the subordinate receives satisfaction by avoiding "discomfort" by _____ the wishes of the leader. The notion of avoiding discomfort applies less to Veeck, who welcomed new ideas, and more to the late George Steinbrenner, who owned the New York Yankees from 1973 to 2010. He maintained a large presence in the Yankees organization through his authoritarian leadership. His referent power was apparent in his nickname, "The Boss." [3점]

* subordinate: 하급자 ** ingenuity: 창의력

- ① complying with ② acting against ③ putting off
④ advising on ⑤ escaping from

16. Under copyright law, if one uploads their mind to an android, would the copy of the uploaded mind be considered a derivative work of the original mind? It seems only those aspects of the mind that are distinct to the upload would be. We know from cases dealing with the computer industry, that a second version of a software program (if it contains additional features) is considered a derivative work based on the earlier version. We also know that in the U.S., copyright extends only to the original material contributed by the derivative author, not to the preexisting material which is already copyright protected. In my analysis of copyright law, once a mind is uploaded to an android, only new thoughts and memories acquired after the upload would be considered original. If the mind upload is an exact replica of the original mind, at the time of the upload what would be new? Nothing, in this case, the copyright owner of the original mind that was uploaded to an android's body would simply be exercising the right to reproduce the already copyrighted mindfile. But by including additional "mindcode," so for example, the target of the upload spoke a new language, then a derivative would have been made by the original copyright holder, but copyright protection would only extend to _____. [4점]

* replica: 복제

- ① exact copies of the uploaded materials
② extremely idealistic ideas of creative minds
③ an institution that can develop new technology
④ the new material contained in the mind upload
⑤ the preexisting content made by the original creators

17. Conflict is most often defined as a struggle between parties who are linked in an interdependent manner over incompatible goals, interests, or resources. In Western societies the term *conflict* usually elicits negative images; it is associated with intensity of feelings, damaged relationships, and inefficient use of time and energy. This view of conflict is however culture-bound. Even though many researchers recognize the possibility of productive uses of conflict, the existence of conflict in a relationship is usually discussed as an irregularity; relationships in conflict are “out of balance” and need to be restored to normalcy. In contrast to this view of conflict as an abnormality, other cultural groups view struggles between parties as a way of life. This is particularly true of both traditional and contemporary Hellas, better known to English language users as the country of Greece. Permeating almost every aspect of everyday life in Greece is a sense of contest. For Greeks, this struggle can bring with it feelings of stimulation, excitement, and genuine human contact. Even the painful feelings that are often the result of conflict are not viewed as aberrations, but rather are seen as part of the natural course of human relations. In Greece, conflict _____. [4점]

* elicit: 끌어내다 ** permeate: 퍼지다 *** aberration: 정도를 벗어남

- ① is an aspect of everyday transactions that is unavoidable
- ② places the values of the community over the individuals'
- ③ is associated with inefficient problem solving methods
- ④ brings flawed connections among different cultural groups
- ⑤ is fundamentally rooted in miscommunication among people

18. Underlying most of our goal-setting activities is the natural belief that achieving those goals will in some way make us happier. Regrettably, according to Harvard psychologist Daniel Gilbert, we are often very poor at knowing what we want or, to be more precise, predicting accurately the true value of the things we think we want. We may secretly anticipate that the new house we have set our heart on will make us feel great once we have the keys in our hand. Fired up by this vision of our future pleasure, we set the appropriate financial targets, make the necessary sacrifices and watch with excitement as our overtime hours bring the cherished goal ever closer to fruition. Unfortunately, all the hard evidence of several decades of research suggests that your new purchase is highly unlikely to make you as happy as you think it will and any pleasure that may come as a result will be more short-lived than you had imagined. This doesn't just apply to material goals, alas, but all manner of things that we think will improve our quality of life. The truth is that when we make these judgments about what will make us happy we _____. [4점]

* fruition: 결실

- ① receive the sweet fruits of pleasure
- ② sacrifice our material desires
- ③ achieve what we truly want
- ④ are likely to be too cautious
- ⑤ get it wrong all the time

19. Gravity is a weak but unyielding force. It only attracts, and in the absence of any stronger counteracting forces, it attracts without limit. Gravity is trying to pull you through the floor towards the centre of the Earth, and it's pulling the ground in the same direction. The reason everything doesn't collapse to a central point is that matter is rigid; it's built out of particles that obey the laws of quantum physics and repel each other when they approach too closely. But the rigidity of matter is something of an illusion. We fail to perceive that the ground below us is essentially empty space. The dancing electron clouds surrounding atomic nuclei keep atoms apart and fool us into thinking that solid objects _____. The reality is that the atomic nucleus occupies only a tiny fraction of the volume of an atom and that the ground below our feet is as insubstantial as vapour. The repulsive forces inside matter are nevertheless very powerful and they are capable of keeping you from falling through the floor, and of stabilising dying stars up to twice the mass of the Sun. [4점]

* repel: 반발하다 ** vapour: 증기 *** repulsive: 반발하는

- ① are always visible
- ② are densely packed
- ③ attract more gravity
- ④ contain heavy particles
- ⑤ transform into other states

[20~21] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

20.

Whether it is nature-based or in an urban area, much of tourism takes place outside. As such, elements of weather and climate can be a resource that provides the conditions that allow for tourism activities to take place. These elements of weather and climate can also be the resource on which tourism depends.

- (A) However, stakeholders turned this feature into a tourism resource by promoting the destination as the “capital of wind” and developing niche tourism activities like windsurfing. Likewise, fog and mist might present a barrier to viewing scenic landscapes, but it could also add to the mystique of the place or increase the feeling of wonder as a scene suddenly presents itself to the viewer.
- (B) Obviously, sun is a vital resource for sun, sea, and sand tourism. For these elements of the physical system, though, what is considered a resource for or a barrier to tourism is variable, depending on the activity and perceptions.
- (C) This means that the same feature can, in fact, be both. For example, in the case of Tarifa, Spain, located between the popular resorts of Costa del Sol and Costa de la Luz, the presence of high winds was a barrier to the development of sun, sea, and sand tourism. [3점]

* stakeholder: 이해 관계자 ** niche: (시장의) 틈새 *** mystique: 신비한 매력

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

21.

Noam Chomsky and later Steven Pinker interpreted children's readiness to learn language as evidence of a *language acquisition device*, a hypothesized part of the brain dedicated to learning and controlling language.

- (A) The researchers suggest that the ease of children's language acquisition is due to a brain-based sensitivity to rhythmic language patterns, a sensitivity that does not depend on the form of the language. Rhythm problems in childhood appear to correlate to reading disorders as adults.
- (B) Not all researchers agree with this idea, but most accept that there are biological reasons why language acquisition is so easy. This ease cuts across forms of language. For example, both hearing and deaf infants of signing parents babble in hand movements; the deaf infants' babbling proceeds into signing through the same stages and at about the same pace that children of speaking parents learn vocal language.
- (C) And new evidence suggests that when musicians improvise passages within a larger ensemble, they use language centers as if they are participating in a musical conversation with the group. We are predisposed to learn language as adults, even when we are not focused on it. [4점]

* improvise: 즉흥 연주를 하다 ** babble: 떠들거리며 말하다

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

[22~23] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

22.

Since the labelled beers were the same those participants had earlier rated without labels, these findings suggest that the taste differences were induced by the brand image of these different beers.

One of the early studies on the impact brand names and the brand name heuristic have on the evaluation of products was carried out by Allison and Uhl. Participants in this US study were beer drinkers who were given five different beers to taste at home. One week they had to taste the beers from unlabelled bottles, the second week the bottles were labelled. (①) The design was mixed within and between subjects, with each participant having to rate three of the five brands of beer. (②) When quality was evaluated in blind tasting there were no significant differences in ratings. (③) Thus, even though trained tasters were able to distinguish between those beers, the untrained participants were not. (④) However, significant differences in taste ratings did emerge when participants tasted the beers with their proper labels attached. (⑤) It is interesting to note that all beers tasted significantly better when drunk out of labelled rather than unlabelled bottles. This difference might reflect a prejudice against no-name products. [3점]

* heuristic: 발견하는 법

23.

Similarly, practicing kindness and compassion will likely mitigate neediness and avoidance.

We all know that our attitudes affect our behavior. For instance, we can all see how a person who believes that “life is a zero-sum game”—that one can only win if someone else loses—is more likely to seek superiority than one who believes that “life’s pie can be grown.” (①) Likewise, we can also see how a person who trusts others by default is more likely to be willing to sign off a deal on a handshake than one who distrusts others by default. (②) What many of us don’t realize, however, is that our behaviors can affect our attitudes too. (③) For example, someone who regularly practices gratitude will likely become less inclined to chasing superiority. (④) One reason behavior affects attitude is because of something called self-perception: when we observe that we have behaved a certain way, we search for explanations for that behavior and conclude that it must be because our attitude is consistent with that behavior. (⑤) In other words, behaving as if we are compassionate, even if we don’t really feel so compassionate, eventually leads us into thinking and feeling like a compassionate person. [3점]

* mitigate: 완화하다

24. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [4점]

Even if *every* biographical fact we knew about Shakespeare were overturned—if it turned out, for example, that he was born in 1565 rather than 1564, or came from Warwick rather than Stratford—we would still have a sense that the name refers to the same guy, the one we’ve been talking about all along. So what exactly does *William Shakespeare* mean, if not “great writer, author of *Hamlet*,” and so on? A name really *has* no definition in terms of other words, concepts, or pictures. Instead it *points* to an entity in the world, because at some instant in time the entity was given the name and the name stuck. *William Shakespeare*, then, points to the individual who was named William by Mr. and Mrs. Shakespeare around the time he was born. The name is connected to that guy, whatever he went on to do, and however much or little we know about him. A name points to a person in the world in the same way that I can point to a rock in front of me right now. The name is meaningful to us because of an unbroken chain of word of mouth that links the word we now use to the original act of naming. * entity: 존재



A person’s name is meaningful not because it serves as a(n) _____ (A) _____ of a person, but because it acts as a(n) _____ (B) _____ to the individual originally given that name.

- | (A) | (B) | (A) | (B) |
|---------------|------------------|------------|----------------------|
| ① description | reference | ② account | complement |
| ③ explanation | response | ④ portrait | recommendation |
| ⑤ status | connection | | |

[25~26] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

The knowledge writers seek, through both affect and intellect, lurks in the tension between what they perceive and what they imagine, and that fragile knowledge is passed on to us, their readers, as a further tension between our reality and the reality of the page. The experience of the world and the experience of the word compete for our intelligence and love. We want to know where we are because we want to know who we are: we magically believe that context and contents explain one another. We are self-conscious animals—perhaps the only self-conscious animals on the planet—and we are capable of experiencing the world by asking questions, putting our curiosity into words, as literature proves. In a continuous process of give-and-take, the world provides us with the puzzling evidence that we turn into stories, which in turn lend the world a doubtful sense and an uncertain coherence that lead to further questions. The world gives us the clues that allow us to perceive it, and we order those clues in narrative sequences that seem to us truer than the truth, making them up as we go, so that _____.

“By the very fact that I get to know them, things cease to exist,” says the Devil in Flaubert’s *Temptation of Saint Anthony*. “Shape is perhaps an error of your senses, substance a fancy of your thoughts. Unless, since the world is in a constant flow of things, appearance, on the contrary, is the truest of truths, and illusion the only reality.” Illusion is the only reality: this is perhaps what we mean when we say that a writer knows.

* lurk: 숨다 ** fragile: 깨지기 쉬운 *** coherence: 일관성

25. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- ① Literature: A Mirror Reflecting Consciousness
- ② The Endless Search for Objective Truth in Literature
- ③ Illusion as Reality: The Paradox of a Writer’s Knowledge
- ④ How a Story Captures Complexities of Human Nature
- ⑤ How Context Disrupts Understanding of Contents

26. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [4점]

- ① literature loses its power to move us
- ② our questions are answered once and for all
- ③ what we tell about reality becomes for us reality
- ④ we finally abandon the stories we no longer need
- ⑤ the world grows more distant from what we imagine

[27~28] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Intercultural communication is primarily a nonverbal act between people. During intercultural communication, verbal and nonverbal messages are sent simultaneously. Verbal communication represents the (a) literal content of a message, whereas the nonverbal component communicates the style or how the message is to be interpreted. Hence, the nonverbal code often *complements, accents, substitutes, repeats*, or even *contradicts* the verbal message. For example, a speaker might complement the verbal message “This dinner is delicious!” with a (b) smile and increased vocal volume. Politicians often accent their speeches by hitting their fists on desks. When asked how many minutes are left to complete an exam, the professor might simply raise five fingers to substitute for the words “5 minutes.” Persons often repeat their verbal message “Yes” with affirmative head nodding.

Sometimes, however, a person’s verbal and nonverbal messages contradict each other. When this happens, we usually believe the (c) nonverbal message. For example, your roommate has been very quiet and reserved for a couple of days. Finally, you ask what is wrong. Your roommate replies with a long sigh and says, “Oh . . . nothing.” Which do you believe—the verbal or the nonverbal message? Most people believe the nonverbal message because, unlike the verbal message, which requires conscious effort to encode, nonverbal messages are often less conscious and therefore are perceived as more honest. Psychologist David McNeill argues that our nonverbal behavior is partly unconscious and represents a sort of visual metaphor or analogue of conscious thought. He states that gestures and other body motions are primitive forms of speech. Whereas verbal language takes thought and puts it into linear digital form—that is, a sentence—gestures and body movements (d) conceal the instantaneous thought itself as an analogue of the thought. This is why verbal communication is often called digital communication and nonverbal communication is called analogic communication. Because we have (e) less control over our nonverbal behavior, it tends to be perceived as more honest than our verbal behavior.

* affirmative: 긍정의 ** analogue: 유사체, 아날로그 *** analogic: 유사한, 아날로그의

27. 밑글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [4점]

- ① cultural variations in using physical gestures during conversations
- ② necessity of conscious effort to improve verbal communication skills
- ③ effective ways of using nonverbal messages to resolve disagreements
- ④ functions of nonverbal messages and their credibility over verbal ones
- ⑤ importance of appropriately matching verbal content with nonverbal gestures

28. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[29~30] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

The sun was peeping over the eastern horizon as Oscar and Lando pulled their bicycles off the car's roof rack. They were happy and energized and ready to ride. Today was a training ride in preparation for a cycling event. The official goal was to complete the ride, a distance of 150 miles, in a single day. Standing in the parking lot, they were ready. Oscar thought Lando was more ready than (a) he, but that was OK. * peep: 나타나다 ** rack: 거치대

(B)

Even Lando was suffering as the day grew hotter and hotter. (b) He was bent over the handlebars, sweat dripping off his nose. Oscar was focusing on one thought: water meant no heat stroke. He sat up to drink and it appeared before him: the top! He dropped the bottle, stood up in his pedals, and pulled away from Lando. As Oscar crossed the summit, (c) he heard Lando cheering from behind.

(C)

They chased each other up the road. The mountains into which they were climbing were beautiful in the morning light. Oscar felt good and strong, but Lando looked stronger. They rode together now, yet Oscar thought soon he would ride away from him. He didn't like that outcome, but all (d) he could do was ride his best and hope to make it to the end.

(D)

The heat came in stronger as the sun rose higher. It began sapping Oscar's energy. Also, there was a wind created by the heated pavement, and it was in his face. Lando, with his massively powerful leg muscles, began accelerating away from (e) him. Oscar sighed. Later, they ate lunch while riding, which was the only reason Oscar was able to catch Lando. "Just pedal," Lando said, but Oscar only grunted, and ate his banana. * sap: 약화시키다 ** grunt: 불평하다

29. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

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

30. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은? [3점]

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

※ 확인 사항

○ 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하시오.

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