



수능특강

영어영역 영어

이 책의 구성과 특징 Structure

본 교재는 고등학교 영어과 교육과정 성취 기준의 달성 정도와 대학에서 수학하는 데 필요한 영어 사용 능력을 측정하는 대학수학능력시험을 준비하는 데 도움을 주고자 제작되었으며, 교육과정에 부합하는 내용으로 구성되었다. 특히 학생들의 읽기 능력 신장을 목적으로 다양한 주제·소재 분야의 글과 정보를 제시하고 있으며, 교육과정상의 어휘 범주를 고려하여 개발되었다. '영어 I'과 '영어 II' 교과서를 통해 익힌 기본 개념을 중심으로 본 교재를 활용하여 실제 응용력을 키워 나간다면, 교육과정 성취 목표 도달과 함께 대학수학능력시험 대비에 크게 도움이 될 것으로 기대된다.

Gateway

출제 유형을 중심으로 구성된 유형편과 다양한 주제나 소재의 글을 중심으로 구성된 주제·소재편의 Gateway를 통해, 해당 유형 및 주제·소재에 부합하는 2024학년도 수능 혹은 모의평가 기출 문항을 제시하여 수능의 각 유형 및 다양한 주제·소재별 문항에 대비하는 능력을 높이고자 하였다.



Solving Strategies

유형편의 Gateway를 통해 소개된 기출 문항의 답을 도출해 가는 과정을 단계별로 제시함으로써 학습자의 유형별 문제 해결 능력을 신장하고자 하였다.



Academic Vocabulary by Topic

주제·소재편에 소개된 주제 및 소재와 관련하여 읽기 지문에서 주로 다루어지는 필수 어휘를 영영 풀이와 예문을 통해 익히고, 간단히 복습해 볼 수 있도록 하였다.



Exercises

각 강에서 다루어지는 문제 유형이나 주제·소재에 적합한 다양한 종류의 지문을 활용하여 읽기 문제를 제시하였다. 문제 풀이에 더욱 효과적으로 집중할 수 있도록 지문의 단어와 어구를 따로 떼어 '영단어·속어'의 별책으로 제시하였다.

Exercises

01 다음 글이 목적어로 기입된 문장 3문?

Dear Dave and Graham,

We hope all is well with you and your family. At last, spring is in the air, and that pesky summer can't be far behind. For the past several years we have taken much pleasure in sharing our cottage on Silver Pond with you and some of our other close friends. This year, though, I'm afraid we must do things a bit differently. The expense of maintaining the house has gone up quite a bit, and for at least the coming summer we have decided to put the cottage on the market as a rental property. We already have several leads from people who are considering taking the cottage for even or all of the summer. We hope you understand. And if we end up with some unbooked time in the fall, we'll let you know.

Sincerely,
Stacy Webb

Test

실전에 대비하여 자신의 읽기 능력을 스스로 진단해 볼 수 있도록 3회분의 테스트를 최신 수능 체제에 맞추어 구성하였다. 이 테스트를 통해 지금까지 학습한 내용을 총정리하고 실력을 점검하는 기회로 활용하도록 하였다.

TEST

01 다음 글이 목적어로 기입된 문장 3문?

From: Michael Jones, Chief Manager of FirstCall Steam Power

To: Eric Dawson, Team Leader of System Maintenance

We are currently facing the challenge of maintaining our competitive edge in the rapidly evolving market environment. Therefore, the management team and I would like you to explore ways to address this challenge. Specifically, we are looking for a 25% increase in maintenance productivity within your work groups over the next three months. To get started, we would like you to meet with your team to discuss this assignment. Following the discussion, you should outline your thoughts on how to proceed and create a work plan. I would like to see your plan and review it with you in two weeks. This is a very important undertaking for us.

학생

인공지능 DANCHGQ 푸러빗 문제 검색

EBS/ 사이트와 EBS/ 고교강의 APP 하단의 AI 학습도우미 푸러빗을 통해 문항코드를 검색하면 푸러빗이 해당 문제의 해설과 해설 강의를 찾아 줍니다. 사진 촬영으로도 검색할 수 있습니다.

문항코드 입력

문항코드 검색

[24005-0001]

1. 다음 그래프를 바탕으로 내용으로 기입된 문장?



선생님

EBS 교사지원센터 교재 관련 자료 제공

교재의 문항 한글(HWP) 파일과
교재이미지, 강의자료를 무료로 제공합니다.

한글다운로드 교재이미지 강의자료



- 교사지원센터(teacher.ebsi.co.kr)에서 '교사인증' 이후 이용하실 수 있습니다.
- 교사지원센터에서 제공하는 자료는 교재별로 다룰 수 있습니다.

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Part

I

유형편

01 글의 목적 파악

Gateway

2024학년도 수능 18번

24005-0001

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

I'm Charlie Reeves, manager of Toon Skills Company. If you're interested in new webtoon-making skills and techniques, this post is for you. This year, we've launched special online courses, which contain a variety of contents about webtoon production. Each course consists of ten units that help improve your drawing and story-telling skills. Moreover, these courses are designed to suit any level, from beginner to advanced. It costs \$45 for one course, and you can watch your course as many times as you want for six months. Our courses with talented and experienced instructors will open up a new world of creativity for you. It's time to start creating your webtoon world at <https://webtoonskills.com>.

- ① 웹툰 제작 온라인 강좌를 홍보하려고
- ② 웹툰 작가 채용 정보를 제공하려고
- ③ 신작 웹툰 공개 일정을 공지하려고
- ④ 웹툰 창작 대회에 출품을 권유하려고
- ⑤ 기초적인 웹툰 제작 방법을 설명하려고

Words & Phrases in Use

- launch 시작하다, 게시하다
- consist of ~로 구성되다
- advanced 고급의
- instructor 강사

Solving Strategies

STEP 1 글의 주요 어휘를 파악하고 글쓴이와 글의 대상을 추론하여 글의 주제를 파악한다.

주요 어휘	webtoon-making skills and techniques, special online courses, beginner to advanced
글쓴이	Charlie Reeves, manager of Toon Skills Company
글의 대상	those who are interested in new webtoon-making skills and techniques



글의 주제	웹툰 제작 온라인 강좌 홍보
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STEP 2 글의 세부 내용을 파악한다.

This year, we've launched special online courses, which contain a variety of contents about webtoon production.	웹툰 제작에 관한 다양한 콘텐츠가 담겨 있는 특별 온라인 강좌 시작
Each course consists of ten units that help improve your drawing and story-telling skills.	각 강좌는 10차시로 설계됨
Moreover, these courses are designed to suit any level, from beginner to advanced.	초급에서 고급까지 어떤 수준에도 맞도록 강좌가 구성됨
It costs \$45 for one course, and you can watch your course as many times as you want for six months.	강좌당 45달러이며, 6개월 동안 원하는 만큼 볼 수 있음

STEP 3 글의 주제와 세부 내용을 종합하여 글의 목적을 파악한다.

Toon Skills Company의 경영자인 Charlie Reeves가 자신들이 새로 개설한 웹툰 제작 온라인 강좌의 구체적 내용과 비용에 관한 정보를 제시하며 수강할 것을 권유하는 내용이다.

→ 따라서 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은 ① '웹툰 제작 온라인 강좌를 홍보하려고'이다.

01

24005-0002

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Dave and Gretchen,

We hope all is well with you and your family. At last, spring is in the air, and that means summer can't be far behind. For the past several years we have taken much pleasure in sharing our cottage on Mirror Pond with you and some of our other close friends. This year, though, I'm afraid we must do things a bit differently. The expense of maintaining the house has gone up quite a bit, and for at least the coming summer we have decided to put the cottage on the market as a rental property. We already have several leads from people who are considering taking the cottage for most or all of the summer. We hope you understand. And if we end up with some unbooked time in the fall, we'll let you know.

Sincerely,
Sandy Webb

- ① 별장 이용 시 유의 사항을 전달하려고
- ② 별장 이용료 인상에 대해 양해를 구하려고
- ③ 별장 이용 후기를 써 준 것에 대해 감사하려고
- ④ 이번 여름에 별장을 이용할 수 없음을 알리려고
- ⑤ 휴가 기간에 별장에서 모임을 갖자고 제안하려고

02

24005-0003

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Mr. Butler,

I am James Franklin, principal of Grandview High School. Each year we provide engaging events to bring our school's community together. This year, we are trying to have a chess tournament. We think that it will create a healthy competitive atmosphere and help students make new friends. And some of the students in our school chess club are showing very promising results and are aiming to participate in the City Chess Tournament. They are practicing hard for the tournament. However, due to our school's budgetary constraints, we had to cut back on school supplies. To offer our students the best education possible, we need the supplies to keep our chess club running. We would like to ask that you help us continue the chess club by donating money. If you contribute to our school, you'll be a hero to the students who are pursuing their dream of becoming chess players.

Sincerely,
James Franklin

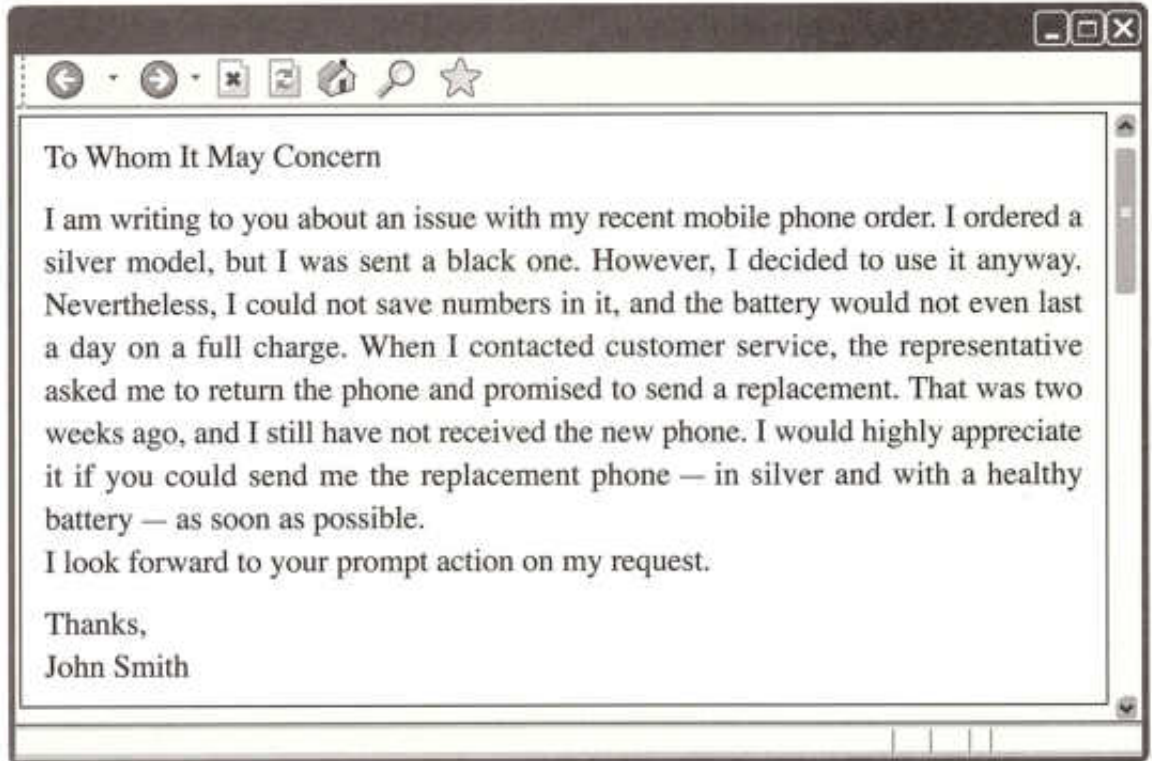
* budgetary: 예산상의

- ① 신학기에 열리는 학교 행사에 초대하려고
- ② 학교 동아리 예산 삭감 이유를 설명하려고
- ③ 체스 대회 개최를 위한 심의안 검토를 요청하려고
- ④ 체스 동아리 물품 마련을 위한 기부를 부탁하려고
- ⑤ 학교 체스 동아리의 지역 대회 참가를 홍보하려고

03

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

24005-0004



- ① 휴대 전화 보조 배터리를 주문하려고
- ② 교체 상품의 신속한 배송을 요청하려고
- ③ 휴대 전화 수리 진행 상황을 문의하려고
- ④ 광고와 다른 제품 성능에 대해 항의하려고
- ⑤ 잘못 배송된 제품을 반송할 예정임을 알리려고

04

24005-0005

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Mr. Scott,

If you ask your administrative employees, they will probably agree that copier maintenance is critical to a successful office. Our research shows that the typical business will use copy equipment about six months before repairing or replacing it. Historically, when you have needed service, the only option has been to call a repairperson at a very high cost. Fortunately, there is now a service that can extend the life of your copier and save your company thousands of dollars during the next year. Lake Paperworx specializes in copier maintenance, successfully serving business and legal firms throughout the United States. We can significantly reduce your maintenance costs and your downtime. The enclosed brochure outlines our services. If you are interested in using our services, please call me directly at 920-4848-1212.

Sincerely,

James Palmer

Lake Paperworx Business Manager

- ① 신형 복사기의 추가 구매를 권유하려고
- ② 임대 복사기의 수리 지연을 사과하려고
- ③ 복사기 유지 관리 서비스를 광고하려고
- ④ 임대 복사기 정기 점검 계획을 안내하려고
- ⑤ 지역 복사기 판매·대여 업체를 추천하려고

02 심경 · 분위기 파악

Gateway

2024학년도 수능 19번

24005-006

다음 글에 드러난 David의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

David was starting a new job in Vancouver, and he was waiting for his bus. He kept looking back and forth between his watch and the direction the bus would come from. He thought, "My bus isn't here yet. I can't be late on my first day." David couldn't feel at ease. When he looked up again, he saw a different bus coming that was going right to his work. The bus stopped in front of him and opened its door. He got on the bus thinking, "Phew! Luckily, this bus came just in time so I won't be late." He leaned back on an unoccupied seat in the bus and took a deep breath, finally able to relax.

- ① nervous → relieved
- ② lonely → hopeful
- ③ pleased → confused
- ④ indifferent → delighted
- ⑤ bored → thrilled

Words & Phrases in Use

- direction 방향
- feel at ease 마음을 놓다, 안도하다
- lean back 몸을 기대다
- unoccupied 비어 있는
- take a deep breath 숨을 깊이 들이쉬다

Solving Strategies

STEP 1 등장인물에게 일어난 일을 중심으로 상황을 파악한다.

- 밴쿠버에서 새로운 일을 시작하게 된 David는 버스를 기다리고 있었다.
David was starting a new job in Vancouver, and he was waiting for his bus.
- David는 바로 자신의 직장으로 가는 다른 버스가 오고 있는 것을 보았다.
When he looked up again, he saw a different bus coming that was going right to his work.

STEP 2 등장인물의 심경을 추측할 수 있는 표현을 찾는다.

- David는 “내가 탈 버스가 아직 오지 않아. 내가 첫날 지각할 수는 없어.”라고 생각했다. 그는 마음을 놓을 수가 없었다.
He thought, “My bus isn’t here yet. I can’t be late on my first day.” David couldn’t feel at ease.
- David는 버스에 오르며, “휴! 다행히도 내가 지각하지 않도록 이 버스가 딱 맞춰 왔네.”라고 생각했다.
He got on the bus thinking, “Phew! Luckily, this bus came just in time so I won’t be late.”
- David는 버스의 비어 있는 좌석에 등을 기대며 숨을 깊이 들이쉬었고, 마침내 긴장을 풀 수 있었다.
He leaned back on an unoccupied seat in the bus and took a deep breath, finally able to relax.

STEP 3 등장인물이 처한 상황과 심경 관련 표현을 종합적으로 고려하여 등장인물의 심경 변화를 판단한다.

David는 첫 출근길에 버스가 오지 않아 지각할까 봐 마음을 놓지 못하다가, 마침내 직장으로 가는 다른 버스에 타고 좌석에 앉아 숨을 깊이 들이쉬며 지각하지 않을 것이라는 생각에 긴장을 풀 수 있었다는 내용이다.

→ 따라서 David의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은 ① ‘초조한 → 안도한’이다.

- ② 외로운 → 희망에 찬
- ③ 기쁜 → 혼란스러운
- ④ 무관심한 → 즐거운
- ⑤ 지루한 → 뭉뚱이 기쁜

Exercises

01

다음 글에 드러난 Olivia의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

24005-0007

Olivia pulled a piece of bright yellow silk from the display. In her free hand she held a sample of beaded lace and tried to imagine the sound it would make whispering around her ankles as she danced. Now that the war was over, there would be a lot of dancing. Anticipation bubbled in her chest. She'd meet a real gentleman this season, and who knew? Maybe she would get married. "May I help you?" A shopkeeper stood beside her. "I would like five yards of this silk and a roll of this lace," Olivia said. "I'm very sorry, miss. They are already reserved." What a letdown! No other fabric would make her as beautiful as the yellow silk, and no other pearls would make such a charming whisper. With a sigh, she returned the items to the display.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| ① grateful → frustrated | ② curious → pleased |
| ③ worried → jealous | ④ expectant → disappointed |
| ⑤ nervous → confident | |

02

다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

24005-0008

Mr. Garcia walked to his closet and pulled a trumpet out of its case. He blew into it, you know, like he was clearing it all out. He ran his fingers along the valves and played a scale. And then he said, "Okay, Zach, ready?" And then he started playing. I mean the guy could play. He played this really soft and beautiful song. I never knew a trumpet could whisper. I kept looking at his fingers. I wanted him to keep playing forever. It was better than any of the poems he'd read to us in class. It was like the whole loud world had gone really, really quiet and there was nothing but this one song, this one sweet and gentle and brilliant song that was as soft as a breeze blowing through the leaves of a tree. The world just disappeared. I wanted to live in that stillness forever. I wanted to clap. And then, I just didn't know what to do or what to say.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| ① proud and confident | ② bored and indifferent |
| ③ scared and frightened | ④ disappointed and angry |
| ⑤ moved and overwhelmed | |

03

24005-0009

다음 글에 드러난 Benny의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

A very large warrior approached and stood in front of Benny. The warrior took him by the arm, and Benny was convinced that he was going to be punished. He shivered with fear while being dragged. The warrior brought Benny to an open area of the village. There sat an old man. He seemed to be incredibly respected by all of the warriors. He introduced himself as Ailani, meaning "Highest Chief," and surprisingly enough, he spoke in the English language. He told Benny, "I have decided that we are not going to punish you. We do not punish good men, so you can relax." The chief continued, "I heard what you did for us. Your kindness makes me say welcome. Welcome to Life Island." Tears of relief poured down Benny's face.

* shiver: (몸을) 떨다

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| ① satisfied → frustrated | ② pleased → angry |
| ③ terrified → relieved | ④ regretful → moved |
| ⑤ calm → excited | |

04

24005-0010

다음 글에 드러난 Charlotte의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

"I think everyone is here now! Shall we all sit down?" Everyone was more than happy to cooperate and soon the whole group was settled in their chairs around the long dining room table, passing dishes filled with Charlotte's cooking. Soon, everyone had a full plate and conversation buzzed around the table between bites. Charlotte took a careful bite of her stuffing and found that the seasonings had all blended together beautifully to create a flavorful experience. She relaxed a bit more as she sampled the dishes on her plate and found that everything tasted good. Or, at least, she thought so. She just hoped everyone else felt the same way. As if reading her mind, Addison leaned over to her. "Everything tastes so delicious," she said quietly, patting her belly and indicating her already half-eaten plate. "You're going to have to roll me out of here when all is said and done." "Eat as much as you like," Charlotte replied with a laugh. "There's no judgment, especially on Thanksgiving!"

* pat: (가볍게) 두드리다, 쓰다듬다

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| ① relieved and pleased | ② nervous and annoyed |
| ③ calm and determined | ④ ashamed and regretful |
| ⑤ confused and panicked | |

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Being able to prioritize your responses allows you to connect more deeply with individual customers, be it a one-off interaction around a particularly delightful or upsetting experience, or the development of a longer-term relationship with a significantly influential individual within your customer base. If you've ever posted a favorable comment — or any comment, for that matter — about a brand, product or service, think about what it would feel like if you were personally acknowledged by the brand manager, for example, as a result. In general, people post because they have something to say — and because they want to be recognized for having said it. In particular, when people post positive comments they are expressions of appreciation for the experience that led to the post. While a compliment to the person standing next to you is typically answered with a response like “Thank You,” the sad fact is that most brand compliments go unanswered. These are lost opportunities to understand what drove the compliments and create a solid fan base on them.

* compliment: 칭찬

- ① 고객과의 관계 증진을 위해 고객의 브랜드 칭찬에 응답하는 것은 중요하다.
- ② 고객의 피드백을 면밀히 분석함으로써 브랜드의 성공 가능성을 높일 수 있다.
- ③ 신속한 고객 응대를 통해서 고객의 긍정적인 반응을 이끌어 낼 수 있다.
- ④ 브랜드 매니저에게는 고객의 부정적인 의견을 수용하는 태도가 요구된다.
- ⑤ 고객의 의견을 경청하는 것은 브랜드의 새로운 이미지 창출에 도움이 된다.

Words & Phrases in Use

- prioritize 우선순위를 매기다. 우선시하다
- one-off 일회성의
- interaction 상호 작용
- acknowledge 감사하다, 인정하다
- recognize 인정하다
- appreciation 감사
- solid 확고한, 탄탄한

Solving Strategies

STEP 1 유사한 표현으로 반복되거나 특정 개념과 관련되어 반복되는 어구를 통해 글의 내용을 추측해 본다.

a favorable comment, positive comments, a compliment	고객의 칭찬
to connect with individual customers, to create a solid fan	고객과의 관계 증진
acknowledged by the brand manager, recognized, answered with a response	응답받기

⇒ 고객과의 관계 증진을 위해 고객의 칭찬에 응답하는 것에 관한 내용의 글인 것을 알 수 있다.

STEP 2 글의 세부 내용을 확인하면서 글의 요지를 추론한다.

- Being able to prioritize your responses allows you to connect more deeply with individual customers, ~.
 - ⇒ 응답에 우선순위를 매길 수 있는 것은 고객들과 더 깊은 관계를 맺을 수 있게 해 줌
- ~, people post because they have something to say — and because they want to be recognized for having said it.
 - ⇒ 사람들은 인정받기를 원하기 때문에 글을 올림
- These are lost opportunities to understand what drove the compliments and create a solid fan based on them.
 - ⇒ 고객의 칭찬에 응답하지 않는 것은 그것을 바탕으로 하여 확고한 팬을 만들어 낼 기회를 잃은 것임

STEP 3 글의 결론을 통해 글의 요지를 확인한다.

- 결론: 고객은 인정받기를 원하기 때문에 제품이나 서비스에 대해 호의적인 의견을 올리는 것이며, 이러한 칭찬에 응답함으로써 고객들과 더 깊은 관계를 맺을 수 있다는 내용의 글이다.
- 따라서 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은 ① '고객과의 관계 증진을 위해 고객의 브랜드 칭찬에 응답하는 것은 중요하다.'이다.

01

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

24005-0012

One of the biggest misconceptions about creativity is that it takes a brilliant idea to solve a complex problem. While this may be true in pure sciences, in most commercial contexts, or even in day-to-day living, it is never that one silver bullet that does the magic. It is, in fact, a series of seemingly simple ideas that counts. The key is to have enough ideas that solve specific parts of the overall problem, and then the thorny task looks very much tenable. Since creativity comes from combining concepts in an unusual fashion, and since it is exceedingly difficult to trace the origins of ideas, you are better off generating as many ideas as possible with the hope that some of them would click. That is what great scientists and artists do. As the author Walter Isaacson notes, 'The sparks come from ideas rubbing against each other rather than as bolts out of the blue.'

* thorny: 골치 아픈, 까다로운 ** tenable: 참아 낼 수 있는

- ① 평범한 사고 과정으로는 창의적인 아이디어를 창출하기 어렵다.
- ② 뛰어난 성과를 달성하려면 창의력뿐만 아니라 끈기도 필요하다.
- ③ 복잡한 과업을 효율적으로 해결하려면 탁월한 창의력이 필요하다.
- ④ 다른 이의 아이디어를 도용하는 것은 결코 창의적이라 할 수 없다.
- ⑤ 많은 단순한 아이디어가 있으면 창의적으로 문제를 해결할 수 있다.

02

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

24005-0013

Sometimes it is hard to know the right thing to do for the planet. What sounds good may not necessarily be so. Rooftop solar panels, for example, are one of the most expensive and least effective ways to help the environment. Buying local food can actually increase water pollution and waste. According to research from the Danish and UK governments, plastic grocery bags may actually be better than cotton bags for the climate and for water. You may disagree with all or some of those claims, and you may be right. It depends on your individual circumstances. If you live in Phoenix, Arizona, for example, solar panels could be a smart choice. Using your own cotton bags continuously and without exception for shopping for several years is probably better for the environment than the alternatives. Each of these choices depends on personal circumstances and behavior. The best solutions for the environment are personal.

- ① 기술 발전에 따라 소비가 환경에 미치는 영향이 줄고 있다.
- ② 재활용보다 사용을 줄이는 것이 환경 보호에 더 효과적이다.
- ③ 개인의 상황과 행동에 따라 환경에 더 나은 선택이 달라진다.
- ④ 개인의 친환경 실천보다 정부 차원의 정책이 더 큰 효과가 있다.
- ⑤ 환경 보호의 지속적 실천에는 가치관의 근본적 변화가 필요하다.

03

24005-0014

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Consider people with disabilities. Often they are judged using criteria of competence that are *biased* in favor of nondisabled people. Compare, for example, an average blind person with an average sighted person. Who will be more competent in walking from one place to another? You might think that the sighted person will be more competent because the sighted person can see where he or she is going, but this is using an unfair criterion. If you think about competence based on the fairer criterion of who can best walk with the eyes closed, then the blind person will definitely be more competent. Such knowledge about people who are blind and, by extension, other socially marginalized people, can make us appreciate them and celebrate their unique abilities as they really are, rather than discriminate against, pity, or patronize them for some incompetence that does not exist except as a figment of our traditional, prejudiced imaginations.

* marginalize: 소외시키다 ** patronize: 깔보는 듯한 태도로 대하다 *** figment: 꾸며 낸 것

- ① 소외 계층이 겪는 어려움은 사회의 구조적 모순에 기인한다.
- ② 지금까지의 장애인 인식 개선 교육은 형식적인 경우가 많다.
- ③ 장애인의 입장을 고려하여 제도와 시설을 정비할 필요가 있다.
- ④ 사회 소외 계층의 정치·경제적 권리는 충분히 보장되지 못했다.
- ⑤ 편견 없이 장애인을 이해하면 그들의 능력을 제대로 인정할 수 있다.

04

24005-0015

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

When you think, you are using your imagination to create an image or picture in your mind of an event rather than the real thing. If you are driving home from a football match, reviewing the game in your mind, you are merely imagining what the game was like. The game is no longer real; it's now only in your mind, in your memory. It was real once, but not any longer. Similarly, if you are thinking about how bad your marriage is, you are considering it in your mind. *It's all in your imagination.* You are literally 'making up' your relationship. The thoughts you are having about your relationship are just thoughts. This is why the old saying, 'Things aren't as bad as they seem' is almost always true. The reason things 'seem so bad' is because your mind is able to recreate past events, and preview upcoming events, almost as though they were happening right in front of you, at that moment — even though they're not. To make matters worse, your mind can add additional drama to any event, thereby making that event seem even worse than it really is, or was, or will be.

- ① 상상력을 발휘하면 창의적인 해결책을 생각해 낼 수 있다.
- ② 여러 사건 간의 복잡한 인과 관계를 파악하면 통찰력이 생긴다.
- ③ 상상은 사건의 본질을 정확히 파악하는 데 중요한 역할을 한다.
- ④ 생각을 많이 하는 것보다 무엇이든 일단 시작하는 것이 중요하다.
- ⑤ 상상은 상황을 더 안 좋아 보이게 할 수 있는 마음속 생각일 뿐이다.

04 주장 파악

Gateway

2024학년도 수능 20번

24005-0016

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Values alone do not create and build culture. Living your values only some of the time does not contribute to the creation and maintenance of culture. Changing values into behaviors is only half the battle. Certainly, this is a step in the right direction, but those behaviors must then be shared and distributed widely throughout the organization, along with a clear and concise description of what is expected. It is not enough to simply talk about it. It is critical to have a visual representation of the specific behaviors that leaders and all people managers can use to coach their people. Just like a sports team has a playbook with specific plays designed to help them perform well and win, your company should have a playbook with the key shifts needed to transform your culture into action and turn your values into winning behaviors.

- ① 조직 문화 혁신을 위해서 모든 구성원이 공유할 핵심 가치를 정립해야 한다.
- ② 조직 구성원의 행동을 변화시키려면 지도자는 명확한 가치관을 가져야 한다.
- ③ 조직 내 문화가 공유되기 위해서 구성원의 자발적 행동이 뒷받침되어야 한다.
- ④ 조직의 핵심 가치 실현을 위해 구성원 간의 지속적인 의사소통이 필수적이다.
- ⑤ 조직의 문화 형성에는 가치를 반영한 행동의 공유를 위한 명시적 지침이 필요하다.

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> maintenance 유지 | <input type="checkbox"/> distribute 퍼뜨리다, 배포하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> concise 간결한 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> description 설명, 기술 | <input type="checkbox"/> critical 중요한, 결정적인 | <input type="checkbox"/> visual 시각적인 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> representation 표현, 묘사 | <input type="checkbox"/> specific 특정한, 구체적인 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> playbook 플레이북(팀의 공격과 수비 작전을 그림과 함께 기록한 책) | <input type="checkbox"/> transform 바꾸다 | |

Solving Strategies

STEP 1 반복되거나 특정 개념과 관련되어 반복되는 어구를 통해 글의 내용을 추측해 본다.

Values alone, Living your values	가치, 문화
Changing values into behaviors, those behaviors	가치를 행동으로 바꾸기
a clear and concise description, a visual representation of the specific behaviors, a playbook with specific plays, a playbook with the key shifts	구체적 행동의 시각화

⇒ 가치를 행동으로 바꾸되, 구체적 행동은 플레이북처럼 시각적으로 표현되어야 한다는 내용의 글임을 알 수 있다.

STEP 2 글의 세부 내용을 확인하면서 글의 요지를 추론한다.

- Values alone do not create and build culture.
 - ⇒ 가치만으로는 (조직) 문화를 창조하거나 구축할 수 없음
- Changing values into behaviors is only half the battle.
 - ⇒ 가치를 행동으로 옮기는 것으로는 (조직) 문화 창조와 유지가 이루어질 수 없음
- ~, but those behaviors must then be shared and distributed widely throughout the organization, along with a clear and concise description of what is expected.
 - ⇒ 행동은 명확하고 간결한 설명과 함께 조직 전체에 공유되고 퍼져 나가야 함
- It is critical to have a visual representation of the specific behaviors that leaders and all people managers can use to coach their people.
 - ⇒ 구체적 행동을 시각적으로 표현한 것을 갖는 것이 중요함
- ~, your company should have a playbook with the key shifts needed to transform your culture into action and turn your values into winning behaviors.
 - ⇒ 조직의 문화를 행동으로 바꾸고 가치를 승리하는 행동으로 바꿀 수 있는 핵심 변화를 담은 플레이북이 있어야 함

STEP 3 글의 결론을 통해 필자의 주장을 확인한다.

- 결론: 조직의 문화를 창조하고 유지하기 위해서는 가치를 반영한 행동을 플레이북처럼 시각적으로 표현한 것을 갖는 것이 중요하다는 내용의 글이다.
- 따라서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은 ㉠ '조직의 문화 형성에는 가치를 반영한 행동의 공유를 위한 명시적 지침이 필요하다.'이다.

01

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

24005-0017

Most people don't equate silence with appreciation. People whose work is always good still need to hear it from you occasionally. Let them know you've noticed they are meeting their goals. Acknowledgement and appreciation create a supportive work environment and keep motivation alive. Make your appreciation specific and positive by noting what was done well and why it matters. This makes people feel good and it also ensures that the behaviour you identify is repeated. So, don't just say, "That was great!" Say, "That was great because ...". Both teams and individuals need positive, specific information about their accomplishments. Use your imagination: post graphs showing what the team has achieved; mark the achievement of major milestones or goals by bringing in sandwiches for lunch for everyone to share or putting up balloons; send thank you notes. When you ignore success, people think it doesn't matter and stop trying.

- ① 모든 직원이 단합할 수 있는 다양한 계기를 마련해야 한다.
- ② 경쟁보다는 협력을 통해 성과를 높일 수 있도록 유도해야 한다.
- ③ 훌륭한 성과는 긍정적이고 구체적인 방식으로 인정해 주어야 한다.
- ④ 구성원 전체가 동의할 수 있는 공정한 보상 체계를 마련해야 한다.
- ⑤ 성과 향상을 위해 근무 환경 개선 노력을 꾸준히 기울여야 한다.

02

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

24005-0018

The quality of news is difficult to measure because there are no agreed-upon standards that satisfy everyone's definition of high quality. The term *quality* generally refers to any attribute, service, or performance that is highly valued within a group or a community. Defining quality is thus context-dependent, field-specific, and subject to individual preferences and tastes. It is important to note, however, that compared to other cultural products such as music and paintings, journalistic content is unique because it has a strong civic and democratic component. The idea of the press as the "fourth estate" stems from the expectation that high-quality journalism promotes democratic ideals by playing the role of a watchdog, providing a public forum, and serving as a reliable information provider. Therefore, when discussing news quality, normative aspects cannot be overemphasized.

* normative: 규범적인

- ① 뉴스의 질은 민주주의의 이상을 실현하도록 규범적 측면에서 판단해야 한다.
- ② 뉴스의 질을 판단하려면 취재 과정이 적절했는지를 먼저 평가해야 한다.
- ③ 뉴스 매체의 질 향상을 위해서 대중의 다양한 인식을 수용해야 한다.
- ④ 개인의 상황과 취향에 따른 다양한 뉴스 선택권이 보장되어야 한다.
- ⑤ 각 개인은 저널리즘의 질을 분별할 수 있는 능력을 길러야 한다.

03

24005-0019

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

One thing that managers have to keep in mind is that they should mend fences after any fight. Opponents are not necessarily enemies. An opponent disagrees with you on the issue, of course, but enemies are ones with whom you also have a negative relationship. That makes it personal. You can often work with opponents and strategize toward mutually successful outcomes, but enemies are far more difficult and consequently far more dangerous. Try to keep opponents from becoming enemies, and work to turn enemies into mere opponents. Find points of agreement, and find ways you can legitimately support those who were your opponents. The subject of the fight will eventually recede, but you still need the relationships.

* legitimately: 정당하게 ** recede: (기억이) 희미해지다

- ① 말다툼을 더욱 깊게 상대방을 이해할 수 있는 기회로 삼아야 한다.
- ② 방어적인 태도를 취할수록 싸움에서 지기 쉽다는 점을 명심해야 한다.
- ③ 의견이 다른 사람과 긍정적 관계를 도모하여 적이 되지 않게 해야 한다.
- ④ 단순 반대자와 진정한 적을 구분하는 방법은 경험을 통해 습득해야 한다.
- ⑤ 말다툼에서 자신의 주장을 펴기 전에 먼저 반대자의 의견을 경청해야 한다.

04

24005-0020

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Political decisions and management decisions about how much of any given species can be harvested are often based on the amount of money there is to be made. Profit leads to economic growth, which is the goal of many politicians and business leaders. But the problem with seeking continuous economic growth is that our economy is not separate from our environment. Everything in our economy comes from our environment. We extract resources from the world around us, consume them as products we eat or use, and then dump the waste back into the Earth. Our Earth is a finite ecosystem, which means there is only so much that we can take from the natural world to feed our economy, and only so much waste that the Earth can absorb, before natural processes stop functioning properly. The constant effort to extract more and more resources is actually an ecological impossibility over the long term. Our survival depends on learning to live within the limits of ecosystems.

- ① 기술 혁신을 통해 천연자원의 한계를 극복해야 한다.
- ② 환경의 한계를 무시하고 경제 성장을 추구해서는 안 된다.
- ③ 인간 사회의 번영을 위해 지속적으로 성장을 추구해야 한다.
- ④ 친환경 제품의 생산과 소비에 실질적인 혜택이 주어져야 한다.
- ⑤ 환경 문제에 대처하기 위해서는 국제적인 연대를 강화해야 한다.

05 함축적 의미 파악

Gateway

2024학년도 수능 21번

24005-0021

밑줄 친 a nonstick frying pan이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

How you focus your attention plays a critical role in how you deal with stress. Scattered attention harms your ability to let go of stress, because even though your attention is scattered, it is narrowly focused, for you are able to fixate only on the stressful parts of your experience. When your attentional spotlight is widened, you can more easily let go of stress. You can put in perspective many more aspects of any situation and not get locked into one part that ties you down to superficial and anxiety-provoking levels of attention. A narrow focus heightens the stress level of each experience, but a widened focus turns down the stress level because you're better able to put each situation into a broader perspective. One anxiety-provoking detail is less important than the bigger picture. It's like transforming yourself into a nonstick frying pan. You can still fry an egg, but the egg won't stick to the pan.

* provoke: 유발시키다

- ① never being confronted with any stressful experiences in daily life
- ② broadening one's perspective to identify the cause of stress
- ③ rarely confining one's attention to positive aspects of an experience
- ④ having a larger view of an experience beyond its stressful aspects
- ⑤ taking stress into account as the source of developing a wide view

Words & Phrases in Use

- scatter 분산시키다, 흩뜨리다
- let go of ~을 해소하다[놓아준다]
- fixate on ~에 집착하다
- attentional spotlight 주의의 초점, 주의의 집중
- put ~ in perspective ~을 균형 있는 시각으로 보다
- tie down to ~에 묶어매다
- superficial 피상적인
- anxiety-provoking 불안감을 유발하는
- the bigger picture 더 큰 전체적인 상황, 큰 그림
- transform 탈바꿈시키다
- nonstick 붙어붙지 않는

Solving Strategies

STEP 1 글의 핵심 문장을 통해 요지를 파악한다.

- 핵심 문장: When your attentional spotlight is widened, you can more easily let go of stress.
- 요지: 주의의 초점이 넓어지면, 여러분은 스트레스를 더 쉽게 해소할 수 있다.

STEP 2 글의 전체 흐름을 파악한다.

- 핵심 소재: 주의를 집중하는 방식은 스트레스에 대처하는 방식에 중요한 역할을 함 ⇒ 주의가 분산되더라도, 경험 중 스트레스가 많은 부분에만 집착할 수 있음
- 요지: 주의의 초점이 넓어지면, 여러분은 스트레스를 더 쉽게 해소할 수 있음 ⇒ 초점이 좁으면 각 경험의 스트레스 수준이 높아지지만, 초점이 넓으면 각 상황을 더 넓은 시각으로 더 잘 볼 수 있으므로 스트레스 수준이 낮아짐
- 부연: 불안감을 유발하는 하나의 세부 사항은 더 큰 전체적인 상황보다 덜 중요함 ⇒ 프라이팬의 비유 ⇒ 달걀이 프라이팬에 눌어붙지 않음(스트레스로 인해 크게 영향을 받지 않음)

STEP 3 글의 요지와 관련하여 밑줄 친 부분의 함축적인 의미를 추론한다.

주의의 초점이 넓으면 불안감을 유발하는 측면에 얽매는 것에서 벗어나 상황을 더 넓은 시각에서 볼 수 있으므로, 스트레스 수준이 낮아진다는 것이 글의 중심 내용이다.

→ 따라서 밑줄 친 부분이 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은 ④ '스트레스를 주는 측면을 넘어 경험에 대한 더 넓은 시각을 갖는 것'이다.

- ① 일상생활에서 스트레스를 주는 어떤 경험에도 절대 직면하지 않는 것
- ② 스트레스의 원인을 파악하기 위해 시각을 넓히는 것
- ③ 경험의 긍정적인 측면에 주의를 거의 제한하지 않는 것
- ④ 넓은 시각을 개발하는 원천으로 스트레스를 고려하는 것

01

밑줄 친 It is like walking on thin ice가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

24005-0022

There are no black-and-white issues in life. No categorical answers. Everything is a subject for endless debate and compromise. This is one of the core principles of our current society. Because that core principle is wrong, the society ends up causing a lot of problems when it comes to sustainability. There *are* some issues that are black and white. There are indeed planetary and societal boundaries that must not be crossed. For instance, we think our societies can be a little bit more or a little bit less sustainable. But in the long run you cannot be a little bit sustainable — either you are sustainable or you are unsustainable. It is like walking on thin ice — either it carries your weight, or it does not. Either you make it to the shore, or you fall into the deep, dark, cold waters. And if that should happen to us, there will not be any nearby planet coming to our rescue. We are completely on our own.

* categorical: 단정적인

- ① A balance between extremes is needed to maintain sustainability.
- ② We should not think of technology as either beneficial or harmful.
- ③ Our survival depends on keeping an open mind about global issues.
- ④ In the climate change debate, it is vital to keep a practical perspective.
- ⑤ Sustainability is a critical situation where failure means the end of life on Earth.

02

24005-0023

밑줄 친 the rebellion went too far가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

The modern corporation as a child of laissez-faire economics and of the market society is based on a creed whose greatest weakness is the inability to see the need for status and function of the individual in society. In the philosophy of the market society there is no other social criterion than economic reward. Henry Maine's famous epigram that the course of modern history has been from status to contract neatly summarizes the belief of the nineteenth century, that social status and function should be exclusively the result of economic advancement. This emphasis was the result of a rebellion against a concept of society which defined human position exclusively in terms of politically determined status, and which thus denied equality of opportunity. But the rebellion went too far. In order to establish justice it denied meaning and fulfillment to those who cannot advance — that is, to the majority — instead of realizing that the good society must give both justice and status.

* laissez-faire: 자유방임의 ** creed: 신조, 신념 *** epigram: 경구(警句)

- ① No economic reward was actually made.
- ② The social status of the masses grew too much.
- ③ Society defined individuals only as social beings.
- ④ Status was overshadowed by economic advancement.
- ⑤ The new order overemphasized individuals over groups.

03

24005-0024

밑줄 친 “closing the loop”가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

The notion of a “circular economy” — in which materials circulate continuously, being used and reused time and time again — is an appealing vision. However, it is crucial to highlight just how far we are from that goal at present. Although most textiles are entirely recyclable, 73 percent of waste clothing was incinerated or went to landfills globally in 2015. Just 12 percent was recycled into low-value textile applications such as mattress stuffing and less than 1 percent was recycled back into clothing. Some would question how realistic the idea of “closing the loop” can be; the complexity of the fashion system means that there are multiple opportunities for materials to “leak” from the reuse cycle. Furthermore, it must be noted that fiber recycling is not without its own environmental footprint. Even the reuse of secondhand clothing has implications in terms of resource use and waste, particularly if items are transported over long distances, dry cleaned, and repackaged.

* textile: 직물 ** incinerate: 소각하다

- ① producing new fashion products every season
- ② sustainable textile recycling that has zero waste
- ③ a continuous effort to invent recyclable materials
- ④ creating and supplying only enough to meet demand
- ⑤ the end of exclusively producing certain fashion goods

04

24005-0025

밑줄 친 compel Time to give money in advance가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

When anticipating the effects of time, we should mentally forecast what they are likely to be; we should not practically stop them from happening, by demanding the immediate performance of promises which time alone can fulfill. The man who makes his demand will find out that there is no worse or stricter usurer than Time; and that, if you compel Time to give money in advance, you will have to pay a rate of interest much higher than any usurer would require. It is possible, for instance, to make a tree burst forth into leaf, blossom, or even bear fruit within a few days, by the application of unslaked lime and artificial heat; but after that the tree will wither away. So a young man may abuse his strength — it may be only for a few weeks — by trying to do at nineteen what he could easily manage at thirty, and Time may give him the loan for which he asks; but the interest he will have to pay comes out of the strength of his later years; indeed, it is part of his very life itself.

* usurer: 고리대금업자 ** unslaked lime: 생석회(生石灰) *** wither away: 시들어 죽다

- ① pass on your responsibilities to someone else
- ② seek premature results before the time is right
- ③ aim to predict the success or failure of your work
- ④ ask for enough time to get your work done successfully
- ⑤ want to get paid for tasks you've completed ahead of schedule

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Managers of natural resources typically face market incentives that provide financial rewards for exploitation. For example, owners of forest lands have a market incentive to cut down trees rather than manage the forest for carbon capture, wildlife habitat, flood protection, and other ecosystem services. These services provide the owner with no financial benefits, and thus are unlikely to influence management decisions. But the economic benefits provided by these services, based on their non-market values, may exceed the economic value of the timber. For example, a United Nations initiative has estimated that the economic benefits of ecosystem services provided by tropical forests, including climate regulation, water purification, and erosion prevention, are over three times greater per hectare than the market benefits. Thus cutting down the trees is economically inefficient, and markets are not sending the correct “signal” to favor ecosystem services over extractive uses.

* exploitation: 이용 ** timber: 목재

- ① necessity of calculating the market values of ecosystem services
- ② significance of weighing forest resources' non-market values
- ③ impact of using forest resources to maximize financial benefits
- ④ merits of balancing forests' market and non-market values
- ⑤ ways of increasing the efficiency of managing natural resources

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> market incentive 시장 인센티브, 시장 유인 | <input type="checkbox"/> carbon capture 탄소 포집 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> habitat 서식지 | <input type="checkbox"/> exceed 초과하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> estimate 추정하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> tropical 열대의 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> purification 정화 | <input type="checkbox"/> erosion 침식 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> initiative 계획 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> regulation 조절 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> extractive 채취의, 채광의 |

Solving Strategies

STEP 1 도입 부분을 읽고, 반복적으로 제시된 핵심 개념을 파악한다.

- **market incentives** that provide financial rewards for **exploitation**
- market incentive to cut down trees
- ⇒ **핵심 개념 1**: 산림 개발을 통해 얻는 시장 인센티브(**market incentives** that are gained through **forest exploitation**)
- **manage the forest** for carbon capture, wildlife habitat, flood protection, and other **ecosystem services**
- **These services** provide the owner with **no financial benefits**
- based on their **non-market values**
- ⇒ **핵심 개념 2**: 산림 관리로 제공되는 생태계 서비스의 비시장적 가치(**non-market values of ecosystem services** provided by **forest management**)

STEP 2 핵심 개념 혹은 핵심 개념들의 관계에 대해 필자가 제시하는 견해를 찾는다.

- But the economic benefits provided by these services, based on their non-market values, may exceed the economic value of the timber.
그러나 이러한 서비스가 그것들의 비시장적 가치에 근거하여 제공하는 경제적 이익은 목재의 경제적 가치를 초과할 수도 있다.
- Thus cutting down the trees is economically inefficient, and markets are not sending the correct "signal" to favor ecosystem services over extractive uses.
따라서 벌목하는 것은 경제적으로 비효율적이며, 시장은 채취 이용보다 생태계 서비스를 선호하라는 올바른 '신호'를 보내지 않고 있다.

STEP 3 핵심 개념과 필자의 견해를 종합하여 글의 주제를 추론해 낸다.

천연자원의 관리자들이 삼림지가 주는 생태계 서비스의 비시장적 가치는 목재의 경제적 가치를 초과할 수도 있다는 점에 주목해야 함을 다루고 있는 글이다.

→ 따라서 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은 ㉔ '산림 자원의 비시장적 가치를 따져 보는 것의 의의'이다.

- ① 생태계 서비스의 시장 가치 산정의 필요성
- ② 재정적 이익을 극대화하기 위한 산림 자원 이용의 영향
- ④ 숲의 시장 가치와 비시장 가치의 균형을 맞추는 것의 장점
- ⑤ 천연자원 관리의 효율성을 높이는 방법

01

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

24005-0027

There are disturbing changes underway in today's school systems. Funding is frequently tied to scores achieved on standardized tests, which primarily evaluate rote memory. Teaching "to" tests like these inevitably focuses resources and curriculum on the lower-scoring students. The pressure to bring up test scores for these struggling students limits time for the kinds of individualized learning that challenges all students to reach their highest potential, and teachers have less opportunity to encourage creative thinking and incorporate hands-on activities. When education is not enriched by exploration, discovery, problem solving, and creative thinking, students are not truly engaged in their own learning. Because teachers are required to emphasize uninspiring workbooks and drills, more and more students are developing negative feelings about mathematics, science, history, grammar, and writing. Opportunities to authentically learn and retain knowledge are being replaced by instruction that teaches "to the tests."

* rote memory: 기계적 암기 ** authentically: 진정으로

- ① ways of helping students to stay focused during a test
- ② approaches of teaching to help develop students' creativity
- ③ dangers of associating students' test scores with their personality
- ④ problems of focusing on preparing students for standardized tests
- ⑤ impacts of hands-on activities on students' academic performance

02

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

24005-0028

For many years, it was indeed widely believed that the adult brain was essentially 'set', with all the neurons and major connections we'd need. Sure, we learn new things and update our understanding of things all the time, meaning new connections are regularly being formed and turned over in networks governing learning and memory. But in terms of overall physical structure and major connections, the stuff that makes us 'what we are', the adult brain was long thought to be 'done'. However, in recent years there's been a steady stream of evidence revealing that the adult brain *can* change and adapt, even create new neurons, and experiences can still reshape the brain, even as we head into our twilight years. Consider the taxi driver study, where constant driving and navigation of chaotic London streets leads to increased hippocampus size, revealing the adult brain structure is somewhat malleable.

* hippocampus: (대뇌 측두엽의) 해마 ** malleable: 적응성 있는

- ① effects of negative life experiences on brain activity
- ② the solid connectivity of neural pathways in the brain
- ③ differences between the brain of an adult and that of a child
- ④ the parts of the brain used for analytic and creative thinking
- ⑤ the flexibility of the adult brain in adapting to new experiences

03

24005-0029

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Often ideological principles crystallize in laws, rules, and institutions that threaten to block deals. Nationalism requires that all resources belong to the state and that no one else may own them. Islamic fundamentalism prohibits interest payments on loans. Egyptian socialism demands that workers participate both in the management and the profits of an enterprise. Each of these principles can be an obstacle to deal making in particular cases. Yet, with some creativity, it is possible to structure a deal in such a way that the ideological principle is respected but business goes forward. For example, worker participation in management need not mean a seat on the company's board of directors, but simply an advisory committee that meets regularly with an officer of the company. And a petroleum development contract could be written in such a way that the ownership of oil is transferred not when the oil is in the ground but at the point that it leaves the flange of the well.

* crystallize: 구체화되다 ** flange: (철관 끝의) 테두리

- ① issues in sticking to original deal-making principles
- ② ideological barriers to universally accepted agreements
- ③ the impossibility of applying ideological principles universally
- ④ the critical role of business in breaking down ideological biases
- ⑤ the need to creatively design deals to navigate ideological hurdles

04

24005-0030

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

The unquestioned assumption that any and all scientific knowledge — and associated technology — contributes to sustainability derives from faith in the importance of objective knowledge for solving global problems. Scientists obtain power and become the priests of our era to the extent that they provide a special form of knowledge that can be used to do such wonderful things. And we often consider that the final test of scientific knowledge: we can *do* things with its results, such as applying it to reverse the decline of an endangered species. Regardless, we know now that the linear view of the relation between science and social outcomes is flawed. Science may allow us to do things, but we can assess its contribution to sustainability only by incorporating broader contextual and socio-ecological questions. We typically think of sustainability as doing something out there in the world, when in fact we may need to first reassess the way we are setting the problem.

- ① concern about biodiversity loss and its impact on humanity
- ② constant scientific progress central to a sustainable future for all
- ③ requirements for science to solve problems of economic development
- ④ different scientific methods to justify the usefulness of technological innovation
- ⑤ necessity of integrating socio-environmental factors into science to achieve sustainability

07 제목 파악

Gateway

2024학년도 수능 24번

24005-0031

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The concept of overtourism rests on a particular assumption about people and places common in tourism studies and the social sciences in general. Both are seen as clearly defined and demarcated. People are framed as bounded social actors either playing the role of hosts or guests. Places, in a similar way, are treated as stable containers with clear boundaries. Hence, places can be full of tourists and thus suffer from overtourism. But what does it mean for a place to be full of people? Indeed, there are examples of particular attractions that have limited capacity and where there is actually no room for more visitors. This is not least the case with some man-made constructions such as the Eiffel Tower. However, with places such as cities, regions or even whole countries being promoted as destinations and described as victims of overtourism, things become more complex. What is excessive or out of proportion is highly relative and might be more related to other aspects than physical capacity, such as natural degradation and economic leakages (not to mention politics and local power dynamics).

* demarcate: 경계를 정하다

- ① The Solutions to Overtourism: From Complex to Simple
- ② What Makes Popular Destinations Attractive to Visitors?
- ③ Are Tourist Attractions Winners or Losers of Overtourism?
- ④ The Severity of Overtourism: Much Worse than Imagined
- ⑤ Overtourism: Not Simply a Matter of People and Places

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> overtourism 과잉 관광(지역 규모에 비해 너무 많은 관광객이 오는 현상) | <input type="checkbox"/> rest on ~에 기초하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> assumption 가정 | <input type="checkbox"/> stable 안정적인 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> container 용기 | <input type="checkbox"/> excessive 과도한 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> out of proportion 균형이 안 맞는 | <input type="checkbox"/> degradation (질적) 저하 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> leakage 유출 | <input type="checkbox"/> bounded 경계가 확실한 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> attraction (관광) 명소 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> relative 상대적인 |

Solving Strategies

STEP 1 반복적인 어구 또는 특정 개념과 관련된 어구를 통해 글의 내용을 추측한다.

overtourism, people, places, physical capacity, more complex

⇒ '과잉 관광, 사람, 장소, 물리적 수용력, 더 복잡함' 등의 어구가 반복해서 나오는 것으로 보아, '과잉 관광이 단순히 사람과 장소, 그리고 물리적 수용력의 측면에서 고려되는 것보다 더 복잡할 수도 있다'라는 내용의 글임을 알 수 있다.

STEP 2 글의 흐름을 따라가며 과잉 관광의 개념이 명확하게 정의되는 사람과 장소에 관한 특정한 가정에 기초하지만, 실제로는 그보다 더 복잡한 다른 측면과도 관련이 있을 수 있다는 필자의 견해를 파악한다.

■ 도입

- 과잉 관광의 개념은 관광학과 사회 과학 전반에서 흔히 볼 수 있는 사람과 장소에 관한 특정한 가정에 기초함(The concept of overtourism rests on a particular assumption about people and places common in tourism studies and the social sciences in general.)
- 그 둘(사람과 장소)은 모두 명확하게 정의되고 경계가 정해진 것으로 여겨짐(Both are seen as clearly defined and demarcated.)

■ 예시

사실, 수용력이 제한적이며 사실상 더 많은 방문객을 수용할 공간이 없는 특정 명소의 예가 있음(예: 에펠탑)(Indeed, there are examples of particular attractions that have limited capacity and where there is actually no room for more visitors. / ex) the Eiffel Tower)

■ 주제

그러나 도시, 지역 또는 심지어 국가 전체와 같은 장소가 목적지로 홍보되고 과잉 관광의 피해자로 묘사되는 상황에서는 사정이 더 복잡해짐(However, with places such as cities, regions or even whole countries being promoted as destinations and described as victims of overtourism, things become more complex.)

■ 결론

과도하거나 균형이 안 맞는 것은 매우 상대적이며, 물리적 수용력 이외에 (정치 및 지방 권력 역학은 말할 것도 없이) 자연의 질적 저하와 경제적 유출 같은 다른 측면과 더 관련이 있을 수도 있음(What is excessive or out of proportion is highly relative and might be more related to other aspects than physical capacity, such as natural degradation and economic leakages (not to mention politics and local power dynamics).)

STEP 3 선택지를 분석한 다음, 글의 주제를 정확하게 담고 있는 제목을 선택한다.

- ① 과잉 관광의 해결책: 복잡한 것에서 단순한 것으로
- ② 무엇이 인기 있는 목적지를 방문객에게 매력적으로 만드는가?
- ③ 관광 명소는 과잉 관광의 승자인가 아니면 패자인가?
- ④ 과잉 관광의 심각성: 상상했던 것보다 훨씬 더 나쁘다
- ⑤ 과잉 관광: 단순히 사람과 장소의 문제가 아니다

→ STEP 2에서 확인한 글의 주제를 가장 정확하게 담고 있는 제목은 ⑤이다.

01

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

24005-0032

According to research from the University of Arizona's Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology, the average household ends up wasting an average of 14 percent of its grocery spending by throwing away unused or spoiled food. Even worse, 15 percent of that waste includes products that were never opened and were still within their expiration date! (This statistic really makes me cringe — why not just set dollar bills on fire while we're at it?) The study also found that a family of four ends up throwing away an average of \$590 of perishable groceries per year, such as meat, produce, dairy, and grain products. You can save an average of \$50 per month by avoiding overbuying perishable foods. Check your supplies before shopping and estimate the exact amount you'll need to buy for the next week. This is also a good time to throw away outdated leftovers, make sure perishable items are in view, and use up good leftovers for that day's meals.

* cringe: (겁이 나서) 움찔하다 ** perishable: 상하기 쉬운

- ① Patience Is a Strategic Shopping Virtue
- ② Don't Let the Low Food Prices Fool You
- ③ Creating a Health and Nutrition Shopping List
- ④ Stick to Your Grocery List and Shop as Quickly as Possible
- ⑤ Cut Food Waste Through Mindful Shopping and Meal Planning

02

24005-0033

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Throughout history, human imagination has been a double-edged sword. On one hand, it pushes new discoveries, but for every newly established scientific fact, there are often multiple incorrect hypotheses, which must be corrected along the way or risk becoming myths. Thomas Edison is credited with saying: "I have not failed. I've just found 10,000 ways that won't work," implying that error is part of invention. Unfortunately, if errors or partial truths get circulated long enough, they can lead to a false echo chamber of repetition and suggest "truth" where none exists. For example, even though the *humors* have been discredited for centuries, some still believe in the myth that blood types (blood being one of the four *humors*) can determine personalities. A quick internet search finds more than five million websites related to this topic, meaning this myth is slow to die.

* echo chamber: 메아리 방 ** humor: 체액(인간의 기질을 정한다고 생각되었던 4가지 액)

- ① Scientific Efforts to Combat Harmful Myths
- ② Are Scientific Truths Proved or Just Believed?
- ③ Why Do We Believe That Personalities Are Inherent?
- ④ Diehard Myths Originating from Longstanding Errors
- ⑤ Blood Types as a Determinant of Personalities: A Plain Lie

03

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

24005-0034

Ideally, when we make art or engage in any creative activity by ourselves, we recognize its value and make time and space for it in our lives. The boom in coloring books and coloring pages in the past few years is one such example. It takes away the challenging part of visual art-making and skills and provides us with a level of challenge that is relatively easy and manageable. Our studies with cancer patients and caregivers showed that solitary activities like coloring helped in meditative and reflective ways by taking us to a space of distraction away from everyday concerns. Such activities do not necessarily help us resolve our problems; rather, they provide a time to rest and a way to focus our attention elsewhere until such time as we can address them directly. When we make art by ourselves, it can help us self-regulate; feel a sense of mastery, control, and agency over our lives; and engage in reflective, validating, contemplative, or meditative practices.

* meditative: 명상의 ** contemplative: 사색하는

- ① The Healing Effects of Cooperatively Making Art
- ② Lone Involvement in Creative Activities: A Mental Toolbox
- ③ Coloring Books: A Newly Emerging Pastime for Caregivers
- ④ Challenging Tasks Are More Enjoyable Than Manageable Ones
- ⑤ The Myth of Meditation: Does It Really Improve Concentration?

04

24005-0035

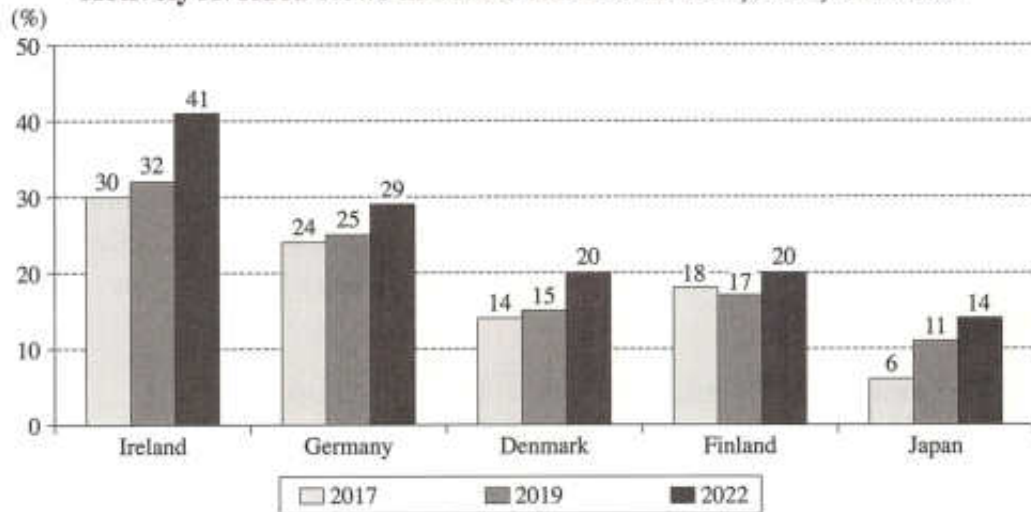
다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

When Galileo rolled the balls down the inclined plane, he didn't merely look and see what happened. He very carefully measured the distance traveled and the time it took to travel that distance. From these measurements, he calculated the speed of travel. What he came up with was a mathematical equation relating numerical quantities. We can imagine that when he observed the moons of Jupiter, he didn't merely see some spots at various different places from night to night: he kept track of where the spots were, compared their positions from night to night, and perhaps did some calculations intended to compute what path they were traveling, to find out that their change in apparent position was consistent with their being bodies moving around Jupiter. Similarly, in my hypothetical bird experiment I imagined myself as a budding junior scientist weighing the stuff I put into the cage and calculating percentages by weight of what was eaten. It's obvious: numbers are important to science. Scientists measure and calculate; they don't just observe.

- ① Not Normal: The Uncertainties of Scientific Measurements
- ② The Fantasy of Accurate Calculation in Scientific Research
- ③ Who Is Responsible If a Scientist's Work Is Used for Harm?
- ④ What Is More Important in Science, an Experiment or a Theory?
- ⑤ True Scientific Activity: Pairing Measurements with Observations

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Percentages of Respondents Who Sometimes or Often Actively Avoided News in Five Countries in 2017, 2019, and 2022



The above graph shows the percentages of the respondents in five countries who sometimes or often actively avoided news in 2017, 2019, and 2022. ① For each of the three years, Ireland showed the highest percentage of the respondents who sometimes or often actively avoided news, among the countries in the graph. ② In Germany, the percentage of the respondents who sometimes or often actively avoided news was less than 30% in each of the three years. ③ In Denmark, the percentage of the respondents who sometimes or often actively avoided news in 2019 was higher than that in 2017 but lower than that in 2022. ④ In Finland, the percentage of the respondents who sometimes or often actively avoided news in 2019 was lower than that in 2017, which was also true for Japan. ⑤ In Japan, the percentage of the respondents who sometimes or often actively avoided news did not exceed 15% in each of the three years.

Words & Phrases in Use

□ respondent 응답자

□ actively 적극적으로

□ exceed 넘다

Solving Strategies

STEP 1 도표의 제목 및 내용을 파악한다.

- 도표의 제목: Percentages of Respondents Who Sometimes or Often Actively Avoided News in Five Countries in 2017, 2019, and 2022(2017년, 2019년, 그리고 2022년에 때때로 또는 자주 적극적으로 뉴스를 회피한 다섯 개 국가의 응답자 비율)
- 도표의 내용: 다섯 개 국가에서 2017년, 2019년, 그리고 2022년에 때때로 또는 자주 적극적으로 뉴스를 회피한 응답자들의 비율을 비교

STEP 2 글의 도입부를 통해 도표의 이해를 위한 개요를 파악한다.

The above graph shows the percentages of the respondents in five countries who sometimes or often actively avoided news in 2017, 2019, and 2022.

- ⇒ 위 도표는 2017년, 2019년, 그리고 2022년에 때때로 또는 자주 적극적으로 뉴스를 회피한 다섯 개 국가의 응답자 비율을 보여 준다.

STEP 3 도표의 선택지 내용을 비교하여 일치 여부를 판단한다.

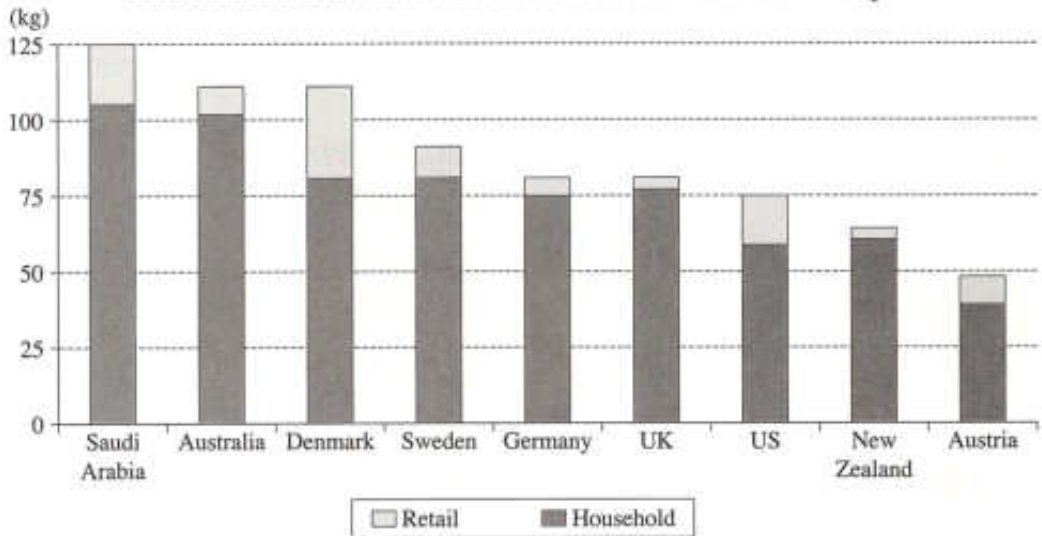
- ① 세 해 각각에 대해, 아일랜드가 도표의 국가 중, 때때로 또는 자주 적극적으로 뉴스를 회피한 응답자의 가장 높은 비율을 보여 주었음: 아일랜드가 세 해 각각 30퍼센트, 32퍼센트, 41퍼센트로 5개 국가 중 가장 높았음 ⇒ 일치
 - ② 독일의 경우, 때때로 또는 자주 적극적으로 뉴스를 회피한 응답자 비율이 세 해 각각 30퍼센트를 밑돌았음: 2017년 24퍼센트, 2019년 25퍼센트, 2022년 29퍼센트로 세 해 각각 30퍼센트를 밑돌았음 ⇒ 일치
 - ③ 덴마크의 경우, 2019년에 때때로 또는 자주 적극적으로 뉴스를 회피한 응답자 비율이 2017년의 비율보다는 더 높았으나 2022년의 비율보다는 더 낮았음: 2019년에 15퍼센트로 2017년 14퍼센트보다는 더 높았고 2022년의 20퍼센트보다는 더 낮았음 ⇒ 일치
 - ④ 핀란드의 경우, 2019년에 때때로 또는 자주 적극적으로 뉴스를 회피한 응답자 비율이 2017년의 비율보다 더 낮았으며, 이는 일본도 마찬가지였음: 일본은 2017년 6퍼센트, 2019년 11퍼센트로 핀란드의 경우와 같지 않았음 ⇒ 불일치
 - ⑤ 일본의 경우, 때때로 또는 자주 적극적으로 뉴스를 회피한 응답자 비율이 세 해 각각 15퍼센트를 넘지 않았음: 2017년 6퍼센트, 2019년 11퍼센트, 2022년 14퍼센트이었음 ⇒ 일치
- 따라서 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은 ④이다.

01

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

24005-0037

Total Annual Retail and Household Food Waste Per Capita



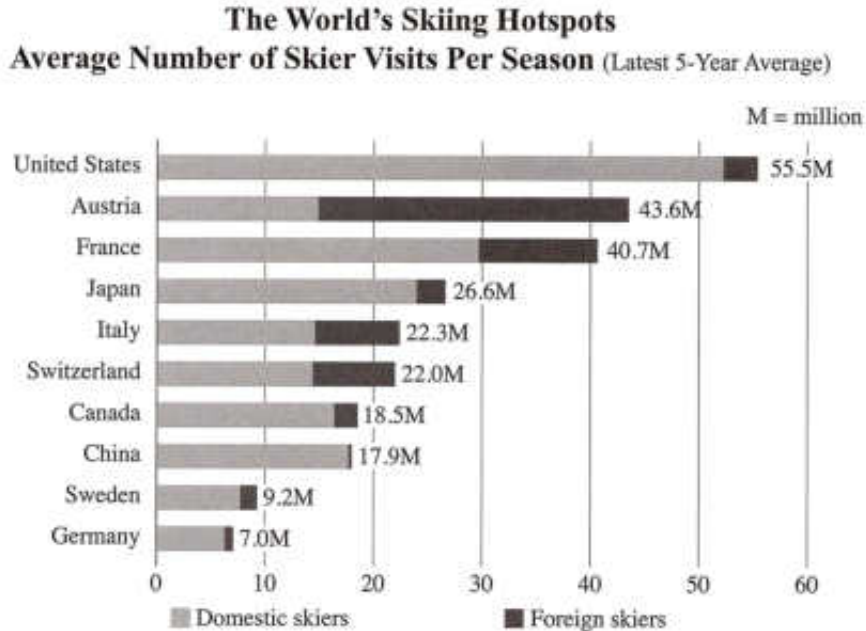
The above graph shows the total annual food waste at the retail and household stages, per capita, for nine selected countries. ① Among the countries, Saudi Arabia had the largest amount of total annual food waste per capita, immediately followed by Australia and Denmark. ② Austria was the only country whose total annual food waste per capita was less than 50 kg. ③ In terms of the annual food waste per capita at the retail stage, Denmark topped the list with more than 25 kg. ④ Germany had almost the same amount of total annual food waste per capita as the UK. ⑤ At the household stage, the US wasted almost as much as New Zealand; additionally, the former wasted even less than the latter at the retail stage.

* per capita: 1인당

02

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

24005-0038



* Data from April 2022

The above graph shows the latest 5-year average number of skier visits per season in the world's skiing hotspots, as of April 2022. ① The United States had the largest average number of skier visits per season among the ten countries, with more than 50 million domestic skiers. ② Austria had the second largest average number of skier visits per season among the ten countries and recorded the most foreign skier visits. ③ The average number of domestic skier visits per season in Japan was more than that of domestic and foreign skier visits per season combined in Italy. ④ The average number of skier visits per season in Italy was more than that in Switzerland, with a difference of three hundred thousand visits. ⑤ The two countries with less than ten million average skier visits per season were Sweden and Germany, and the latter had more skiers than the former.

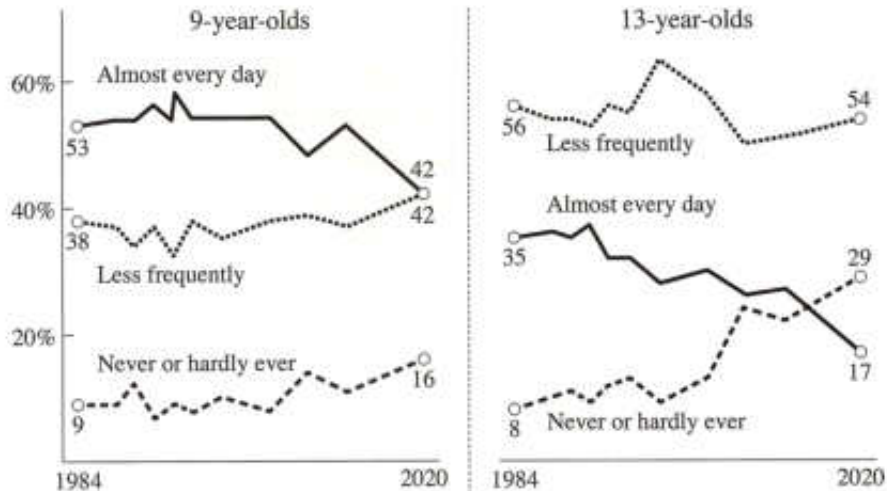
03

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

24005-0039

How Often U.S. Students Read for Fun, from 1984 to 2020

% of U.S. students of each age who say they read for fun _____, by year



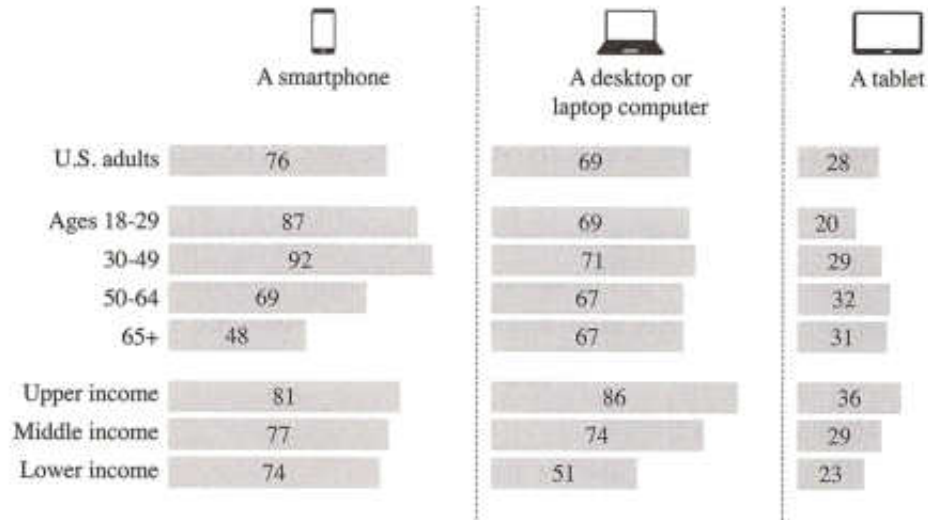
Note: Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

The graphs above show the survey results on how often U.S. students aged 9 and 13 read for fun from 1984 to 2020. ① In 1984, more than half of 9-year-olds said they read for fun almost every day, but in 2020 the proportion dropped to the same level as that of 9-year-olds who said they read for fun less frequently. ② In 2020, the proportion of 9-year-olds who said they never or hardly ever read for fun was at its highest level in the survey period. ③ Among the 13-year-olds surveyed in 2020, 17% said they read for fun almost every day, which was less than half the percentage who said this in 1984. ④ In 2020, about three-in-ten students in this age group said they never or hardly ever read for fun, an increase of 21 percentage points compared to 1984. ⑤ In 2020, the share of 13-year-olds who reported reading for fun less frequently was 12 percentage points lower than that of their 9-year-old counterparts.

04

24005-0040

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Device Types Used by U.S. Adults for Their Online Shopping in 2022*% of U.S. adults who said, thinking about their general shopping habits, they ever bought things online using ...*

Note: Those who did not give an answer are not shown.

The above graph shows the devices that U.S. adults used for their online shopping in 2022, including the distribution for each device by age and income. ① In 2022, smartphones were the most preferred method of online shopping for most Americans, with around three-quarters saying they used a smartphone for online purchases. ② In comparison, 69% reported using a desktop or laptop computer for online shopping, while only 28% said they used a tablet. ③ The use of smartphones for online shopping was more common among adults under 50 years old, especially with 92% of those aged 30 to 49 reporting that they shopped online using a smartphone. ④ Meanwhile, when it comes to age differences in online shopping using tablets, those aged 18 to 29 were more likely to use a tablet for online shopping than those aged 30 and older. ⑤ Device types for online shopping also varied by household income, with those with higher incomes more likely to use each device for online purchases.

09 내용 일치·불일치(설명문)

Gateway

2024학년도 수능 26번

24005-0041

Charles H. Townes에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Charles H. Townes, one of the most influential American physicists, was born in South Carolina. In his childhood, he grew up on a farm, studying the stars in the sky. He earned his doctoral degree from the California Institute of Technology in 1939, and then he took a job at Bell Labs in New York City. After World War II, he became an associate professor of physics at Columbia University. In 1958, Townes and his co-researcher proposed the concept of the laser. Laser technology won quick acceptance in industry and research. He received the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1964. He was also involved in Project Apollo, the moon landing project. His contribution is priceless because the Internet and all digital media would be unimaginable without the laser.

- ① 어린 시절에 농장에서 성장하였다.
- ② 박사 학위를 받기 전에 Bell Labs에서 일했다.
- ③ 1958년에 레이저의 개념을 제안하였다.
- ④ 1964년에 노벨 물리학상을 수상하였다.
- ⑤ 달 착륙 프로젝트에 관여하였다.

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> influential 영향력 있는 | <input type="checkbox"/> physicist 물리학자 | <input type="checkbox"/> doctoral degree 박사 학위 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> associate professor 부교수 | <input type="checkbox"/> acceptance 인정 | <input type="checkbox"/> be involved in ~에 관여하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> contribution 공헌, 기여 | <input type="checkbox"/> priceless 값을 매길 수 없는, 대단히 귀중한 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> unimaginable 상상할 수 없는 | | |

Solving Strategies

STEP 1 글의 전반부에서 누구에 관한 정보인지 확인한다.

Charles H. Townes, one of the most influential American physicists, was born in South Carolina.

⇒ 가장 영향력 있는 미국의 물리학자 중 한 명인 Charles H. Townes에 관한 글이다.

STEP 2 선택지의 핵심 정보를 확인하고 글의 내용을 예측한다.

① 농장에서 성장

⇒ ~, he grew up on a farm, ~.

② 박사 학위를 받기 전 Bell Labs에서 일함

⇒ He earned his doctoral degree from the California Institute of Technology in 1939, and then he took a job at Bell Labs ~.

③ 1958년에 레이저의 개념 제안

⇒ In 1958, Townes and his co-researcher proposed the concept of the laser.

④ 1964년에 노벨 물리학상 수상

⇒ He received the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1964.

⑤ 달 착륙 프로젝트에 관여

⇒ He was also involved in Project Apollo, the moon landing project.

STEP 3 글에 담겨 있는 정보 중에서 선택지의 서술 내용에 해당하는 부분을 찾아 비교하면서 일치하지 않는 진술을 찾는다.

① In his childhood, he grew up on a farm, studying the stars in the sky.

⇒ 어린 시절에 농장에서 성장하며 하늘에 있는 별을 연구했다고 했으므로, 글의 내용과 일치한다.

② He earned his doctoral degree from the California Institute of Technology in 1939, and then he took a job at Bell Labs in New York City.

⇒ 1939년에 California Institute of Technology에서 박사 학위를 받았고 그 후 뉴욕시에 있는 Bell Labs에서 일 자리를 얻었다고 했으므로, 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는다.

③ In 1958, Townes and his co-researcher proposed the concept of the laser.

⇒ 1958년에 Townes와 그의 동료 연구자는 레이저의 개념을 제안했다고 했으므로, 글의 내용과 일치한다.

④ He received the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1964.

⇒ 1964년에 노벨 물리학상을 받았다고 했으므로, 글의 내용과 일치한다.

⑤ He was also involved in Project Apollo, the moon landing project.

⇒ 달 착륙 프로젝트인 아폴로 프로젝트에 관여했다고 했으므로, 글의 내용과 일치한다.

→ 따라서 ①, ③, ④, ⑤는 글의 내용과 일치하고, ②는 일치하지 않는다.

Exercises

01

24005-0042

Gladys West에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Gladys West is an American mathematician. She was born in rural Virginia in 1930. She grew up on her family's small farm and dreamed of getting a good education. She worked hard and received a scholarship to Virginia State College (now Virginia State University), a historically black university. In 1956 she was hired as a mathematician at the naval base in Dahlgren, Virginia. She was the second black woman to be hired at the base and was one of only four black employees. There, West made significant contributions to the applied mathematics that deals with the measurement of the Earth's size, shape, and gravitational field. West and her team created a model that allows the GPS system to make accurate calculations of any location on Earth. West retired from the base in 1998 at the age of 68 but continued her education. She later completed a PhD in Public Administration at Virginia Tech by distance-learning.

* gravitational field: (지구의) 중력장

- ① 열심히 공부해서 Virginia State College에 갈 장학금을 받았다.
- ② Dahlgren에 있는 해군 기지에 수학자로 고용되었다.
- ③ 지구의 크기, 모양, 중력장 측정을 다루는 응용 수학에 기여했다.
- ④ 자신의 팀과 함께 GPS 시스템의 정확한 계산을 위한 모델을 만들었다.
- ⑤ 해군 기지에서 퇴직하며 자신의 교육을 그만두었다.

02

24005-0043

fado에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Fado means "fate" in Portuguese, but is also the name of a form of music originating in Lisbon. It is usually performed by one singer, accompanied by dual *guitarras* (mandolin-shaped 12-string guitars) and a *viola* (Spanish guitar). Fado lyrics frequently focus on the hard realities of daily life, or the trials of love. Fado is also linked with the notion of *saudade*, which is a longing for something impossible to attain. *Fadistas*, as fado singers are known, often wear a black shawl of mourning, although songs can also be upbeat. Since the 19th century, fado has been performed in bars and clubs in working-class districts of Lisbon. It flourished during the Salazar years, before falling out of favour after the 1974 Revolution. In recent times, the genre has been revived and a new generation of musicians and singers can be heard in *casas de fado*, around Lisbon.

* lyrics: 가사 ** mourning: 애도

- ① 리스본에서 유래한 음악의 한 형태이다.
- ② 보통 한 명의 가수에 의해 공연된다.
- ③ 가사는 흔히 일상생활의 고단한 현실이나 사랑의 시련에 중점을 둔다.
- ④ 19세기 이후 리스본의 노동자 계층 구역에 있는 바와 클럽에서 공연되었다.
- ⑤ Salazar 시대에는 전혀 인기를 끌지 못했다.

03

24005-0044

Mayan ball game에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The Mayan ball game was a very important part of Mayan culture. The ball games were played either by 2 players or by 2 teams of players. The object of the game was to put a ball through one of the stone rings while stopping the other team from putting the ball through the other stone ring. The ball was a little larger than a basketball and was made of solid rubber. For protection, players wore hard leather gloves, elbow and knee pads, masks, and belts that were made of wood or stone. Although not all historians agree, some think the rules did not allow players to touch the ball with their hands or feet. They used only their elbows, hips, and knees to hit the ball, and had to keep the ball from touching the ground. Spectators from all classes liked to watch and bet on the games.

- ① 두 명의 선수나 두 개의 팀으로 행해졌다.
- ② 공은 농구공보다 조금 더 컸다.
- ③ 선수들은 보호 장구를 착용했다.
- ④ 공이 땅에 닿는 것이 허용되었다.
- ⑤ 모든 계층의 관중들이 경기를 보며 내기하기를 좋아했다.

04

24005-0045

Lysippus에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Lysippus was the most prominent, prolific and longest-lived of the great 4th-century BC sculptors. He was active, reportedly making 1,500 works, all of them in bronze. Considered the most accomplished artist of his age, Lysippus suitably became Alexander the Great's favourite — in fact, court-sculptor. The world-conqueror allowed almost no one else to sculpt him. Lysippus went on to make portrait busts of many of Alexander's warring successors, such as Cassander and Seleucus I. A native of Sicyon in the Peloponnese, Lysippus ran a workshop of almost industrial size that was continued after his death by his sons. Ancient writers such as Pliny relate that Lysippus invented an entirely new canon, or mathematically calculated ideal beauty, almost displacing that of Polyclitus.

* prolific: 다작의 ** bust: 흉상 *** canon: 규범

- ① 청동으로 된 1,500개의 작품을 만들었다고 전해진다.
- ② 당대의 가장 뛰어난 예술가로 여겨졌고 궁정 조각가가 되었다.
- ③ 알렉산더 대왕의 후계자들의 초상 흉상을 제작하였다.
- ④ 거의 산업적인 규모의 작업장을 운영했으나 그가 사망한 후에 문을 닫았다.
- ⑤ Pliny에 따르면 수학적으로 계산된 이상적인 미를 만들어 냈다.

10 내용 일치·불일치(실용문)

Gateway

2024학년도 수능 27번

24005-0046

Turtle Island Boat Tour에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Turtle Island Boat Tour

The fantastic Turtle Island Boat Tour invites you to the beautiful sea world.

Dates: From June 1 to August 31, 2024

Tour Times

Weekdays	1 p.m.–5 p.m.
Weekends	9 a.m.–1 p.m.
	1 p.m.–5 p.m.

※ Each tour lasts four hours.

Tickets & Booking

- \$50 per person for each tour
(Only those aged 17 and over can participate.)
- Bookings must be completed no later than 2 days before the day of the tour.
- No refunds after the departure time
- Each tour group size is limited to 10 participants.

Activities

- Snorkeling with a professional diver
- Feeding tropical fish

※ Feel free to explore our website, www.snorkelingti.com.

- ① 주말에는 하루에 두 번 운영된다.
- ② 17세 이상만 참가할 수 있다.
- ③ 당일 예약이 가능하다.
- ④ 출발 시간 이후에는 환불이 불가능하다.
- ⑤ 전문 다이버와 함께 하는 스노클링 활동이 있다.

Words & Phrases in Use

- fantastic 환상적인 booking 예약 refund 환불
 feed 먹이를 주다

Solving Strategies

STEP 1 안내문의 도입부 내용을 통해 소재를 파악한다.

The fantastic Turtle Island Boat Tour invites you to the beautiful sea world.

⇒ Turtle Island 보트 투어에 대한 안내문이다.

STEP 2 선택지의 핵심 정보를 확인하고 안내문의 내용을 추측한다.

- ① 주말에는 하루에 두 번 운영
⇒ Tour Times, Weekends
- ② 17세 이상만 참가
⇒ Only those aged 17 and over ~.
- ③ 당일 예약 가능
⇒ Bookings must be completed ~.
- ④ 출발 시간 이후 환불 불가능
⇒ No refunds after ~
- ⑤ 스노클링 활동
⇒ Snorkeling with ~

STEP 3 안내문에 포함된 정보 중에서 선택지의 서술 내용에 해당하는 부분을 찾아 비교하면서 일치하지 않는 진술을 찾는다.

- ① Weekends 9 a.m.–1 p.m., 1 p.m.–5 p.m. 주말에는 하루에 두 번 운영
⇒ 주말에는 투어 시간이 오전 9시~오후 1시, 오후 1시~오후 5시로 두 번 운영된다고 했으므로 안내문의 내용과 일치한다.
 - ② Only those aged 17 and over can participate.
⇒ 17세 이상만 참가할 수 있다고 했으므로 안내문의 내용과 일치한다.
 - ③ Bookings must be completed no later than 2 days before the day of the tour.
⇒ 예약은 늦어도 투어 당일 이틀 전에 완료되어야 한다고 했으므로 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는다.
 - ④ No refunds after the departure time
⇒ 출발 시간 이후에는 환불이 불가능하다고 했으므로 안내문의 내용과 일치한다.
 - ⑤ Snorkeling with a professional diver
⇒ 전문 다이버와 함께 하는 스노클링 활동이 있다고 했으므로 안내문의 내용과 일치한다.
- 따라서 ①, ②, ④, ⑤는 안내문의 내용과 일치하고, ③이 일치하지 않는다.

01

24005-0047

다음 Sunflower Gallery Renovation Notice의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Sunflower Gallery Renovation Notice

Renovation: March 1–31, 2024

The gallery will be closed during the renovation period.

Grand reopening exhibition (April 1–30): *Spring Flowers*

Gallery Membership Changes	Voucher Changes
<p>20% Birthday Admission Discounts March birthdays can receive birthday discount in April.</p> <p>Gallery Points Expiration Date The expiration date of all gallery points expiring in March will be extended by 2 months.</p>	<p>All vouchers with March included in the term will be valid for an additional month.</p> <p>(e.g.: December 2023–June 2024 will be valid through July 2024.)</p>

- The gallery information desk will be open during the renovation.
- As always, our digital gallery is open 24/7!

* voucher: 상품권 ** expiration: 만료

- ① Sunflower Gallery는 한 달 동안 보수 공사를 한다.
- ② Sunflower Gallery의 재개관 전시회는 4월 1일에 시작한다.
- ③ 3월이 생일인 회원은 4월에 입장료를 할인받을 수 있다.
- ④ 사용 기간에 3월이 포함된 모든 상품권은 두 달 연장된다.
- ⑤ Sunflower Gallery의 보수 공사 기간에 안내 데스크는 열려 있다.

02

24005-004B

Kids' Night Out에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Kids' Night Out

Kids' Night Out is an opportunity for children ages 5–12 to come to the Chester University Recreation Center to play, do crafts, watch a movie, interact with other children, and enjoy a pizza party.

Event Dates

- Every second Friday of the month from May through August

Schedule

5:00 – 6:15 p.m.: crafts

6:15 – 6:50 p.m.: pizza party

6:50 – 7:55 p.m.: watching a movie

7:55 – 9:00 p.m.: other activities

* Pickup starts at 8:30 p.m., 30 minutes before the end of the program.

Registration

- Registration is online at www.curc.edu and costs \$30 per child.

- Registration is required by 5 p.m. the day prior to each event day.

- If you are a university faculty or staff member, use your university ID and password to log in.

- If you are not a university faculty or staff member, create a guest account by selecting "SIGN UP."

- ① 매주 금요일에 열리는 행사이다.
- ② 픽업은 오후 9시부터 할 수 있다.
- ③ 행사 참가 비용은 무료이다.
- ④ 각 행사 당일 전날 오후 5시까지 등록해야 한다.
- ⑤ 대학교 교직원이 아니면 등록할 수 없다.

03

24005-0049

2024 Sunrise Zoo Spring Camp에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

2024 Sunrise Zoo Spring Camp

Spring into a new season and discover the wonders of nature at the Sunrise Zoo Spring Camp! Participants will explore the Sunrise Zoo and learn about the plants, pollinators, and animals that return in the spring.

- All camps are 3 days long (March 6–8) and run from 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.
- Participants should wear outdoor clothing, including comfortable shoes.
- Participants should bring a sack lunch and beverage. Snacks will be provided.
- Cost: \$120
- Camps: Four camps are run according to grade.
 - Zoo Tots (Pre-K & Kindergarten)
 - Zoo Buddies (grades 1 & 2)
 - Zoo Explorers (grades 3 & 4)
 - Zoo Investigators (grades 5 & 6)

Registration Details

- Please visit www.sunrisezoo.org to register and see complete program details.
- No phone registrations will be accepted.
- If you have any questions, please contact us by e-mail at education@sunrisezoo.org.

* pollinator: 꽃가루받이 매개자 ** tot: 어린아이

- ① 참가자는 봄에 돌아오는 동물에 관해 배우게 된다.
- ② 하루에 6시간씩 3일간 참여하게 된다.
- ③ 간식은 제공되지 않는다.
- ④ 학년에 따라 4개의 캠프가 운영된다.
- ⑤ 전화 등록은 받지 않는다.

04

24005-0050

Homer Elementary School Spelling Bee에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Homer Elementary School Spelling Bee

Are you a good speller? Do you like competing?
Then join the school spelling bee!

Who: Open to all students grades 1 through 4

When: Wednesday, March 20 at 4:30 p.m.

Where: The Homer Elementary School auditorium

How to participate

- You can sign up with your English teacher or post your application on the school website.
- ※ If you want to help set up, come to the English teachers' office and sign up.

Format

- There will be 5 rounds of spelling challenges.
- All students who pass the final round will be winners!

Prizes

- T-shirts, USB drives, pizza coupons, and medals

For questions or to sign up, please visit www.homeressb.ac.au, or the English teachers' office.

- ① 1학년부터 6학년까지 참가할 수 있다.
- ② 3월 20일 오전에 개최된다.
- ③ 학교 웹사이트를 통해서만 신청할 수 있다.
- ④ 다섯 판의 철자 맞추기 도전이 진행된다.
- ⑤ 상품에는 피자 쿠폰이 포함되지 않는다.

Gateway

2024학년도 수능 29번

24005-0051

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

A number of studies provide substantial evidence of an innate human disposition to respond differentially to social stimuli. From birth, infants will orient preferentially towards the human face and voice, ① seeming to know that such stimuli are particularly meaningful for them. Moreover, they register this connection actively, imitating a variety of facial gestures that are presented to them — tongue protrusions, lip tightenings, mouth openings. They will even try to match gestures ② which they have some difficulty, experimenting with their own faces until they succeed. When they ③ do succeed, they show pleasure by a brightening of their eyes; when they fail, they show distress. In other words, they not only have an innate capacity for matching their own kinaesthetically experienced bodily movements with ④ those of others that are visually perceived; they have an innate drive to do so. That is, they seem to have an innate drive to imitate others whom they judge ⑤ to be 'like me'.

* innate: 타고난 ** disposition: 성향 *** kinaesthetically: 운동감각적으로

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> substantial 상당한 | <input type="checkbox"/> differentially 구별하여, 달리 | <input type="checkbox"/> stimulus 자극 (<i>pl.</i> stimuli) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> infant 아기, 유아 | <input type="checkbox"/> orient 향하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> preferentially 우선(적으로) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> register 표현하다, 나타내다 | <input type="checkbox"/> protrusion 내밀기 | <input type="checkbox"/> distress 불편함, 괴로움 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> capacity 능력 | <input type="checkbox"/> visually 시각적으로 | <input type="checkbox"/> perceive 지각하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> drive 욕구, 추진력 | <input type="checkbox"/> imitate 모방하다 | |

Solving Strategies

STEP 1 글의 내용을 파악하면서 읽는다.

인간에게는 타인을 모방하려는 타고난 성향이 있다는 것을 설명하는 글이다.

STEP 2 밑줄 친 부분이 포함된 문장의 구조를 파악하여 어법의 정확성을 판단한다.

① 분사구문을 이끄는 분사

From birth, infants will orient preferentially towards the human face and voice, seeming to know that such stimuli are particularly meaningful for them.

문장의 주어인 infants를 부가적으로 설명하는 분사구문을 이끄는 분사인데, infants가 seem이라는 행위의 주체이므로 현재분사 seeming은 적절하다. ⇒ OK

② 관계절을 이끄는 관계사

They will even try to match gestures which they have some difficulty, experimenting with their own faces until they succeed.

관계사 which 다음에 이어지는 관계절이 필수 요소를 모두 갖추고 있다. ⇒ STEP 3

③ 조동사 do

When they do succeed, they show pleasure by a brightening of their eyes; when they fail, they show distress.

do는 동사 succeed를 강조하는 조동사이다. ⇒ OK

④ 대명사

In other words, they not only have an innate capacity for matching their own kinaesthetically experienced bodily movements with those of others that are visually perceived; they have an innate drive to do so.

those는 bodily movements를 대신하는 대명사이다. ⇒ OK

⑤ 목적격 보어를 이끄는 to부정사

That is, they seem to have an innate drive to imitate others whom they judge to be 'like me'.

to be는 judge의 목적격 보어 역할을 하는 to부정사구를 이끈다. ⇒ OK

STEP 3 어법상 틀린 것으로 생각되는 ②를 정밀하게 분석하여 답을 확정한다.

They will even try to match gestures [which they have some difficulty], experimenting with their own faces until they succeed.

[]는 의미상 gestures를 수식하는 관계절이어야 하는데, 관계절이 필수 요소인 주어와 목적어를 모두 갖추고 있으므로, 전치사를 수반한 관계사 with which가 되어야 한다.

→ which는 with which로 고쳐야 한다.

01

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

24005-0052

A good way to make human-machine interaction more natural would be to develop a better metaphor. A computer metaphor is a familiar object or activity that your computer imitates with ① its commands, display arrangements, and behavior. The two main metaphors we have today are the desktop and the browser. In the desktop metaphor, the display screen mimics a typical desk; information ② is kept inside folders, which can be opened, closed, and slipped into other folders. With Web browsing, the metaphor is downtown window shopping; you gaze at various “storefronts,” see ③ one you like, and (click) you enter. Inside, there are more options to browse, you choose another, and again you enter. Like a linguistic metaphor, the power of a good computer metaphor is that it makes a new system you don't know behave like an old “system” ④ which you are familiar. This lets you use the new system and ⑤ get useful results out of it easily, since you don't have to struggle learning new concepts and commands.

02

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

24005-0053

Human activity on the landscape can significantly contribute to soil erosion. In a natural state, vegetation serves as natural protection against erosion because the network of roots ① helps hold the soil in place against various erosive forces, such as wind and water. Scientists estimate ② that, in the United States, 30% of erosion is due to natural forces and 70% is due to human impact. Oftentimes, when people use the land for farming, the protective covering of natural vegetation is destroyed, and the erosion process speeds up. In fact, studies have shown that ③ artificially created erosion played a big part in the downfall of many early civilizations. Poor land management practices degraded the soil until it was no longer productive enough to support the population ④ living in the area. Early civilizations that recognized the disastrous effects of erosion used devices such as terracing the land to keep from plowing, planting, and irrigating on hillside slopes ⑤ which water could wash the fertile soil away.

* erosion: 침식 ** plow: 쟁기질하다 *** irrigate: 관개 작업을 하다

03

24005-0054

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

It used to be thought that Neanderthals were dim-witted, slouching cavemen completely covered with hair. But this reputation is based on just one fossil, which modern scholarship has proved happens to be ① that of an old, diseased, and injured man. He was approximately forty or forty-five years old when he died — very old for people at that time. Healthy Neanderthals probably walked erect. Objects ② were found at Neanderthal sites show that Neanderthals could make complex tools. The characteristics of their skulls suggest that they probably could speak, although perhaps not with the full range of sounds that modern humans make. Sites also show that they did not necessarily live in caves, but, if they did, they likely altered the caves to make them more ③ livable. Sometimes they built shelters rather than ④ settled in caves. In 1996, scientists digging at a Neanderthal site in Slovenia announced they had found ⑤ what appeared to be a musical instrument, a flute made from a bear bone.

* dim-witted: 무둔한 ** slouching: 구부정한 자세로 앉은[선]

04

24005-0055

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Discrimination occurs on two levels: institutional and individual. On the institutional level, discriminatory practices are embedded in the social structures of a society, whereas on the individual level, discrimination takes place ① during direct interactions among individuals or groups. Unlike individual discrimination, which tends to be overt, intentional, and direct, institutional discrimination is often covert and unintentional, and this invisibility makes ② them much harder to detect. Standardized testing in schools, for example, may exclude certain ③ historically marginalized groups from succeeding in academic settings. Although the government may not have intentionally established testing standards that ④ are culturally or class biased, in practice these standards tend to have a disproportionate negative effect on ethnic minority students. Furthermore, institutional discrimination often has a generational or cyclical impact on certain ethnic minority groups and therefore its consequences are as severe, if not more so, than for those ⑤ suffering individual discrimination.

* embed: 묻다, 끼워 넣다 ** overt: 공공연한 *** marginalize: (사회적으로) 소외시키다

12 어휘 적절성 파악

Gateway

2024학년도 수능 30번

24005-0056

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

Bazaar economies feature an apparently flexible price-setting mechanism that sits atop more enduring ties of shared culture. Both the buyer and seller are aware of each other's ① restrictions. In Delhi's bazaars, buyers and sellers can ② assess to a large extent the financial constraints that other actors have in their everyday life. Each actor belonging to a specific economic class understands what the other sees as a necessity and a luxury. In the case of electronic products like video games, they are not a ③ necessity at the same level as other household purchases such as food items. So, the seller in Delhi's bazaars is careful not to directly ask for very ④ low prices for video games because at no point will the buyer see possession of them as an absolute necessity. Access to this type of knowledge establishes a price consensus by relating to each other's preferences and limitations of belonging to a ⑤ similar cultural and economic universe.

* constraint: 압박 ** consensus: 일치

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> bazaar 바자, 시장, 상점가, 시장 거리 | <input type="checkbox"/> feature 특징으로 하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> apparently 겉으로 보기에 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> flexible 유연한 | <input type="checkbox"/> mechanism 메커니즘(사물의 작용 원리나 구조) | <input type="checkbox"/> assess 판단하다, 평가하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> atop 위에, 맨 꼭대기에 | <input type="checkbox"/> restriction 제약, 제한 | <input type="checkbox"/> luxury 사치품 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> financial 재정적인 | <input type="checkbox"/> necessity 필수품, 필수 사항 | <input type="checkbox"/> establish 형성하다, 수립하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> possession 소유 | | |

Solving Strategies

STEP 1 글의 앞부분을 읽으며 중심 소재를 파악한다.

중심 소재: 유연한 가격 설정 메커니즘을 특징으로 하는 바자 경제

STEP 2 글의 논리적인 흐름을 따라가며 문장 간 또는 문장 내에서 근거를 파악하여 밑줄 친 낱말의 적절성을 파악한다.

- ① **restrictions**: 제약에 대해 알 → 흥정이 가능해짐
판매자와 구매자 둘 다 서로의 제약에 관해 알고 있어서 가격의 흥정이 가능하다는 맥락이므로, 적절하다.
- ② **assess**: 재정적 압박의 판단 가능 → 가격에 대한 의견 일치에 도달
판매자와 구매자는 둘 다 일상생활에서 상대방이 가지는 재정적 압박을 판단할 수 있으며, 따라서 서로 가격 일치에 도달할 수 있다는 맥락이므로, 적절하다.
- ③ **necessity**: 비디오 게임에 대한 이해 → 필수품이 아니라는 공감
비디오 게임은 식료품과 같은 필수품이 아니라는 이해가 공유되었다는 맥락이므로, 적절하다.
- ④ **low**: 서로의 제약을 알고 있음 → 비디오 게임의 가격 제시
필수품이 아닌 비디오 게임의 경우 너무 높은 가격을 제시하면 구매자가 구매를 포기하게 된다. 따라서 판매자는 적절히 낮은 가격을 제시하려 주의할 것이다. 그러므로 **low**는 문맥상 적절하지 않다.
- ⑤ **similar**: 판매자와 구매자의 공유하는 이해 → 비슷한 문화와 경제적인 배경에서 비롯됨
판매자와 구매자가 비슷한 문화적 경제적 세계를 공유하므로 가격 흥정이 이루어진다는 맥락이므로, 적절하다.

STEP 3 문맥상 적절해 보이지 않는 ④ **low**의 대안을 생각해 보고 문맥을 점검하여 답을 확정한다.

벨리에 있는 바자의 사례에서 구매자와 판매자가 서로의 제약을 알고 있으므로, 필수품으로 여겨지지 않는 비디오 게임의 경우에는 너무 높은 가격을 제시하지 않아야 구매자가 구매를 포기하지 않아 거래가 이루어질 수 있다는 맥락이 되어야 한다.

→ 따라서 ④ **low**(낮은)를 **high**(높은)와 같은 낱말로 바꿔야 한다.

Exercises

01

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

24005-0057

One should perhaps ask why even very simple animals would prefer familiar stimuli or familiar other animals. A tendency to grow fond of the familiar would help stamp in the ① preference for a stable environment (so animals might learn to like their homes). It would certainly promote stable social bonds. Imagine, for example, that nature programmed animals in the ② opposite way, so that familiarity led to contempt or some other form of disliking. How would families stay together? How would friendships, alliances, or other partnerships ③ survive? If you always preferred a stranger to someone you knew, social life would be in constant turmoil and turnover. In contrast, if you automatically grew to like the people you saw ④ regularly, you would soon prefer them over strangers, and groups would form and stabilize easily. Given the advantages of stable groups (e.g., people know each other, know how to work together, know how to make decisions together, know how to adjust to each other), it is not surprising that nature ⑤ removed animals that grew to like (rather than dislike) each other on the basis of familiarity.

* contempt: 경멸 ** alliance: 동맹 *** turmoil: 혼란

02

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

24005-0058

Social psychologist Irving Janis recognized the problems of groupthink, but felt that it could be avoided. It is most likely to develop when team spirit becomes more ① important than the opinions of individual members. It's also likely to form if the group is made up of like-minded people to begin with, and if they are faced with a difficult decision. To prevent groupthink, Janis proposed a system of organization that ② encourages independent thinking. The leader of the group should appear to be impartial, so that members do not feel any pressure to obey. Furthermore, he or she should get the group to ③ examine all the options, and to consult people outside the group, too. ④ Agreement, Janis argued, is actually a good thing, and he suggested that members should be asked to play "devil's advocate" — introducing an alternative point of view in order to provoke discussion. In addition to ⑤ ensuring that the group comes to more rational and fair decisions, allowing members to retain their individuality creates a healthier team spirit than the state of groupthink, which results from conformity and obedience.

* groupthink: 집단 손을 사고 ** provoke: 일으키다, 유발하다

03

24005-0059

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

The alternative world provided by cyberspace is essentially an ideal private world in which each person controls the information that is revealed. In this world, the full identity of the person is not revealed, and the two people are physically ① remote from each other. Hence, it is much easier to keep private whatever areas the participants so wish. These circumstances do not lead the participants to remain completely ② mysterious — on the contrary, in many cases it leads the participants to reveal much more about themselves than they would usually do. When we can keep private that which seems to ③ threaten us, we can be more open concerning other matters. The greater degree of openness ④ generates a greater degree of emotional closeness as well. Accordingly, in online relationships we can find both greater privacy and greater closeness and openness — this considerably ⑤ maximizes the common conflict between openness and privacy.

04

24005-0060

다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임의 적절하지 않은 것은?

People often have different definitions of education, as the nature of education is somewhat fluid. Nearly 600 years ago the printing press ① changed the way much of education occurred. Students began reading information, coupled with the information a teacher would share. To ensure that the student had retained the information, a test or paper was often required to make an ② assessment of that retention. This downloading of information is known as the banking model, and what the banking model does is it ③ reduces the student from being a critical and independent thinker to being a receptacle for facts. The process of the banking model ④ raises the power and control of the teacher while failing to recognize that students are more than simply unthinking blank slates. The concept, then, is placed squarely into the minds of students, who are taught that they are subservient and beholden to the keeper of information. As a result, students have ⑤ considerable control over their own thinking and their own education.

* subservient: 부차적인 역할을 하는, 보조적인 ** beholden: 신세를 진

Gateway

2024학년도 수능 32번

24005-0061

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

A musical score within any film can add an additional layer to the film text, which goes beyond simply imitating the action viewed. In films that tell of futuristic worlds, composers, much like sound designers, have added freedom to create a world that is unknown and new to the viewer. However, unlike sound designers, composers often shy away from creating unique pieces that reflect these new worlds and often present musical scores that possess familiar structures and cadences. While it is possible that this may interfere with creativity and a sense of space and time, it in fact _____ . Through recognizable scores, visions of the future or a galaxy far, far away can be placed within a recognizable context. Such familiarity allows the viewer to be placed in a comfortable space so that the film may then lead the viewer to what is an unfamiliar, but acceptable vision of a world different from their own.

* score: 악보 ** cadence: (율동적인) 박자

- ① frees the plot of its familiarity
- ② aids in viewer access to the film
- ③ adds to an exotic musical experience
- ④ orients audiences to the film's theme
- ⑤ inspires viewers to think more deeply

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> layer 층 | <input type="checkbox"/> composer 작곡가 | <input type="checkbox"/> shy away from ~을 피하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> reflect 반영하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> present 내놓다, 제시하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> structure 구조 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> interfere with ~을 방해하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> recognizable 쉽게 인식할 수 있는 | <input type="checkbox"/> galaxy 은하계 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> context 맥락, 환경 | | |

Solving Strategies

STEP 1 도입 부분을 읽고, 글의 중심 소재를 파악한다.

- 영화에서 악보의 역할: 영화 텍스트에 추가적인 층을 더함 → 보이는 연기를 단순히 흉내 내는 것 이상임
(A musical score within any film can add an additional layer to the film text, which goes beyond simply imitating the action viewed.)
- 미래 세계에 관한 영화에서의 작곡가: 관객에게 알려지지 않은 새로운 세계를 창조할 수 있는 자유를 가짐
(In films that tell of futuristic worlds, composers, much like sound designers, have added freedom to create a world that is unknown and new to the viewer.)
- ⇒ 영화 음악 작곡가에 관한 글임을 알 수 있다.

STEP 2 전개 부분을 읽고, 영화 음악 작곡가에 대한 구체적 내용을 파악하여 빈칸에 기술되어야 할 내용을 추론한다.

영화 음악 작곡가: 흔히 친숙한 구조와 박자가 있는 악보를 내놓음

(However, unlike sound designers, **composers** often shy away from creating unique pieces that reflect these new worlds and **often present musical scores that possess familiar structures and cadences.**)



빈칸에 기술되어야 할 내용: 영화 음악 작곡가가 친숙한 악보를 내놓는 것의 효과

(While it is possible that **this** may interfere with creativity and a sense of space and time, it **in fact** _____.)

STEP 3 중심 소재에 관한 글의 주제를 파악하고, 빈칸 이후의 내용을 바탕으로 정답을 확인한다.

- 주제: 영화 음악 작곡가는 관객에게 알려지지 않은 새로운 세계를 창조하는 데 있어 독특한 악곡을 피하고 친숙한 구조와 박자를 가지고 있는 악보를 내놓는 경우가 많은데, 이러한 친숙함을 통해 관객은 편안한 공간에 놓일 수 있게 되어 미래 세계에 대한 낯설지만 받아들일 수 있는 상상에 이르게 된다는 내용의 글이다.
- 따라서 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은 ② '관객이 영화에 다가가는 데 도움이 된다'이다.
 - ① 줄거리에서 그것의 친숙함을 없앤다
 - ② 이국적인 음악적 경험을 더한다
 - ④ 관객을 영화의 주제에 익숙하게 한다
 - ⑤ 관객을 더 깊이 생각하도록 고무한다

Exercises

01

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

24005-0062

In his 1967 book, Coopersmith first noticed a positive relationship between self-esteem levels in mothers and their children. But Bednar, Wells, and Peterson made considerable use of this factor by pointing out that parents actually *show* their children the route to self-esteem by how they handle their own challenges, conflicts, and issues. The impact of parents' behavior upon the child's self-esteem is undeniable; given the immaturity of children, however, parents' expression of their own resolution of the self-esteem question is far more influential than what they teach verbally. Parents who face life's challenges honestly and openly and who attempt to cope with difficulties instead of avoiding them thereby expose their children early to a pro-self-esteem problem-solving strategy. Those who avoid dealing with difficulties reveal a negative route for handling the challenges and problems of life. Either way, it is important to remember that _____ helps set the stage for healthy self-esteem or problems with it.

- ① planning
④ debating

- ② modeling
⑤ supporting

③ delaying

02

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

24005-0063

Several different strategies will be used to get us to buy. For new products, marketers want to motivate us to try their product, so the job is to advertise it as much as possible to get the word out. With an established product, marketers will either want us to try it again (reminder advertising), or they may try to get us to consume more of their product. A good way to do this is to provide new _____. One brand of baking soda is a good example. After women entered the job market en masse in the 1960s and there was less time for baking, the company promoted using the product to keep the freezer and refrigerator smelling clean — and to change the box every three months. Or when women started earning significant salaries and getting married later, the diamond industry started selling diamond rings to women, claiming that the left hand is for “we” and the right is for “me.”

* en masse: 대거, 집단으로

- ① uses
④ designs

- ② packages
⑤ tools

③ names

03

24005-0064

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

When kids feel forced to do things — or are too tightly regulated in the way they do things — they're likely to become less interested in what they're doing and less likely to stick with something challenging. In an intriguing experiment, parents were invited to sit on the floor next to their very young children — not even two years old — who were playing with toys. Some of the parents immediately took over the task or barked out instructions (“Put the block in. No, not there. There!”). Others were content to let their kids explore, providing encouragement and offering help only when it was needed. Later, the babies were given something else to play with, this time without their parents present. It turned out that, once they were on their own, those who had _____ parents were apt to give up more easily rather than trying to figure out how the new toy worked.

* intriguing: 아주 흥미로운

- ① playful ② democratic ③ respectful
 ④ controlling ⑤ unconcerned

04

24005-0065

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

It is critical, as we recreate mutual provision in a sustainable form, that we keep track of the line between needs and wants. While a permanent place for people on Earth requires that our needs be met, people gathering about themselves quantities of unnecessary goods, while others lack food and shelter, cannot be part of a durable order. A society that oppresses other people to bloat itself will not stop at undermining foreign nations. The ethic will express itself with exploitation at home. While ingenuity and hard work will still lead to improved circumstances as communities increase their effective use of local resources, when one's achieved wealth is at the expense of others, much goodwill, effort and resources will be lost to resentment, rebellion and repression. A huge bonus is available for everyone when the focus of development is _____.

* bloat oneself: 자신의 배를 불리는
 ** exploitation: 착취 *** resentment: 분노

- ① securing and improving the quality of life for all
 ② teaching individuals skills that benefit local communities
 ③ pursuing economic prosperity at the expense of inequality
 ④ becoming a successful individual through continuous efforts
 ⑤ encouraging less consumption of products to preserve resources

05

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

24005-0066

As Marshall McLuhan suggested so presciently in 1964, “the medium is the message,” which means that, beyond the content that is conveyed, the medium itself has an impact by its very nature and unique characteristics. For example, the use of social media means that we have less need to interact with others directly. This distancing of communication has real implications for children’s development. If learning to communicate with others is a skill that develops with practice, children’s constant use of social media reduces the experiences they have with which to learn social skills. McLuhan asserts that we are so focused on the content of the technology that we neglect to notice the influence of the technology itself on people. This observation is certainly true today: we focus on what the technology provides (e.g., video, text messages, social media), but we fail to consider _____.

* presciently: 예지력 있게

- ① how much these technologies benefit us
- ② that technology is just a container for thought
- ③ how the very act of using these advances shapes us
- ④ why it is challenging for us to adapt to technological advances
- ⑤ that new technology helps children’s development in multiple ways

06

24005-0067

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Cities _____ . In the last few decades, many have worked to reduce pollution and create appealing modern spaces by restricting polluting vehicles, encouraging energy-efficient buildings, and planting trees. In 2020, another impetus for change came in the form of COVID-19, which saw retail centres empty, businesses send workers home, and some question whether crowded cities were a safe environment. Yet cities have responded to changing circumstances in the past. Through the first kingdoms of Mesopotamia, global expansion, and the Industrial Revolution, they have evolved to remain at the heart of politics, economics, and culture. The history of the world is very much a history of great cities, and whatever future we build, these sites of trade, creativity, and transformation are likely to be at the heart of it.

* impetus: (일의 추진에 필요한) 원동력, 자극

- ① keep causing cultural conflicts
- ② continue to reinvent themselves
- ③ attract people from all walks of life
- ④ act as engines of economic development
- ⑤ shift in response to the needs of their citizens

07

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

24005-0068

Human cultures seem to be infinitely variable, but in fact that variability takes place within the boundaries produced by physical and mental capacities. Human languages, for example, are tremendously diverse, differing in sound, grammar, and semantics. But all are dependent upon what appears to be a uniquely human capacity and predisposition for learning languages. While the range of sounds used in human languages extends from clicks and pops to guttural stops, the distinctive speech sounds that are meaningful in all the languages of the world are but a fraction of the sounds it is possible for humans to make. Another way that we might observe the intricate relationship between _____ is in the way an American boy and his Mixtec friends might react emotionally, even instinctively, to bee larvae and onion soup: whether they feel delight or disgust is determined by the way they learn to perceive food, but delight and disgust seem to be basic and universal human reactions to food.

* guttural stop: 후두 폐쇄음 ** intricate: 복잡한 *** larva: 애벌레 (pl. larvae)

- ① group size and conformity
- ② personal choice and collective decision
- ③ the culturally specific and the universal
- ④ the cultural behavior and the environment
- ⑤ subjective interpretation and objective reality

08

24005-0069

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Think about what happens in a standard scientific experiment to find out how a certain laundry detergent bleaches. In normal use, there are several factors that may cause the detergent to act in a certain way. These will include its active ingredients, the type and temperature of the water in which the ingredients are mixed, the materials being cleaned and the machinery — if any — used to do the laundry. Any experiment that could hope to discover what *caused* bleaching would have to be devised in such a way as to ensure that _____ . So if, for example, the hypothesis is that it is the chlorine that does the bleaching, the experiment needs to show that *if all the other factors remain the same*, the presence or absence of the chlorine will determine whether the laundry detergent bleaches.

* detergent: 세제 ** bleach: 표백하다 *** chlorine: 염소

- ① the hypothesis could be rejected by unexpected variables
- ② the experiment was one that researchers have not tried before
- ③ the crucial factors were properly isolated from the other variables
- ④ the detergent being used could help any machinery do the laundry well
- ⑤ the factors in the experiment were all closely connected with each other

09

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

24005-0070

AI's effects on human knowledge are paradoxical. On the one hand, AI intermediaries can navigate and analyze bodies of data vaster than the unaided human mind could have previously imagined. On the other, this power — the ability to engage with vast bodies of data — may also _____. AI is capable of exploiting human passions more effectively than traditional propaganda. Having tailored itself to individual preferences and instincts, AI draws out responses its creator or user desires. Similarly, the deployment of AI intermediaries may also amplify inherent biases, even if these AI intermediaries are technically under human control. The dynamics of market competition prompt social media platforms and search engines to present information that users find most compelling. As a result, information that users are believed to want to see is prioritized, distorting a representative picture of reality. Much as technology accelerated the speed of information production and dissemination in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, in this era, information is being altered by the mapping of AI onto dissemination processes.

* propaganda: 선전 ** deployment: 배치 *** dissemination: 전파, 보급

- ① establish standards for people to follow
- ② prohibit people from thinking creatively
- ③ ignore people's demands more thoroughly
- ④ generate data irrelevant to contemporaries
- ⑤ accentuate forms of manipulation and error

10

24005-0071

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

It is not a coincidence that children turn out like their parents. From the moment you come into the world, your mother and your father are your role models. As little girls grow, they try on their mother's clothes, put on her make-up, and pretend to be her. When little boys come of age, they play with their father's tools and try to build or fix something for real. The truth of the matter is that children look up to their parents as mentors. They praise them and hold them in high regard. The greatest compliment they can give their parents as they grow is to turn out just like them. If you stop to take a personal inventory, you may find that you are much like those that you emulate. A parent, a coach, a teacher, or a leader all leave their mark on the final package with your name on it. When you look in the mirror, you may _____.

* take a personal inventory: 자신을 성찰하다 ** emulate: (흥모하는 대상물) 모방하다

- ① judge them on the basis of familiarity
- ② see one or all of them in the reflection
- ③ turn away from any weaknesses in them
- ④ feel uncomfortable with the person in the mirror
- ⑤ be disappointed with your images different from them

11

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

24005-0072

We are all familiar with battles between reason and desire. Socrates asks whether there are thirsty people who don't wish to drink. Indeed there are. (A sign on a faucet that reads "nonpotable water, do not drink" won't take away a person's thirst, but she won't want to drink there.) Yet there is something paradoxical about this: the word "thirsty" means "wishes to drink." So we are imagining people who wish to drink and do not wish to drink. How could that be? "It is obvious that the same thing will not be willing to do or undergo opposites in the same part of itself, in relation to the same thing, at the same time. So, if we ever find this happening in the soul, we'll know that _____." In other words, since no one thing can both wish to drink and not wish to drink (in the same way at the same time), no one thing can have both of those two characteristics; we thus manage this by being more than one: one part of the soul wishes to drink, and another does not wish to drink.

* faucet: 수도꼭지 ** nonpotable: 마실 수 없는

- ① what we end up doing is the better action
- ② we aren't dealing with one thing but many
- ③ our actions are rarely caused by our reason
- ④ doing one thing leads to doing another thing
- ⑤ thought and action can work together in harmony

12

24005-0073

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Media executives understand that they must think of their audiences as consumers who buy their products or whom they sell to advertisers. The complaining individual might be successful in getting the content changed or even removed if he or she convinces the media executives that they might otherwise lose a substantial portion of their target market. But an individual's concern will garner little attention if it is clear that _____ . The editors from *Cosmopolitan* magazine, which aims at 20-something single women, for example, are not likely to follow the advice of an elderly-sounding woman from rural Kansas who phones to protest what she feels are demeaning portrayals of women on covers of the magazine that she sees in the supermarket. Yet the magazine staff might well act favorably if a *Cosmopolitan* subscriber writes with a suggestion for a new column that would attract more of the upscale single women they want as readers.

* garner: 받다, 얻다 ** demeaning: 비하하는 *** subscriber: 구독자

- ① the issue is beyond the media outlet's control
- ② other consumers do not agree with the person
- ③ the person does not belong in the target audience
- ④ the concern has already been addressed by others
- ⑤ advertisers do not see the value of customer complaints

14 흐름에 무관한 문장 찾기

Gateway

2024학년도 수능 35번

24005-0074

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Speaking fast is a high-risk proposition. It's nearly impossible to maintain the ideal conditions to be persuasive, well-spoken, and effective when the mouth is traveling well over the speed limit. ① Although we'd like to think that our minds are sharp enough to always make good decisions with the greatest efficiency, they just aren't. ② In reality, the brain arrives at an intersection of four or five possible things to say and sits idling for a couple of seconds, considering the options. ③ Making a good decision helps you speak faster because it provides you with more time to come up with your responses. ④ When the brain stops sending navigational instructions back to the mouth and the mouth is moving too fast to pause, that's when you get a verbal fender bender, otherwise known as filler. ⑤ *Um, ah, you know, and like* are what your mouth does when it has nowhere to go.

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> proposition 일, 문제, 제안 | <input type="checkbox"/> maintain 유지하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> persuasive 설득력이 있는 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> sharp 예리한 | <input type="checkbox"/> efficiency 효율(성) | <input type="checkbox"/> intersection 교차하는 지점 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> come up with ~을 생각해 내다 | <input type="checkbox"/> navigational 조종의, 항해의 | <input type="checkbox"/> instruction 지시 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fender bender 가벼운 충돌 | | |

Solving Strategies

STEP 1 반복적인 어구 또는 특정 개념과 관련된 어구를 통해 글의 내용을 추측한다.

- ▣ speaking fast, high-risk, mouth, decision(s), brain
- ▣ 입이 제한 속도를 훨씬 초과하여 움직일 때 설득력 있고, 말을 정확하게 하고, 효과적이기 위한 이상적인 상태를 유지하는 것이 거의 불가능한데, 빠르게 말하면 가벼운 언어적 충동을 겪게 되는 것처럼 그것은 위험 부담이 큰 일이다.
- ⇒ 글의 요지: 빠르게 말하는 것은 언어적으로 위험 부담을 가져올 수 있다.

STEP 2 글의 요지와와의 연관성을 고려하면서 흐름에서 벗어난 문장을 찾는다.

- 첫 두 문장 ⇒ 도입(주제): 빠르게 말하는 것은 위험 부담이 큰 일인데, 입이 제한 속도를 훨씬 초과하여 움직일 때 설득력 있고, 말을 정확하게 하고, 효과적이기 위한 이상적인 상태를 유지하는 것이 거의 불가능함
- 문장 ① ⇒ 우리의 정신이 항상 최대의 효율로 훌륭한 결정을 내릴 수 있을 정도로 예리하지는 않다는 내용이므로 요지와 연관됨
- 문장 ② ⇒ 실제로 뇌는 말할 가능성이 있는 것들 네다섯 가지가 교차하는 지점에 도달하고, 몇 초간 선택 가능한 것들을 고려하면서 아무것도 하지 않은 채로 있다는 내용이므로 요지와 연관됨
- 문장 ③ ⇒ 훌륭한 결정을 내리면 더 빠르게 말할 수 있는데, 이는 그것이 반응을 생각해 낼 시간을 더 많이 주기 때문이라는 내용이므로 글의 요지와 무관함
- 문장 ④ ⇒ 뇌가 입으로 조종 지시를 다시 보내는 것을 멈추고 입이 너무 빠르게 움직여 멈추지 못할 때, 가벼운 언어적 충동을 겪게 된다는 내용이므로 요지와 연관됨
- 문장 ⑤ ⇒ '음', '아', '저기', '있잖아'는 입이 갈 곳이 없을 때 하는 행동이라는 내용이므로 요지와 연관됨

STEP 3 글의 전개 방식을 환기하면서 문장 ③의 부적절함을 확인한다.

도입부(주제)	빠르게 말하는 것은 위험 부담이 큰 일임
↓	
논지 전개	우리의 정신이 항상 최대의 효율로 훌륭한 결정을 내리지는 않음
↓	
근거 1	뇌는 말할 가능성이 있는 것들의 교차 지점에 도달하면, 몇 초간 선택 가능한 것들을 고려하면서 아무것도 하지 않음
↓	
근거 2	뇌가 입으로 보내는 지시를 멈추었는데 입이 너무 빠르게 움직이면 가벼운 언어적 충동을 겪게 됨
↓	
예시	'음', '아', '저기', '있잖아'는 입이 갈 곳이 없을 때 하는 행동임

→ 따라서 글의 전체 흐름과 관계가 없는 문장은 ③이다.

01

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

24005-0075

Rejecting any academic training they had experienced, Monet and the other Impressionists believed that their art, with its objective methods of painting what they saw before them, was more sincere than any academic art. ① They all agreed that they aimed to capture their “sensations” or what they could see as they painted. ② These sensations included the flickering effects of light that our eyes capture as we regard things. ③ In complete contrast to the Academie, the Impressionists painted ordinary, modern people in everyday and up-to-date settings, making no attempt to hide their painting techniques. ④ The academy system was started originally to raise artists’ standing above craftsmen, who were seen as manual laborers, so emphasis was placed on the intellectual aspects of art. ⑤ They avoided symbols or any narrative content, preventing viewers from “reading” a picture, but making them experience their paintings as an isolated moment in time.

* flickering: 깜빡거리다

02

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

24005-0076

Plants assess when they need to be competitive and when it is more prudent to be collaborative. To make this kind of decision, they weigh the energy cost relative to the benefit for improved growth and persistence. ① For example, although a plant would generally attempt to grow taller than a closely situated neighbor for preferential access to sunlight, if the neighbor is already significantly taller and the race is likely to be lost, the plant will temper its competitive instinct. ② That is, plants compete only when competition is needed to improve their ability to support their own growth and reproduction and has some likelihood of success. ③ As in all organisms, the evolution, development, and growth of plants depend on the constant and intense competition. ④ Once competition yields the needed results, they cease competing and shift their energy to living. ⑤ For plants, competition is about survival, not the thrill of victory.

* prudent: 현명한 ** temper: 누그러뜨리다

03

24005-0077

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Mechanisation speeded up vertical movement. Stairs and ramps were traditionally how you went up and down, so few buildings in frequent use exceeded five storeys. ① The Otis Company, founded in 1853 in New York, changed all that with the invention of the safety elevator (safe because it locked the car in place should the cables fail) that made taller buildings possible. ② Escalators came later bringing greater capacity to move more people over shorter vertical distance; they made their debut, and were a sensation, at the 1900 Paris Exposition. ③ World Expositions were a chance for companies, countries and innovators to learn from each other and to be inspired by each other. ④ With elevators and escalators cities could now spread underground, with deep basements, subways and tunnels, and upwards, with high rise buildings, as well as outwards. ⑤ The modern cityscape — of which Manhattan is still the iconic exemplar — was created.

* ramp: 램프(높이가 다른 두 도로나 건물 등의 사이를 연결하는 경사로) ** cityscape: 도시 경관 *** exemplar: 전형, 모범

04

24005-0078

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

If you wanted to be entertained in a theater before the nineteenth century, you could not avoid the fact that you were at some level participating in a dialog, a conversation, either with your fellow members of the audience, or with the actors. ① The idea of the audience sitting in the dark and watching the stage in silence is a new thing. ② Prior to the nineteenth century the audience were lit and often extremely vocal and active, even leaping on stage to fight with the cast. ③ In the nineteenth century, many working people were poor and could not afford to attend the theatre or have the time to join social groups, as they had families and children to look after. ④ It was the actor David Garrick in the eighteenth century who pioneered the idea that an audience should shut up and listen. ⑤ The passive and reverential silence in which today's actors can indulge themselves is a new phenomenon, as, of course, is the cinema, where our surrogates on the screen can unfold their stories unaware of our responses.

* reverential: 경건한 ** indulge oneself: 만끽하다 *** surrogate: 대리인

15 문단 내 글의 순서 파악하기

Gateway

2024학년도 수능 37번

24005-0079

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Norms emerge in groups as a result of people conforming to the behavior of others. Thus, the start of a norm occurs when one person acts in a particular manner in a particular situation because she thinks she ought to.

- (A) Thus, she may prescribe the behavior to them by uttering the norm statement in a prescriptive manner. Alternately, she may communicate that conformity is desired in other ways, such as by gesturing. In addition, she may threaten to sanction them for not behaving as she wishes. This will cause some to conform to her wishes and act as she acts.
- (B) But some others will not need to have the behavior prescribed to them. They will observe the regularity of behavior and decide on their own that they ought to conform. They may do so for either rational or moral reasons.
- (C) Others may then conform to this behavior for a number of reasons. The person who performed the initial action may think that others ought to behave as she behaves in situations of this sort.

* sanction: 제재를 가하다

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

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> norm 규범 | <input type="checkbox"/> conform to ~에 따르다, ~에 순응하다 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> prescribe 지시하다, 규정하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> utter 말하다, 발화하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> prescriptive 지시하는 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> alternately 다른 방법[방식]으로 | <input type="checkbox"/> conformity 따름, 순응 | <input type="checkbox"/> observe 관찰하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> regularity 규칙성 | <input type="checkbox"/> initial 처음의, 최초의 | |

Solving Strategies

STEP 1 주어진 글을 통해 글의 소재와 핵심 어구를 파악하고 내용 전개 방향을 예측한다.

주어진 글 ⇒ 소재: 규범 발생 과정

(규범은 다른 사람들의 행동에 따르는 결과로 집단에서 생겨나며 규범의 시작은 한 사람이 특정한 상황에서 특정한 방식으로 행동할 때 생겨남)

STEP 2 주어진 글로부터 전개되는 내용을 바탕으로 연결 어구와 지시어, 반복되는 어구 등을 활용하여 논리적 흐름을 파악한다.

- (C) ⇒ Others may **then** conform to **this behavior** for a number of reasons.에서 then은 규범의 시작이 생겨난 후를 가리키며, **this behavior**는 주어진 문장에서 말하는, 한 사람이 특정한 상황에서 특정한 방식으로 행동하는 것을 가리킴. 이어서 이 행동을 따르는 이유들을 설명함
- 처음 그 행동을 한 사람은 다른 사람들이 이런 종류의 상황에서 자신처럼 행동해야 한다고 생각할 수도 있음
- (A) ⇒ **Thus**, she may prescribe the behavior to **them** by uttering the norm statement in a prescriptive manner.에서 **Thus**는 (C)의 마지막 문장의 결과를 나타내는 문장을 이끌며, **them**은 others를 가리킴. 이어서 행동을 지시하는 방법과 그 결과가 제시됨
- 몸짓에 의한 것과 같은 다른 방식으로 따름이 바람직하다는 것을 전달할 수도 있음
 - 자신이 원하는 대로 행동하지 않으면 제재를 가하겠다고 위협할 수도 있음
 - 일부 사람들은 따르고 그 사람이 행동하는 대로 행동할 것임

STEP 3 마지막 부분을 연결하여, 글의 전체적인 흐름이 자연스럽고 완결성이 있는지 확인한다.

- (B) ⇒ **But** some others will not need to have the behavior prescribed to them.에서 **But**은 앞에 나온 내용과 대조되는 내용이 나오는 글을 유도함. 다른 일부 사람들에게는 그 행동이 자신에게 지시되게 할 필요가 없음
- 행동의 규칙성을 관찰하고 자신이 따라야 한다고 스스로 결정할 것임
- 다른 순서도 가능한지 검토한 후, 정답을 최종적으로 결정한다.

Exercises

01

24005-0080

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Globalization has often been studied as a macro phenomenon. However, as the globalization process obviously affects individuals' lives, a need for alternative concepts has emerged.

- (A) This requires the ability to question one's own assumptions and prejudices. Identity is in this context not essentialist or stable; rather, it is fragmented and constructed and reconstructed across the different practices and positions in which one participates.
- (B) For instance, cultural sociologist John Tomlinson claims that being a cosmopolitan means that one has an active experience of "belonging to the wider world". As such, cosmopolitanism is closely connected to identity; a cosmopolitan obtains a reflexive awareness of the features that unite us as human beings.
- (C) Concepts such as *cosmopolitanism* and *global citizenship* have therefore frequently been used to capture how globalization is experienced "from below", with individuals as the object of analysis. Here, cosmopolitanism is interpreted as having many similarities to global citizenship.

* fragment: 분해하다 ** cosmopolitan: 세계주의자 *** reflexive: 성찰의

① (A) - (C) - (B)

② (B) - (A) - (C)

③ (B) - (C) - (A)

④ (C) - (A) - (B)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

02

24005-0081

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

On June 17, 1953, Mrs. Roosevelt traveled to Hiroshima, where she visited the Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission, an American research group that studied the effects of the nuclear attacks on bomb survivors. Many people had been injured by the fires that the bomb had caused.

- (A) It led her to urge Americans to do more to help. Though she maintained that they were not America's direct responsibility, "as a gesture of goodwill for the victims of this last war, such help would be invaluable."
- (B) After her official meetings, some girls were waiting to see her. The girls explained that they did not blame her for the atomic bomb; they only wanted to impress on her the need to ensure that these weapons were never used again on human beings, given their effects.
- (C) Although she did not say so directly, the girls may have been among those whose faces were permanently disfigured by the attack. This must have been a powerful encounter because Mrs. Roosevelt called it a "tragic moment."

* casualty: 피해자, 희생자 ** disfigure: (외양을) 흉하게 만들다

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

03

24005-0082

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Most philosophers accepted Plato's definition of knowledge as justified true belief until the 1960s, when Edmund Gettier showed that it didn't always provide a satisfactory explanation.

- (A) He came up with several instances where we instinctively realize that someone doesn't really know something, even though that person's belief is both true and justified. For example, I have arranged to meet my friend Sue at her house, and when I arrive I see her through the window sitting in the kitchen.
- (B) Examples such as this became known as "Gettier problems," and have prompted philosophers to ask if, in addition to belief, truth, and justification, there is a fourth criterion for knowledge. Gettier had cast doubt not only on Plato's definition, but also on whether or not it is possible to define completely what knowledge is.
- (C) In fact, it is not Sue that I see, but her identical twin sister — Sue is actually in another room. My belief that Sue is home is true, and I have good reason to believe it because I am sure I have seen her, but it is wrong to say that I knew she was at home — I didn't know.

* criterion: 기준

① (A) - (C) - (B)

② (B) - (A) - (C)

③ (B) - (C) - (A)

④ (C) - (A) - (B)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

04

24005-0083

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

On one level, it is helpful for individuals to identify which kind of ethical system they have and which kind they admire.

- (A) If the answer is no, then don't do it yourself. For example, while you can easily imagine a situation in which it might be to your advantage to lie, you would not want everyone to lie, so you should not lie yourself.
- (B) Immanuel Kant takes it one step further, adding an unusual rule for a deontologist. He believed that you can and should test your decisions for moral and ethical soundness and outlined a thought experiment he called the Categorical Imperative to help you do just that.
- (C) When considering any course of action, ask yourself, "Would I want everyone else, if placed in my position, to do the same thing?" If the answer is yes, you're on the right path.

* deontologist: 의무론자 ** Categorical Imperative: 정언 명령(양심의 절대 무조건적 도덕률)

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

05

24005-0084

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Life-forms work to evolve survival strategies but without necessarily being aware of the process. Consciousness is not a necessary condition of life — though it says much about the organism that happens to possess it.

- (A) At present we see a host of rudimentary survival mechanisms in computers: we may expect these to develop and new ones to emerge. It is inevitable, at the present stage of their development, that computer survival strategies owe virtually everything to human involvement in computer design.
- (B) Most biological species have evolved techniques and mechanisms for survival without reflecting on the fact, and this is what has happened so far with computer life-forms. We can speculate on how computers might ponder on their own survival but this is essentially a matter for the future.
- (C) However, as machine autonomy develops there will be a progressive reduction in the extent of human influence on computer evolution. Computers will come to think about their own position in the world, and take steps to enhance their own security.

* rudimentary: 원시적인 ** ponder: 숙고하다

① (A) - (C) - (B)

② (B) - (A) - (C)

③ (B) - (C) - (A)

④ (C) - (A) - (B)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

06

24005-0085

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Since at least the late nineteenth century and the rise of industrial cities, the history of urbanism and urban planning has been a history of expertise — political, administrative, and technocratic.

- (A) Degrees in hand, they were primed to lead both governments and businesses away from the era of laissez-faire and toward better outcomes for themselves and for workers and citizens. That meant safer food; safer water; better working conditions; safer and less expensive automobiles; expanded opportunities for education, leisure, and personal fulfillment; and so on.
- (B) Both fueled by and fueling that problem/solution framework, the Progressive political movement of the early twentieth century relied heavily on trained and trusted experts, especially economists and other social scientists. Those experts were often educated in newly formed occupational disciplines and professional schools.
- (C) Cities came to be seen as solutions to demands for wealth, health, safety, opportunity, and personal development, as society grew more economically, socially, and politically complex. Cities also came to be seen as posing new problems, often caused by their successes in meeting earlier social demands.

* technocratic: 기술 관료적 ** prime: (사용할 수 있게) 준비시키다 *** laissez-faire: 자유방임주의

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

Gateway

2024학년도 수능 38번

24005-0086

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Yes, some contests are seen as world class, such as identification of the Higgs particle or the development of high temperature superconductors.

Science is sometimes described as a winner-take-all contest, meaning that there are no rewards for being second or third. This is an extreme view of the nature of scientific contests. (①) Even those who describe scientific contests in such a way note that it is a somewhat inaccurate description, given that replication and verification have social value and are common in science. (②) It is also inaccurate to the extent that it suggests that only a handful of contests exist. (③) But many other contests have multiple parts, and the number of such contests may be increasing. (④) By way of example, for many years it was thought that there would be “one” cure for cancer, but it is now realized that cancer takes multiple forms and that multiple approaches are needed to provide a cure. (⑤) There won't be one winner — there will be many.

* replication: 반복 ** verification: 입증

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> identification 규명, 확인 | <input type="checkbox"/> particle 입자 | <input type="checkbox"/> superconductor 초전도체 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> winner-take-all 승자 독식의 | <input type="checkbox"/> reward 보상 | <input type="checkbox"/> extreme 극단적인 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> inaccurate 부정확한 | <input type="checkbox"/> given that ~이라는 점을 고려할 때 | <input type="checkbox"/> a handful of 소수의 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> multiple 다양한, 복합적인 | <input type="checkbox"/> cure 치료법 | |

Solving Strategies

STEP 1 글의 소재와 요지를 포함한 글의 전반적인 내용을 개략적으로 파악한다.

- 소재: 승자 독식의 경쟁으로 잘못 이해되는 과학
- 요지: 과학은 때때로 승자 독식의 경쟁으로 묘사되는데, 그것은 극단적인 견해이자 부정확한 설명이며, 과학 분야의 경쟁에는 다양한 측면이 있고 그런 경쟁의 수는 증가하고 있을 수도 있다.

STEP 2 글의 소재와 요지를 염두에 두고 글을 읽으면서 문장 사이의 흐름이 부자연스럽거나 단절되는 곳을 찾는다.

문장 1

과학은 때때로 승자 독식의 경쟁으로 묘사되는데, 이는 2등이나 3등인 것에 대한 보상이 없다는 것을 의미한다.



문장 2

이는 과학 분야의 경쟁의 본질에 대한 극단적인 견해이다.



문장 3

과학 분야의 경쟁을 그런 식으로 설명하는 사람들조차도 반복과 입증의 사회적 가치를 지니고 있으며 과학에서 일반적이라는 점을 고려할 때, 이는 다소 부정확한 설명이라고 말한다.



문장 4

그것은 또한 소수의 경쟁만 존재한다고 시사하는 정도로 부정확하다.



문장 5

하지만 다른 많은 경쟁에는 다양한 부분이 있고, 그런 경쟁의 수는 증가하고 있을 수도 있다.



문장 6

예를 들어, 여러 해 동안 암에 대해 '하나'의 치료법만 있다고 생각되었지만, 이제는 암은 여러 가지 형태를 가지며 치료를 제공하기 위해 다양한 접근 방식이 필요하다고 인식된다.



문장 7

승자는 한 명이 아니라 여러 명이 있을 것이다.

STEP 3 주어진 문장과 주어진 문장 앞뒤에 있는 문장의 단서를 활용하여, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고른다.

주어진 문장은 히스 입자 규명이나 고온 초전도체 개발과 같은 몇몇 경쟁이 세계적인 수준으로 여겨진다는 내용으로, 이는 문장 4에서 언급한 소수의 경쟁만 존재한다는 내용의 사례이기도 하고, 문장 5에 나오는 many other contests의 내용과 대조를 이루기도 한다.

→ 따라서 주어진 문장은 문장 4와 문장 5 사이의 ㉓에 들어가야 한다.

01

24005-0087

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

City directories and telephone books from all cities in a reporter's area of coverage are valuable tools, as are internal directories of the organizations he or she will encounter on the beat.

As soon as a reporter is assigned to a specialized beat, he or she should read several basic books on that subject to become familiar in a general way with how the beat works. (①) If a governmental area is involved — for example, a state legislature or a court system — a reporter should not go on a first assignment without knowing how that particular unit operates. (②) Libraries contain such books, although it is better for reporters to buy their own copies for future reference. (③) No medical reporter can work successfully without a good medical dictionary, for example. (④) Nor should a business reporter be without a basic economics text. (⑤) Having such numbers — which are often impossible to obtain officially — will enable a reporter to bypass obstacles and reach potential sources quickly.

* beat: (관할) 구역 ** bypass: 우회하다

02

24005-0088

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

But none of this intergroup variation and intragroup commonality would have anything to do with the workings of culture.

Cultural and behavioral diversity can result from humans' innate ability to flexibly respond to their environments, to engage in social learning, and to make culture (an ability which is itself a part of the social suite). (①) The diversity might conceal an underlying universality that, paradoxically, might relate more to our genes than to cultural exigencies. (②) Evolutionary psychologists John Tooby and Leda Cosmides provide a fanciful illustration of this idea. (③) They suggest a thought experiment in which aliens replace humans with jukeboxes, each of which has a repertoire of thousands of songs and the ability to play a particular song according to where and when it is. (④) We would then observe that jukeboxes in different parts of the world played different songs at different times, songs that were similar to those on the jukeboxes near them. (⑤) This is a way of illustrating that humans might have an inborn ability to respond flexibly — but also predictably — to their environment.

* innate: 타고난 ** exigency: 필요성, 본질적 요구

03

24005-0089

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Today, leaders must discipline themselves to look at problems and opportunities with a fresh eye.

When companies select leaders, two of the first questions they ask are, "Has he done anything like this before?" "What is his track record?" (①) We assume that if that person has done it before (and done it well), he can do it again. (②) Experience is still important for leaders, and there are times when it is the most effective predictor of future success. (③) The problem, however, is that because of constantly improving technology, processes, and best practices in a world that is constantly changing and where success is being continually redefined, experience can be a handicap. (④) This is difficult because people naturally want to repeat an approach that worked in a similar situation. (⑤) It is a challenge to consider an alternative to what brought you success in the past or to your current position in the present.

04

24005-0090

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Yet biomedical pills and tablets are prepared in ways that deemphasize smells considered to be more palatable.

Smell is not just a sense that determines taste; it is also a powerful force that stimulates desire and may even overwhelm the other senses. In the past decade, aromatherapy has emerged as an alternative healing practice, as well as a new product to be advertised to consumers. (①) Some stores spread scents of freshly baked bread or apple pie to encourage shoppers to stay longer and buy more. (②) Smells are also important for distinguishing between edible and inedible foods. (③) Herbal medicine stores frequently have a wide variety of pungent odors. (④) The preparation of herbal medicines may include cooking plants into liquid form or distilling essences with alcohol, which often creates an odor. (⑤) The absence of smells further distances medicine from food.

* palatable: 맛이 좋은 ** pungent: 자극적인 *** distill: 증류하다

05

24005-0091

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

When it comes to social activities, such as whom to date and what clubs to join, they are more likely to discuss them with peers.

The divergence between parental and peer values does not necessarily lead to a hostile confrontation between parents and teenagers. (①) In fact, most youngsters are just as friendly with parents as with peers. (②) They simply engage in different types of activities — work and task activities with parents, play and recreation with peers. (③) Concerning financial, educational, career, and other serious matters, such as what to spend money on and what occupation to choose, youths are inclined to seek advice from parents. (④) This reflects the great importance placed by the peer group on *other-directed behavior*, looking to others for approval and support as opposed to reliance on personal beliefs and traditional values. (⑤) Peer groups, in effect, demand conformity at the expense of independence and individuality.

* divergence: 차이 ** hostile: 적대적인 *** confrontation: 대립, 대면

06

24005-0092

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Even if not immediately intuitive, there are a (admittedly small) number of situations in which the ability to deliver painful stimulation comes in handy within mediated environments.

One important point related to the possibility of reproducing believable tactile sensations in virtual or machine-mediated environments lies in the role of “pain.” (①) Certainly, a number of real interactions can never be entirely believable without the presence of painful stimulation. (②) However, one might wonder whether reproducing such kinds of stimulation would ever be of any use within virtual or mediated interactions. (③) Shouldn't a “virtual” world be, in some sense, “better” without pain? (④) In fact, numerous attempts have been made over the course of the last few years to reproduce these aspects of our perception as well. (⑤) This may occur in video games to increase the realism of the simulation or even more importantly in training programs for soldiers where pain is an occupational hazard and will need to be dealt with.

* intuitive: 직관적인 ** tactile: 촉각의 *** hazard: 위험

17 문단 요약하기

Gateway

2024학년도 수능 40번

24005-0093

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

Even those with average talent can produce notable work in the various sciences, so long as they do not try to embrace all of them at once. Instead, they should concentrate attention on one subject after another (that is, in different periods of time), although later work will weaken earlier attainments in the other spheres. This amounts to saying that the brain adapts to universal science in *time* but not in *space*. In fact, even those with great abilities proceed in this way. Thus, when we are astonished by someone with publications in different scientific fields, realize that each topic was explored during a specific period of time. Knowledge gained earlier certainly will not have disappeared from the mind of the author, but it will have become simplified by condensing into formulas or greatly abbreviated symbols. Thus, sufficient space remains for the perception and learning of new images on the cerebral blackboard.

* condense: 응축하다 ** cerebral: 대뇌의



Exploring one scientific subject after another _____ (A) _____ remarkable work across the sciences, as the previously gained knowledge is retained in simplified forms within the brain, which _____ (B) _____ room for new learning.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|--------------|-------|------------|
| ① enables | ..... | leaves |
| ② challenges | ..... | spares |
| ③ delays | ..... | creates |
| ④ requires | ..... | removes |
| ⑤ invites | ..... | diminishes |

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> notable 주목할 만한 | <input type="checkbox"/> embrace 포괄하다, 아우르다 | <input type="checkbox"/> subject 주제 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> attainment 성취, 성과 | <input type="checkbox"/> sphere 영역 | <input type="checkbox"/> amount to ~과 같다[마찬가지이다] |
| <input type="checkbox"/> proceed 나아가다, 진행하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> formula 공식 | <input type="checkbox"/> abbreviate 축약하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> sufficient 충분한 | <input type="checkbox"/> perception 인식 | |

Solving Strategies

STEP 1 요약문과 선택지를 먼저 훑어보면서 글의 주제를 추론해 보고 중심 내용에 대한 단서를 확보한다.

이 글은 과학 주제를 차례로 탐구하게 되면 이전에 습득한 지식은 저자의 마음에서 단순화되어 새로운 학습을 위한 공간을 충분히 남겨 과학 전반에 걸쳐 주목할 만한 연구를 가능하게 한다는 내용의 글이다.

STEP 2 요약문을 통해 얻은 단서들을 바탕으로 글을 읽는다.

글의 요지

과학 분야에서 하나의 주제를 탐구한 다음에 다른 주제를 탐구하면 다양한 과학 분야에서 성과를 낼 수 있으며, 이것은 이전에 습득한 지식이 뇌 안에서 단순화된 형태로 유지되어 새로운 학습을 위한 충분한 공간을 남겨 두기 때문이다.

글의 요지를 뒷받침하는 내용

- 평균적인 재능을 가진 사람이라도 다양한 과학 분야에서 주목할 만한 성과를 낼 수 있음(Even those with average talent can produce notable work in the various sciences)
- 한 주제 다음에 다른 주제로 집중해야 함(they should concentrate attention on one subject after another)
- 더 이전에 얻은 지식은 확실히 저자의 머리에서 사라지지 않았을 것임(Knowledge gained earlier certainly will not have disappeared from the mind of the author)
- 그것은 공식이나 크게 축약된 기호로 응축되어 단순화되어 있을 것임(it will have become simplified by condensing into formulas or greatly abbreviated symbols)

STEP 3 글을 읽으면서 파악한 요지를 바탕으로 요약문의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 단어를 선택지에서 고른다.

- (A) 하나의 과학 주제를 탐구한 다음에 다른 주제를 탐구하는 것은 과학 전반에 걸친 주목할 만한 성과를 가능하게 한다는 것을 알 수 있다. ⇒ enables (가능하게 하다)
- (B) 이전에 습득된 지식은 단순화된 형태로 유지되어 새로운 학습을 위한 공간을 남겨 둔다는 것을 알 수 있다. ⇒ leaves (남겨 두다)

→ 그러므로 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은 ㉠이다.

Exercises

01

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

24005-0094

Consider a bar of soap, the kind you keep by the bathroom sink to wash your hands and face. How much meaning could such an innocuous object contain? While it may be tempting to answer “not much,” or even “none,” in fact, even soap can embody a rich set of symbols. Think about a particular brand of soap. By itself, that soap cleans like any other soap. But through some clever marketing, packaging, and advertising, the brand immerses its soap in a complex set of messages about the environment, personal empowerment, and progressive politics. The brand’s website even says, “We are committed to animal protection, environmental protection and respect for human rights.” These meanings allow the brand’s customers to do more with the soap than just clean their faces: By using these products, they can make a statement about what kind of person they are and what kind of politics they embrace.

* innocuous: 눈에 띄지 않는, 재미없는 ** immerse: 담그다



An ordinary, everyday product can take on a(n) _____ (A) _____ meaning through clever marketing, packaging, and advertising; by using it, consumers can _____ (B) _____ their personal and political identity.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|--------------|-------|---------|
| ① symbolic | ..... | express |
| ② spiritual | ..... | conceal |
| ③ innovative | ..... | explore |
| ④ cultural | ..... | change |
| ⑤ social | ..... | deny |

02

24005-0095

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

Comparative psychology finds that pointing (in its full-blown form) is unique to our species. Few nonhuman species seem able to comprehend pointing (notably, domestic dogs can follow pointing, while our closest relatives among the great apes cannot), and there is little evidence of pointing occurring spontaneously between members of any species other than our own. Apparently only humans have the social-cognitive infrastructure needed to support the kind of cooperative and prosocial motivations that pointing gestures presuppose. This suggests a new place to look for the foundations of human language. While research on language in cognitive science has long focused on its logical structure, the news about pointing suggests an alternative; that the essence of language is found in our capacity for the communion of minds through shared intentionality. At the center of it is the deceptively simple act of pointing, an act that must be mastered before language can be learned at all.

* presuppose: 전제로 하다 ** communion: 교감, 공유



Pointing, which indicates cooperative and prosocial motivations, is _____ (A) _____ to humans, and since the nature of language requires shared intentionality, mastery of pointing must _____ (B) _____ language learning.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|--------------|-------|---------|
| ① exclusive | ..... | precede |
| ② exclusive | ..... | follow |
| ③ suitable | ..... | follow |
| ④ suitable | ..... | cause |
| ⑤ beneficial | ..... | precede |

03

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

24005-0096

We come into the world ready to start relationships and, as we gain control of our body, we're keen to take part in games and tasks that involve working with others. In this way, we're so different from young chimps. Experiments have shown chimps can understand collaborative tasks perfectly well, but they only bother to take part if they can see how it will result in their getting a piece of fruit or some other reward. Humans, by contrast, often work together just for the joy of it. Experiments have shown that working with others affects children's behavior. Afterward, they're more generous in sharing any treats the experimenters give them — as if working with others has put them in a better mood. It seems unlikely that children's greater willingness to share is simply the result of learning that they should pay people for working with them, but the way we feel about everything is strongly influenced by the experiences that shaped the development of our brain. Our childhood observations of others don't just help us learn how to behave; they help us understand how we're supposed to *feel*.



While young chimps collaborate solely for their own _____ (A) _____, humans derive pleasure from working with others, and through such experiences, they feel better and become more _____ (B) _____.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|---------------|-------|------------|
| ① benefit | ..... | productive |
| ② benefit | ..... | charitable |
| ③ learning | ..... | secure |
| ④ learning | ..... | hopeful |
| ⑤ interaction | ..... | righteous |

04

24005-0097

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

The theory of reasoned action maintains that a person's decision to engage in a purposeful activity depends on several factors, of which some are situational and some are mediated by personal dispositions or characteristics. At the core of the theory is the idea that when people engage in a given behavior it is because they formed an intention to do so and have reasons for their decision to actualize their intentions. Because of this, much of our behavior can be characterized as "reasoned action." Fishbein and Ajzen suggested that behavioral intentions are controlled by two factors: attitude toward an act and the normative component. Attitude toward an act is influenced by the beliefs that people have about the consequences of performing an act. The normative component is controlled by our beliefs about what valued others (i.e., people important in our lives) expect us to do. For some behaviors we rely more on our attitude toward an act, whereas for other behaviors we may rely more on the normative component for guidance on how to behave.



The theory of reasoned action explains that our behaviors result from the rational decisions to _____ (A) _____ our pre-formed behavioral intentions, which are influenced by beliefs about the _____ (B) _____ of the behaviors and the expectations of valued others.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|------------|-------|----------|
| ① evaluate | ..... | purposes |
| ② modify | ..... | purposes |
| ③ modify | ..... | outcomes |
| ④ realize | ..... | outcomes |
| ⑤ realize | ..... | contexts |

18 장문 독해 (1)

Gateway

2024학년도 수능 41~42번

01~02 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

One way to avoid contributing to overhyping a story would be to say nothing. However, that is not a realistic option for scientists who feel a strong sense of responsibility to inform the public and policymakers and/or to offer suggestions. Speaking with members of the media has (a) advantages in getting a message out and perhaps receiving favorable recognition, but it runs the risk of misinterpretations, the need for repeated clarifications, and entanglement in never-ending controversy. Hence, the decision of whether to speak with the media tends to be highly individualized. Decades ago, it was (b) unusual for Earth scientists to have results that were of interest to the media, and consequently few media contacts were expected or encouraged. In the 1970s, the few scientists who spoke frequently with the media were often (c) criticized by their fellow scientists for having done so. The situation now is quite different, as many scientists feel a responsibility to speak out because of the importance of global warming and related issues, and many reporters share these feelings. In addition, many scientists are finding that they (d) enjoy the media attention and the public recognition that comes with it. At the same time, other scientists continue to resist speaking with reporters, thereby preserving more time for their science and (e) running the risk of being misquoted and the other unpleasanties associated with media coverage.

* overhype: 과대광고하다 ** entanglement: 얽힘

01 **윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?**

24005-0098

- ① The Troubling Relationship Between Scientists and the Media
- ② A Scientist's Choice: To Be Exposed to the Media or Not?
- ③ Scientists! Be Cautious When Talking to the Media
- ④ The Dilemma over Scientific Truth and Media Attention
- ⑤ Who Are Responsible for Climate Issues, Scientists or the Media?

02 **밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?**

24005-0099

- ① (a)
- ② (b)
- ③ (c)
- ④ (d)
- ⑤ (e)

Exercises

01~02 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

We trust our common sense largely because we are prone to *naive realism*: the belief that we see the world precisely as it is. We assume that 'seeing is believing' and trust our intuitive perceptions of the world and ourselves. In daily life, naive realism often serves us well. If you are driving down a one-lane road and see a tractor-trailer moving uncontrollably towards you at 120 kilometres per hour, it is a wise idea to get out of the way. Much of the time, we *should* (a) trust our perceptions. Yet appearances can sometimes be deceptive. The Earth seems flat. The sun seems to revolve around the Earth. Yet in both cases, our intuitions are (b) wrong. Sometimes, what appears to be obvious can mislead us when it comes to evaluating ourselves and others. Our common sense tells us that our memories (c) accurately capture virtually everything we have seen, although scientific research demonstrates otherwise. Our common sense also assures us that people who do not share our political views are biased, but that we are (d) objective. Yet psychological research demonstrates that we are all susceptible to evaluating political issues in a biased fashion. So our tendencies to believe appearances can lead us to draw (e) reliable conclusions about human nature. In many cases, 'believing is seeing' rather than the reverse: our beliefs shape our perceptions of the world.

* prone: (~의) 경향이 있는 ** deceptive: 판단을 흐리게 하는 *** susceptible: ~하기 쉬운

01

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

24005-0100

- ① How Did Science Prove That the Earth Is Round?
- ② Comparison of Common Sense and Scientific Interpretation
- ③ Seeing Is Believing: Using Intuition to Make Better Decisions
- ④ Beyond Naive Realism: Is Our Perception of Reality Trustworthy?
- ⑤ When It Comes to Taking Risks, It's Dangerous to Trust Your Instincts

02

밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

24005-0101

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

03~04 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Some people claim that gratitude is just about thinking nice thoughts and expecting good things — and ignores the negativity, pain, and suffering in life. Well, they're (a) wrong. Consider our definition of gratitude, as a specific way of thinking about receiving a benefit and giving credit to others besides yourself for that benefit. In fact, gratitude can be very difficult, because it (b) requires that you recognize your dependence on others, and that's not always positive. You have to humble yourself, in the sense that you have to become a good receiver of others' support and generosity. That can be very hard — most people are (c) better givers than receivers.

What's more, feelings of gratitude can sometimes stir up related feelings of indebtedness and obligation, which doesn't sound like positive thinking at all: *If I am grateful for something you provided to me, I have to take care of that thing — I might even have to reciprocate at some appropriate time in the future.* That type of indebtedness or obligation can be perceived very negatively — it can cause people real (d) comfort, as Jill Suttie explores in her essay "How to Say Thanks Without Feeling Indebted."

The data bear this out. When people are grateful, they aren't necessarily free of negative emotions — we don't find that they necessarily have less anxiety or less tension or less unhappiness. Practicing gratitude magnifies positive feelings more than it (e) reduces negative feelings. If gratitude were just positive thinking, or a form of denial, you'd experience no negative thoughts or feelings when you're keeping a gratitude journal, for instance. But, in fact, people do.

* indebtedness: 부채 ** reciprocate: (비슷한 것으로) 보답하다

03

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

24005-0102

- ① True Gratitude: Something Different from Debt
- ② Does the Gratitude of Others Truly Satisfy You?
- ③ Gratitude: Not an Absolute Form of Positive Thinking
- ④ The More Gratitude You Have, the More Benefits You Gain
- ⑤ Practice Gratitude to Please People Who Are Meaningful to You

04

밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

24005-0103

- ① (a)
- ② (b)
- ③ (c)
- ④ (d)
- ⑤ (e)

05~06 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

In all social systems, it is true that people's behavior is influenced by social rules and they are extraordinarily adaptable. One natural experiment involving baboons is instructive. A study in 2004 examined how a troop of baboons dominated by large and aggressive males changed after all those dominant males caught a disease and died. With only smaller, gentler males remaining, the culture of that troop underwent a (a) dramatic shift, moving from a social structure characterized by widespread bullying and fighting to one with much more peaceful grooming. Conflict was still there, of course, but it tended to be resolved with peaceful methods, and the fighting that did happen was more between (b) equally matched baboons, instead of a big one picking on a small one. Remarkably, the culture of that troop persisted even after all those original males had died off and were replaced by others coming in from outside. The new males were acculturated to the group norms, and learned to behave less (c) generously.

Obviously, humans are not baboons. But it seems highly possible that this is basically (d) similar to why different human societies can have much different behavioral norms — consider premodern tribes who worshiped their ancestors and shared food in common, medieval peasants who accepted the divine right of kings and performed free labor for feudal lords, and people today who believe in democracy and corporate employment contracts. Human societies have much more complexity and choice than baboon societies, but the point is that behavioral norms are to a great degree the (e) product of culture and learning, not the other way around.

* baboon: 개코원숭이 ** groom: (서로) 털 손질을 해 주다 *** feudal: 봉건 (시대의)

05 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

24005-0104

- ① Power of Social Pressure in Decision Making
- ② The Fluidity of Human Behavior: Socially Constructed
- ③ Learn Different Cultures and Broaden Your Perspective!
- ④ Survival of the Friendliest: A Universal Feature of All Societies
- ⑤ A Blind Spot of the Baboon Experiment: Animal Rights Protection

06 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

24005-0105

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

19 장문 독해 (2)

Gateway

2024학년도 수능 43~45번

01~03 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

- (A) Emma and Clara stood side by side on the beach road, with their eyes fixed on the boundless ocean. The breathtaking scene that surrounded them was beyond description. Just after sunrise, they finished their preparations for the bicycle ride along the beach road. Emma turned to Clara with a question, "Do you think this will be your favorite ride ever?" Clara's face lit up with a bright smile as she nodded. "Definitely! (a) I can't wait to ride while watching those beautiful waves!"
- (B) When they reached their destination, Emma and Clara stopped their bikes. Emma approached Clara, saying "Bicycle riding is unlike swimming, isn't it?" Clara answered with a smile, "Quite similar, actually. Just like swimming, riding makes me feel truly alive." She added, "It shows (b) me what it means to live while facing life's tough challenges." Emma nodded in agreement and suggested, "Your first beach bike ride was a great success. How about coming back next summer?" Clara replied with delight, "With (c) you, absolutely!"
- (C) Clara used to be a talented swimmer, but she had to give up her dream of becoming an Olympic medalist in swimming because of shoulder injuries. Yet she responded to the hardship in a constructive way. After years of hard training, she made an incredible recovery and found a new passion for bike riding. Emma saw how the painful past made her maturer and how it made (d) her stronger in the end. One hour later, Clara, riding ahead of Emma, turned back and shouted, "Look at the white cliff!"
- (D) Emma and Clara jumped on their bikes and started to pedal toward the white cliff where the beach road ended. Speeding up and enjoying the wide blue sea, Emma couldn't hide her excitement and exclaimed, "Clara, the view is amazing!" Clara's silence, however, seemed to say that she was lost in her thoughts. Emma understood the meaning of her silence. Watching Clara riding beside her, Emma thought about Clara's past tragedy, which (e) she now seemed to have overcome.

01 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- 24005-0108 ① (B) - (D) - (C) ② (C) - (B) - (D) ③ (C) - (D) - (B)
 ④ (D) - (B) - (C) ⑤ (D) - (C) - (B)

02 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- 24005-0109 ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

03

윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

24005-0110

- ① Emma와 Clara는 자전거 탈 준비를 일출 직후에 마쳤다.
- ② Clara는 자전거 타기와 수영이 꽤 비슷하다고 말했다.
- ③ Clara는 올림픽 수영 경기에서 메달을 땀다.
- ④ Emma와 Clara는 자전거를 타고 하얀 절벽 쪽으로 갔다.
- ⑤ Emma는 Clara의 침묵의 의미를 이해했다.

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> beyond description 말로 표현할 수 없을 정도의 | <input type="checkbox"/> destination 목적지 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> hardship 고난 | <input type="checkbox"/> constructive 적극적인, 건설적인 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> tragedy 비극(적 사건) |

Solving Strategies

STEP 1 주어진 글 (A)를 읽은 다음, 글 (B), (C), (D)의 앞부분을 살펴보고 전체적인 글의 순서를 추측해 본다.

글 (B): When they reached their destination, Emma and Clara stopped their bikes.

⇒ 두 사람이 목적지에 도착하는 것으로 이어지는 것이 적절함

글 (C): Clara used to be a talented swimmer, but she had to give up her dream of becoming an Olympic medalist in swimming because of shoulder injuries.

⇒ Clara의 비극적 사건에 대한 언급 다음에 이어지는 것이 적절함

글 (D): Emma and Clara jumped on their bikes and started to pedal toward the white cliff where the beach road ended.

⇒ Emma와 Clara가 자전거 라이딩을 시작하려고 하는 내용 다음에 이어지는 것이 적절함

STEP 2 주어진 단서를 종합하여 글의 순서를 완성한다.

Emma와 Clara가 자전거 라이딩을 시작하려고 하는 내용인 (A) 다음에, 자전거를 타고 가면서 본 풍경과 Clara의 비극적 사건에 대한 언급이 있는 (D)가 오고, Clara의 비극적 사건의 내용을 구체적으로 설명하고 그것을 극복한 내용인 (C)가 온 다음에, 목적지에 도착하여 기쁨을 나누는 내용인 (B)가 마지막으로 오는 것이 가장 적절하다.

STEP 3 글의 흐름에 맞추어 글의 내용을 이해하고 나머지 문제를 푼다.

- (a), (b), (d), (e)는 모두 Clara를 가리키지만, (c)는 Emma를 가리킨다.
- Clara는 어깨 부상으로 인해 올림픽 수영 메달리스트가 되겠다는 꿈을 포기해야만 했다고 했으므로, 글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은 ㉓이다.

Exercises

01~03 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Monica Padman left college in 2009 with two degrees in hand — one in theater and one in public relations. She moved to Hollywood to follow her dream of becoming an actor and comedian. Like most striving actors, she worked a variety of part-time jobs in between auditions and small roles. Padman scored a small part on Showtime's *House of Lies*, where she played the on-screen assistant to the actress Kristen Bell. They became friendly, and when Padman realized Bell had a young daughter, (a) she mentioned that she did some babysitting.

(B)

The job could be a detour. But Padman decided to take it. Over time, she became a friend and creative partner to Bell. She worked energetically wherever she saw a need. "Everything she does is at 110 percent," Bell said of Padman. Before long, Padman had become so essential that Bell wondered aloud, "How did I do any of this without (b) her?" While working for her family, Padman spent many hours sitting on the terrace debating with Bell's husband.

* detour: 돌아가는 길, 우회로

(C)

Bell and her husband, the actor Dax Shepard, took her up on the offer. As she saw the challenges Bell faced juggling multiple acting and producing projects, she offered to help (c) her with scheduling. Though it might have been tempting for the aspiring actress to ask the Hollywood A-lister to help her get on-screen roles, Padman worked where she was needed — ironically, as Bell's off-screen assistant. When Bell and Shepard asked her to work for them full-time, Padman was understandably reluctant — how would (d) she find time to audition?

* juggle: (일·활동 등을) 동시에 수행하다, 양립시키다

(D)

Their arguments were as fun as they were fierce, so when Bell suggested they develop their banter into a podcast, Padman was up for that too. Thus was born *Armchair Expert*. The podcast became 2018's most downloaded new podcast and has continued to grow in popularity. Padman could have pursued a direct path to her passion. Instead, (e) she worked wholeheartedly where she could be most useful. By working passionately in Bell's house, she found a bigger opportunity and, perhaps, her true purpose.

* banter: 재치 있는 농담

01

주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

24005-0111

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

02

밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

24005-0112

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

03

윗글의 Padman에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

24005-0113

- ① 배우이자 코미디언이 되기를 원했다.
 ② Bell의 친구이자 창의적인 파트너가 되었다.
 ③ Bell의 남편과 토론을 하면서 많은 시간을 보냈다.
 ④ Bell에게 자신이 영화 배역을 맡게 도와 달라고 부탁했다.
 ⑤ 팟캐스트를 해 보자는 제안을 받아들였다.

04~06 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

An old and weak soldier was playing his violin one evening on the Prater, in Vienna. His faithful dog was holding his hat, in which passers-by dropped a few coppers as they came along. However, on the evening in question nobody stopped to put a small coin into the old soldier's hat. Everyone went straight on, and the joy of the crowd added to the sorrow in the old soldier's heart, which showed itself in (a) his withered face.

* withered: 활기 없는, 메마른

(B)

Then, having carefully tuned his violin, the gentleman said: "You take the money and I'll play." He *did* play! All the passers-by stopped to listen — struck with the distinguished air of the musician and fascinated by his marvelous genius. Every moment the circle became larger and larger. Not copper alone, but silver — and even gold — was dropped into the old soldier's hat. The dog began to growl, for it was becoming too heavy for him to hold. At an invitation from the audience, the old soldier emptied its contents into (b) his bag, and they filled it again.

* growl: 으르렁거리다

(C)

After a national melody, in which everyone present joined, with uncovered heads, the violinist placed the instrument upon the poor soldier's knees, and, without waiting to be thanked, disappeared. "Who is it?" was asked on all sides. "It is Armand Boucher, the famous violin player," replied someone in the crowd. "He has been turning his art to account in the service of charity. Let us follow (c) his example." And the speaker sent round his hat also, made a new collection, and gave the proceeds to the old soldier, crying, "Long live Boucher!" Deeply affected, the old soldier thanked everyone around him.

(D)

However, all at once, a well-dressed gentleman came up to where the old soldier stood, listened to his playing for a few minutes, and gazed compassionately upon (d) him. Before long, the old soldier's tired hand had no longer strength to grasp his bow. His limbs refused to carry him farther. He seated himself on a stone, rested his head on his hands, and began to weep silently. At that instant the gentleman approached, offered the old soldier a piece of gold, and said: "Lend me (e) your violin a little while."

* weep: 울다

04

주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

24005-0114

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

05

밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

24005-0115

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

06

윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

24005-0116

- ① 노병의 충실한 개는 노병의 모자를 물고 있었다.
 ② 신사는 바이올린을 조심스럽게 조율했다.
 ③ 동전과 은화, 금화가 노병의 모자에 던져졌다.
 ④ 신사는 연주가 끝난 후 감사하다는 말을 듣고 사라졌다.
 ⑤ 노병의 손은 더 이상 활을 잡을 힘이 없었다.

07~09 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

One day when I was little, my father told me the story of how Say Say had come to be with us. My father was talking to my mother about his work in the Kler Lwee Htu district, from where (a) he had just returned. It was far distant from us, and much closer to the front line where the Burmese military were attacking our villages. The Burmese regime had a notorious policy called the 'Four Cuts', which was designed to crush the Karen. It was brutally simple: it would cut off all supplies, information, recruits and food to the Karen resistance.

* regime: 정권 ** notorious: 악명 높은

(B)

My mother and father had only one child at this time — my older sister, Bwa Bwa — and my father felt a deep sympathy for (b) his friend. He agreed to take Say Say as one of his own children, and so Say Say became my parents' adopted son. Once a year Say Say's father would try to visit, if he could afford the time to make the long journey. Whenever (c) he did, he was so happy and proud to see how well his son was doing in his studies at school.

(C)

The Four Cuts policy was hurting people terribly, my father explained. As a small child I couldn't understand everything (d) he told us. I knew my people were starving to death, but I was scared, and I didn't want to think about it. I could see that my father was suffering, but I tried to close my mind to that. We were all closer to our mother at this time, for the simple reason that she was around. I'd grow close to my father when he was with us, but hurt, and distant, when he left.

(D)

The Four Cuts policy had driven families to ever more desperate measures. One day a man who worked for the resistance had approached my father. Over their time spent working together they had grown to like and respect each other. He told my father that he had seven children, and that he wanted one at least to get a proper education. But the Four Cuts policy had destroyed all the schools in the area. He asked my father if (e) he could take one of his older sons, Say Say, and give him an education in our home village.

07

주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

24005-0117

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

08

밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

24005-0118

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

09

윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

24005-0119

- ① Kler Lwee Htu 지역은 T가 살고 있는 곳에서 멀리 떨어져 있었다.
 ② 버마 정권은 Karen 족을 탄압하기 위한 정책을 펼쳤다.
 ③ T의 아버지는 Say Say를 양자로 받아들였다.
 ④ T는 아버지의 고통을 외면하려고 했다.
 ⑤ Four Cuts 정책으로 T의 마을 아이들은 정규 교육을 받을 수 없었다.

10~12 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Long ago in New Orleans, there was an old gentleman named Raymond, who would sit on his porch every day. Raymond enjoyed his time outdoors, communing with nature and the neighbors and soaking up sunshine. Every day at the same time a kid would walk down his street on his way home from school. Raymond enjoyed talking to the local kid and the kid also loved talking with him. They kept an eye out for each other. However, this kid had developed a bad habit. On his way down the street every day, (a) he would beat on the metal trash cans with sticks.

* porch: (지붕이 얹혀 있고 벽이 둘러진) 환관 ** commune: 교감하다

(B)

The next week Raymond told the kid that he was short on money (even though that wasn't really true) and that he could only pay (b) him fifty cents a day for banging on cans. The kid was not happy about this new arrangement, but agreed anyway and got his fifty cents each day after banging cans. The week after that Raymond told the kid that money was even tighter and that he could only pay him twenty-five cents per day. Again, the kid was not happy about this new arrangement, but agreed anyway and banged cans and got his twenty-five cents each day.

(C)

After a week of paying the kid twenty-five cents a day, Raymond approached the kid and told him he couldn't pay him anymore but he still wanted (c) him to continue to bang cans. This time the kid did not agree. He was angry about not getting paid and refused to bang on cans anymore. Raymond continues to sit on his porch every day, enjoying nature, his neighbors, and soaking up the sun.

(D)

Raymond found this very annoying and tried to ask the kid to stop, but (d) he didn't want to listen to the old man on the porch. Raymond decided to put the concepts of intrinsic motivation and reinforcement theory to work. The next time the kid came down the street (e) he complimented him on the sound he made and said he would pay him a dollar a day if he promised to do it every day. The kid accepted and every day for the following week the kid banged on cans and Raymond paid him a dollar.

10

24005-0120

주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

11

24005-0121

밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

12

24005-0122

윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① Raymond는 야외에서 자연 및 이웃과 교감하는 것을 즐겼다.
 ② Raymond와 소년 모두 서로 대화하는 것을 좋아했다.
 ③ Raymond는 소년에게 줄 돈이 실제로 부족하지는 않았다.
 ④ 소년은 돈을 받지 못해도 자기 행동을 계속하기로 했다.
 ⑤ Raymond는 내재적 동기 부여와 강화 이론의 개념을 이용하기로 결심했다.



Part

II

주제 · 소재편

Jean Renoir에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Jean Renoir (1894–1979), a French film director, was born in Paris, France. He was the son of the famous painter Pierre-Auguste Renoir. He and the rest of the Renoir family were the models of many of his father's paintings. At the outbreak of World War I, Jean Renoir was serving in the French army but was wounded in the leg. In 1937, he made *La Grande Illusion*, one of his better-known films. It was enormously successful but was not allowed to show in Germany. During World War II, when the Nazis invaded France in 1940, he went to Hollywood in the United States and continued his career there. He was awarded numerous honors and awards throughout his career, including the Academy Honorary Award in 1975 for his lifetime achievements in the film industry. Overall, Jean Renoir's influence as a film-maker and artist endures.

- ① 유명 화가의 아들이었다.
- ② 제1차 세계대전이 발발했을 때 프랑스 군에 복무 중이었다.
- ③ *La Grande Illusion*을 1937년에 만들었다.
- ④ 제2차 세계대전 내내 프랑스에 머물렀다.
- ⑤ Academy Honorary Award를 수상하였다.

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> outbreak (전쟁 등의) 발발 | <input type="checkbox"/> serve in the army 군에 복무하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> wounded 부상을 입은 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> enormously 엄청나게 | <input type="checkbox"/> invade 침공하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> numerous 수많은 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> achievement 업적 | <input type="checkbox"/> overall 전체적으로 보아, 대체로 | <input type="checkbox"/> endure 지속되다 |

Academic Vocabulary by Topic

reputation 명성, 평판 (the general estimation that the public has for a person)

Alex Merkin has already established a **reputation** as a film director with a vision.

Alex Merkin은 비전이 있는 영화감독으로서의 명성을 이미 확립했다.

adaptation 각색(한 작품) (movie, TV show, etc. made from a book or a play)

In 2013 Jeremy Irvine starred in the film **adaptation** of *The Railway Man*.

2013년에 Jeremy Irvine은 *The Railway Man*을 영화로 각색한 작품에서 주연을 맡았다.

vigor 활력, 활기 (active strength of body or mind)

After her vacation, Kelly returned to work with renewed **vigor**.

휴가를 마치고 Kelly는 다시 활력을 얻어 업무에 복귀했다.

terminate 종료하다 (to cause something to end or stop)

The employer **terminated** my contract immediately without any reason related to work or performance.

고용주는 업무 또는 성과와 관련된 어떠한 이유도 없이 즉시 내 계약을 종료했다.

persistence 끈기 (the attitude or behavior of someone who continues to do, or tries to do, something in a determined way)

David Kershaw was known for his **persistence** in the pursuit of justice.

David Kershaw는 정의를 추구하는 끈기로 유명했다.

transform 변화[변모]시키다 (to change completely the appearance or character of something or someone, especially so that that thing or person is improved)

Artificial intelligence has the potential to **transform** the entertainment industry.

인공지능은 엔터테인먼트 산업을 변화시킬 잠재력을 가지고 있다.

idol 우상 (someone who is admired and respected very much)

Baseball players are my son's **idols**.

야구 선수는 내 아들의 우상이다.

Quick Review 다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 <보기>에서 고르시오.

• 보기 •

transform adaptation idol reputation vigor

- The young singer burst into tears when she finally met her _____ backstage.
- When it comes to dental health, chocolate has a bad _____.
- The musical _____ of the beloved children's book delighted audiences of all ages.
- Technological development will _____ the weapons of war.
- The speaker delivered her speech with _____ and captivated the audience with her passion.

01

Marcel Pagnol에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

24005-0124

Marcel Pagnol was born in Aubagne in 1895, and died in 1974. The son of a primary school teacher, whom he described so vividly in his *Souvenirs d'enfance* (childhood memories), this southern Frenchman began his professional life as an English teacher. However, he quickly earned a reputation for his plays in the 1920s: the extraordinary success of *Topaze* in 1927 and *Marius* in 1928 established him as a playwright. Marcel Pagnol had long been interested in the cinema, but had to wait for the development of talking picture techniques to use his full vigor as a dialogue writer. His first few films were adaptations of his theatrical works, for example the highly acclaimed trilogy *Marius*, *Fanny* and *César*. The public success was enormous at both national and international levels. This persuaded Marcel Pagnol to devote himself exclusively to the cinema. For his second film he set up his own production company, La société des films Marcel Pagnol. He was certain that the dramatist of the past would be the film-maker of the future, a thesis which he controversially developed in a short-lived critical review entitled *Les cahiers du film*.

* acclaimed: 극찬(호평)을 받은 ** trilogy: 3부작 *** thesis: 논제(論題)

- ① 초등학교 교사의 아들로 태어났다.
- ② 1920년대에 희곡으로 빠르게 명성을 얻었다.
- ③ 국내와 달리 국제적으로는 대중적인 성공을 이루지 못했다.
- ④ 두 번째 영화를 위해 자기 자신의 제작사를 설립했다.
- ⑤ 과거의 극작가가 미래의 영화 제작자가 될 것이라고 확신했다.

02

24005-0125

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

When he was a Harvard student, world-famous cellist Yo-Yo Ma played often at concerts in and around Boston. He became very popular, and one day when one of his concerts was sold out, he gave a free concert for those who were unable to obtain tickets — he sat in the theater lobby and played Bach cello suites. Later in his career, when he was an international success, he still would often _____. For example, many guest cello soloists play in the first half of a concert, then they are finished for the night. However, Mr. Ma would sometimes play as part of the orchestra in the second half of the concert — doing this with the Philadelphia Orchestra was especially enjoyable for him. He says, "It is an honor to play the back stands of the Philadelphia Orchestra. It's incredible the way those players listen, the knowledge they have. I admire it so much. And I feel the thrill of being part of something that's greater than the sum of its parts — being accepted as part of the team."

- ① give more than required ② correct his unexpected mistakes
 ③ seek freedom in his performance ④ focus on the basics of playing music
 ⑤ teach people how to play instruments

03

24005-0126

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

In the summer of 1878, a thirty-year-old Dutch botanist named Hugo de Vries traveled to England to see Darwin. It was more of a spiritual journey than a scientific visit.

- (A) With no more than a brief conversation, Darwin had inserted a sluice into de Vries's racing mind, completely redirecting it forever. Back in Amsterdam, de Vries suddenly terminated his prior work on the movement of tendrils in plants and threw himself into solving the mystery of heredity.
- (B) He also had Darwin's persistence. The meeting must have been exhausting, for it lasted only two hours, and Darwin had to excuse himself to take a break. But de Vries left England transformed.
- (C) Darwin was vacationing at his sister's estate in Dorking, but de Vries tracked him down and traveled out to meet him. Thin, intense, and excitable, with a beard that rivaled Darwin's, de Vries already looked like a younger version of his idol.

* sluice: 수문(水門) ** tendril: 덩굴손 *** heredity: 유전

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

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2024학년도 9월 모의평가 31번

24005-0127

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In the post-World War II years after 1945, unparalleled economic growth fueled a building boom and a massive migration from the central cities to the new suburban areas. The suburbs were far more dependent on the automobile, signaling the shift from primary dependence on public transportation to private cars. Soon this led to the construction of better highways and freeways and the decline and even loss of public transportation. With all of these changes came a _____ of leisure. As more people owned their own homes, with more space inside and lovely yards outside, their recreation and leisure time was increasingly centered around the home or, at most, the neighborhood. One major activity of this home-based leisure was watching television. No longer did one have to ride the trolley to the theater to watch a movie; similar entertainment was available for free and more conveniently from television.

* unparalleled: 유례없는

- ① downfall ② uniformity ③ restoration
④ privatization ⑤ customization

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> fuel 부추기다 | <input type="checkbox"/> massive 대규모의 | <input type="checkbox"/> migration 이주 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> suburban 교외의 | <input type="checkbox"/> public transportation 대중교통 | <input type="checkbox"/> freeway 초고속 도로 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> decline 감소 | <input type="checkbox"/> loss 쇠퇴, 상실 | <input type="checkbox"/> trolley 전차 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> entertainment 오락(물) | <input type="checkbox"/> for free 무료로 | |

Academic Vocabulary by Topic

consensus 합의 (general agreement or opinion reached by a group of people, typically after discussion or debate)

After hours of deliberation, the committee finally reached a **consensus** on the best course of action.
 몇 시간의 심사숙고 끝에, 위원회는 마침내 최선의 행동 방침에 대한 합의에 도달했다.

morality 도덕(성) (principles or standards concerning the distinction between right and wrong, or good and evil)

Honesty, compassion, and fairness are basic values in the realm of **morality**.
 정직, 동정심, 공정성은 도덕성 영역의 기본적 가치이다.

relative 상대적인 (considered or evaluated in relation to something else)

The concept of time is **relative** because it can be perceived differently depending on one's frame of reference.
 시간의 개념은 기준의 틀에 따라 다르게 인식될 수 있어서 상대적이다.

fertile 비옥한 (capable of producing abundant vegetation, crops, or offspring)

The **fertile** land along the river was perfect for farming and produced abundant crops.
 강변의 비옥한 땅은 농사를 짓기에 적합했고 풍성한 농작물을 생산했다.

constitute 구성하다, 이루다 (to form or make up a whole)

The various departments and teams **constitute** the organization.
 다양한 부서와 팀이 그 조직을 구성하고 있다.

wilderness 황무지, 황야 (an uncultivated, uninhabited, and undisturbed area of land, typically characterized by its natural features and the absence of human development)

The adventurers set out to explore the vast **wilderness** of the national park.
 모험가들은 국립 공원의 광활한 황무지를 탐험하기 위해 출발했다.

Quick Review 다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 <보기>에서 고르시오.

• 보기 •

wilderness relative fertile consensus morality

1. There is a growing _____ among scientists that climate change is real.
2. We have a responsibility to protect our _____ for future generations.
3. The Amazon's _____ soil is home to a wide variety of plants and animals.
4. _____ is important because it helps us live together in a harmonious society.
5. The concept of beauty is _____ and varies from person to person.

01

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

24005-0128

It is uncontroversially true that people in different societies have different customs and different ideas about right and wrong. There is no world consensus on which actions are right and wrong, even though there is a considerable overlap between views on this. If we consider how much moral views have changed both from place to place and from age to age it can be tempting to think that there are no absolute moral facts, but rather that morality is always relative to the society in which you have been brought up. On such a view, since slavery was morally acceptable to most Ancient Greeks but is not to most Europeans today, slavery was right for the Ancient Greeks but would be wrong for today's Europeans. This view, known as moral relativism, makes morality simply a description of the values held by a particular society at a particular time. This is a meta-ethical view about the nature of moral judgements. Moral judgements can only be judged true or false relative to a particular society. There are no absolute moral judgements: they are all relative.

- ① the harmful effects of moral relativism
- ② the relative nature of moral judgements
- ③ considerations in making moral judgements
- ④ why moral judgments are not always desirable
- ⑤ moral behavior as a means of self-improvement

02

24005-0129

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

If the United States has one of the easiest geographies to develop, Mexico has one of the most difficult. The entirety of Mexico is in essence the southern extension of the Rocky Mountains, which is a kind way of saying that America's worst lands are strikingly similar to Mexico's best lands. As one would expect from a territory that is mountain-dominated, there are no navigable rivers and no large cohesive pieces of fertile land like the American Southeast or the Columbia valley, much less the Midwest. Each mountain valley is a sort of fastness where a small handful of oligarchs control local economic and political life. Mexico shouldn't be thought of as a unified state, but instead as a collage of dozens of little Mexicos where local power brokers constantly align with and against each other (and a national government seeking — often in vain — to stitch together something more cohesive). In its _____, Mexico is a textbook case that countries with the greatest need for capital-intensive infrastructure are typically the countries with the lowest ability to generate the capital necessary to build that infrastructure.

* cohesive: 응집된, 결합력이 있는 ** oligarch: 과두 정치 독재자 *** infrastructure: 사회 기반 시설

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ① democratic atmosphere | ② agricultural vastness |
| ③ labor-intensive structure | ④ regional disconnectedness |
| ⑤ widespread industrialization | |

03

24005-0130

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Saltwater constitutes 97% of Earth's water, and of the 3% that is fresh, two-thirds is frozen in glaciers and polar ice.

When Samuel Taylor Coleridge wrote the words, "Water, water everywhere, but not a drop to drink" in *The Rime of the Ancient Mariner* in 1798, the dangers of drinking seawater had been known for thousands of years. (①) Seawater does indeed make men mad. (②) Historical evidence indicates the ancient Egyptians knew seawater was not potable, but the earliest realization that it was unsafe to drink has been lost to antiquity. (③) In pre-Columbian times, the greatest fear of venturing too far from land on the ocean was not falling off the surface of the Earth but lack of fresh drinking water. (④) From a human perspective, the oceans, which cover 70% of Earth's surface, are still the most extensive and unique desert wildernesses on the planet. (⑤) Thus, a mere 1% of all the water on the planet (in lakes and rivers, groundwater, and the atmosphere) is fresh and can be used by terrestrial plants and animals.

* potable: 마시기에 적합한 ** terrestrial: 육상의

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Urban delivery vehicles can be adapted to better suit the density of urban distribution, which often involves smaller vehicles such as vans, including bicycles. The latter have the potential to become a preferred 'last-mile' vehicle, particularly in high-density and congested areas. In locations where bicycle use is high, such as the Netherlands, delivery bicycles are also used to carry personal cargo (e.g. groceries). Due to their low acquisition and maintenance costs, cargo bicycles convey much potential in developed and developing countries alike, such as the *becak* (a three-wheeled bicycle) in Indonesia. Services using electrically assisted delivery tricycles have been successfully implemented in France and are gradually being adopted across Europe for services as varied as parcel and catering deliveries. Using bicycles as cargo vehicles is particularly encouraged when combined with policies that restrict motor vehicle access to specific areas of a city, such as downtown or commercial districts, or with the extension of dedicated bike lanes.

- ① 도시에서 자전거는 효율적인 배송 수단으로 사용될 수 있다.
- ② 자전거는 출퇴근 시간을 줄이기 위한 대안으로 선호되고 있다.
- ③ 자전거는 배송 수단으로의 경제적 장단점을 모두 가질 수 있다.
- ④ 수요자의 요구에 부합하는 다양한 용도의 자전거가 개발되고 있다.
- ⑤ 세계 각국에서는 전기 자전거 사용을 장려하는 정책을 추진하고 있다.

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> urban 도시의 | <input type="checkbox"/> vehicle 운송 수단 | <input type="checkbox"/> density 밀도, 밀집 상태 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> distribution 분포, 배치 | <input type="checkbox"/> congested 혼잡한 | <input type="checkbox"/> cargo 짐, 화물 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> implement 시행하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> gradually 점차 | <input type="checkbox"/> adopt 채택하다, 도입하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> restrict 제한하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> access 접근(권) | <input type="checkbox"/> commercial district 상업 지구 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> extension 확장 | <input type="checkbox"/> dedicated 전용의 | |

Academic Vocabulary by Topic

demographics 인구 통계 (statistical data relating to the population and particular groups within it)

The marketing team conducted thorough research on the **demographics** of their target audience.
마케팅팀은 목표 구매자층의 인구 통계에 대한 철저한 조사를 실시했다.

efficiency 효율성 (the quality of working well in an organized way, without wasting time or energy)

LED lighting has high energy **efficiency**, providing the same brightness as traditional bulbs but with significantly lower energy consumption.

LED 조명은 높은 에너지 효율성을 가지고 있어 기존 전구와 동일한 밝기를 제공하면서도 에너지 소비량은 현저히 더 낮다.

disproportionate 불균형적인 (too large or too small in comparison to something else)

The allocation of resources was considered **disproportionate**, with certain departments receiving significantly more funding than others.

특정 부서가 다른 부서보다 훨씬 더 많은 자금을 지원받아서, 자원 배분이 불균형한 것으로 간주되었다.

accommodate 수용하다 (to provide with a place to live or to be stored in)

The subway system is continually updated to **accommodate** the growing number of commuters.

지하철 시스템은 증가하는 통근자 수를 수용하기 위해 지속적으로 업데이트된다.

conscious 의식하는 (aware of and responding to one's surroundings)

The school implemented a recycling program to encourage students to be more **conscious** of the environment. 그 학교는 학생들이 환경을 더 많이 의식하도록 독려하기 위해 재활용 프로그램을 시행했다.

endangered 멸종 위기에 처한 ((of a species) seriously at risk of extinction)

The giant panda is an **endangered** species, and conservation efforts are being made to protect its declining population. 대왕판다는 멸종 위기에 처한 종인데, 감소하는 개체 수를 보호하기 위한 보존 노력이 이루어지고 있다.

conservation 보존 (the careful utilization of resources to prevent waste or depletion)

The establishment of national parks aims at the **conservation** of natural landscapes for public enjoyment while preserving biodiversity.

국립 공원의 설립은 생물 다양성을 보존하면서 대중이 즐길 수 있는 자연 경관을 보존하는 것을 목표로 한다.

Quick Review 다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 <보기>에서 고르시오.

• 보기 •

conservation disproportionate conscious demographics endangered

- The city planners analyzed the _____ of the city to make informed decisions about infrastructure development.
- The use of eco-friendly fishing gear is encouraged for sustainable fishing practices and marine _____.
- The documentary aimed to make viewers more _____ of the consequences of climate change.
- Efforts to save the _____ sea turtles include implementing measures to reduce accidental capture in fishing gear.
- The media coverage of the event appeared _____, focusing excessively on minor details rather than the overall significance of the occasion.

01

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

24005-0132

Shifting demographics, household structures, lifestyle preferences, and consumer values suggest a different built environment and urban fabric 30 years ahead compared with 30 years ago. More and more Americans, Australians, and Europeans are choosing to live in settings where they are less dependent on their cars because reducing air pollution and energy use matters to them. A 2011 survey of more than two thousand adult Americans found seven times more people said the neighborhood where a house is located is a bigger consideration in deciding where to live than the size of the house. Walking to restaurants, businesses, schools, and other amenities was the most appealing neighborhood feature for many respondents. To many 20- and 30-somethings, walkable communities are equated with a downsized environmental footprint and energy efficiency, with the added benefit of burning calories during everyday activities. If green buildings and solar panels dot the landscape and rooftops, all the better. Notes one economist with the Urban Land Institute, "Energy efficiency is becoming the new granite countertops; it's a necessary feature to sell the property."

* amenity: 생활 편의 시설 ** dot: (점으로) 덮다 *** granite: 화강암

- ① preferred housing types in urban areas by generation
- ② urban neighborhood facilities attracting young people
- ③ demographic differences between urban and suburban areas
- ④ growing preference for housing locations in walkable neighborhoods
- ⑤ factors to consider when buying a house in an inner city versus a suburb

02

24005-0133

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

In recent years, there has been an increasing tendency of economists, scientists, and politicians to shift the focus from population growth to consumption as the more important underlying driver of biodiversity loss. For many, the emphasis on consumption avoids politically charged topics, such as population control, ① which most people oppose on ethical or moral grounds, and because it is associated with divisive topics such as xenophobia, racism, and eugenics. Others highlight that it is not the number of people per se, but how natural resources are consumed ② what is the main cause of environmental decline. Indeed, rich people and rich countries have a disproportionate impact on the natural environment because they consume a disproportionately large share of the world's natural resources. To use one example, the USA accommodates only 5% of the world's human population but uses 25% of the world's ③ harvested natural resources each year. In fact, decorative Christmas lights in the USA alone ④ use more energy than the annual energy usage of the entirety of Ethiopia or Tanzania. And yet, the average USA citizen uses less than half of the energy that an average citizen of Qatar uses, Qatar ⑤ being a small but wealthy Middle Eastern country.

* xenophobia: 외국인 혐오 ** eugenics: 우생학 *** per se: 그 자체로

03

24005-0134

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Movies featuring wonderful natural landscapes and charismatic wildlife often increase the desire of moviegoers to visit natural areas where they can see these landscapes and animals first-hand. But they can also _____. While many documentaries are created with this purpose in mind, such benefits can also extend to blockbuster movies meant for broader audiences. For example, Disney's *Happy Feet* (2006) highlighted the threat of overfishing and plastic pollution to penguins; *The Jungle Book* (2016) exposed audiences to the endangered pangolins. Such exposure can even lead to environmentally conscious behavioural changes. For example, moviegoers were willing to donate 50% more money to climate mitigation after watching the apocalyptic movie *The Day After Tomorrow* (2004). Perhaps, in part, due to the influence of environmentally-orientated movies, an increasing number of movie stars (and other celebrities) have started using their stardom as a platform from where they promote biodiversity conservation efforts in Africa.

* pangolin: 천신갑류의 위쪽이 딱딱한 비늘로 덮여 있고 긴 혀로 곤충을 잡아먹는 작은 동물) ** mitigation: 완화

*** apocalyptic: 종말론적인

- ① emphasize the conservation of rare plant species
- ② have a positive influence on the lives of the natives
- ③ stimulate movie studios to make more blockbuster films
- ④ raise awareness of environmental issues in new audiences
- ⑤ motivate moviegoers to participate in fun activities in the wild

23 물리, 화학, 생명과학, 지구과학

Gateway

2024학년도 9월 모의평가 37번

24005-0135

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Plants show finely tuned adaptive responses when nutrients are limiting. Gardeners may recognize yellow leaves as a sign of poor nutrition and the need for fertilizer.

- (A) In contrast, plants with a history of nutrient abundance are risk averse and save energy. At all developmental stages, plants respond to environmental changes or unevenness so as to be able to use their energy for growth, survival, and reproduction, while limiting damage and nonproductive uses of their valuable energy.
- (B) Research in this area has shown that plants are constantly aware of their position in the environment, in terms of both space and time. Plants that have experienced variable nutrient availability in the past tend to exhibit risk-taking behaviors, such as spending energy on root lengthening instead of leaf production.
- (C) But if a plant does not have a caretaker to provide supplemental minerals, it can proliferate or lengthen its roots and develop root hairs to allow foraging in more distant soil patches. Plants can also use their memory to respond to histories of temporal or spatial variation in nutrient or resource availability.

* nutrient: 영양소 ** fertilizer: 비료 *** forage: 구하러 다니다

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

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> finely 섬세하게, 정교하게 | <input type="checkbox"/> tune 조정하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> adaptive response 적응 반응 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> abundance 풍부 | <input type="checkbox"/> risk averse 위험을 회피하는 | <input type="checkbox"/> unevenness 불균등 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> variable 가변적인, 변하기 쉬운 | <input type="checkbox"/> availability 획득 가능성 | <input type="checkbox"/> supplemental 보충의 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> proliferate 급증시키다 | <input type="checkbox"/> patch 구역, 작은 땅 | <input type="checkbox"/> temporal 시간의 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> spatial 공간의 | | |

Academic Vocabulary by Topic

predator 포식자 (an animal that lives by killing and eating other animals)

Hawks are skilled **predators**, soaring high in the sky before diving down to catch their prey.

매는 숙련된 포식자로, 하늘 높이 날아오른 후 급강하하여 먹이를 잡는다.

adaptation 적응 (형태) (the process of changing to suit different conditions)

The study of genetic **adaptations** in populations over time provides insights into how organisms have evolved to better suit their environments.

장기간에 걸쳐 개체군의 유전적 적응 형태를 연구하면 유기체가 자기 환경에 더 잘 적응하도록 어떻게 진화해 왔는지에 대한 통찰력을 얻을 수 있다.

inedible 먹을 수 없는 (not fit or suitable to be eaten; not edible)

After accidentally adding too much salt to the soup, the chef realized it had become **inedible**.

실수로 수프에 소금을 너무 많이 넣은 후 요리사는 수프가 먹을 수 없게 되었다는 것을 깨달았다.

angle 각도 (the inclination of a line or surface with the vertical or horizontal plane)

The triangle has three **angles**, and their sum equals 180 degrees.

삼각형에는 세 개의 각도가 있으며 그 합은 180도와 같다.

minute 미세한 (extremely small, tiny)

When studying sea level rise or fall, scientists may examine **minute** changes in sea level over time.

해수면 상승 또는 하강을 연구할 때, 과학자들은 장기간에 걸친 해수면의 미세한 변화를 조사할 수도 있다.

deposit 놓다, 두다 (to place or store in a specific location, typically for safekeeping)

Coastal storms have the potential to **deposit** large amounts of sand along the shoreline.

해안의 폭풍은 해안선을 따라 대량의 모래를 놓아줄 가능성을 갖고 있다.

variation 변화 (a change or difference in condition, amount, or level, typically with certain limits)

Chemists study the **variation** in reaction rates under different temperature and pressure conditions to understand the factors influencing chemical reactions.

화학자들은 화학 반응에 영향을 미치는 요인을 이해하기 위해 다양한 온도와 압력 조건에서 반응 속도의 변화를 연구한다.

Quick Review 다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 <보기>에서 고르시오.

• 보기 •

adaptation inedible variation predator minute

1. Due to the extreme temperatures, the food left in the car overnight became _____.
2. There was a noticeable _____ in the color of the leaves as the seasons changed from summer to autumn.
3. The domestic cat retains many traits of a(n) _____, instinctively hunting small rodents and birds.
4. The _____ of a species to its environment is crucial for its survival and reproductive success.
5. Tiny, _____ particles of dust floated in the air when the old book was opened.

01

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

24005-0136

Many aspects of an ant's appearance have likely evolved to meet a specific lifestyle requirement, although the extent to which this is true has not been fully explored for all aspects of its body structure. Adaptations could be due to environment, available food, or predators. Long legs and large eyes are commonly seen in ground-foraging ants that need to move quickly to avoid predators in open ground or be the first to acquire a food resource. In contrast, ants that forage and nest in leaf litter have shorter legs and antennae, alongside small eyes. This makes sense in the dark environment of leaf litter where moving through small spaces is easier with a compact body plan. Based on the unique combination of body size measurements, scientists can predict where an ant nests and forages or even what kind of food it eats. Predators have longer, flatter mandibles, while omnivores — those eating a diverse range of foods — have shorter, curved mandibles.

* forage: 먹이를 찾다 ** leaf litter: 낙엽 *** mandible: 아래턱뼈

- ① ants' behavior depending on what they eat
- ② ways scientists predict ants' reproduction cycles
- ③ adaptations in ants' appearance for specific lifestyles
- ④ ants' strategies to avoid predators in dark environments
- ⑤ relationship between ants' appearance and their movement

02

24005-0137

giant Pacific octopus에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The largest species of octopus in the world, the giant Pacific octopus, usually grows to about 3 m in length and weighs up to 272 kg. It lives on the rim of the North Pacific Ocean, where it crawls about on the bottom, using its long, sucker-covered arms. It seeks out rocky dens on the seabed; youngsters will often dig holes under rocks in sand. Here, the octopus can take refuge from predators — seals, sharks, and other large fishes — too big to slip through the den mouth. Foraging mainly at night, this giant octopus looks especially for crabs and lobsters, but also takes shrimp and shellfish, smaller octopuses, and fishes. Often it will return to its den to feed, depositing empty shells and other inedible fragments of prey in piles at the entrance. Like its relatives, this octopus mostly lives alone, except for a brief period when adults come together for mating. The female lays her eggs in a den, and will tend them until her young emerge. She will not feed in all this time — and will die soon after her young emerge.

* rim: 가장자리 ** den: 굴, 동굴 *** fragment: 조각

- ① 팔판으로 덮인 긴 팔을 이용하여 바닥을 기어다닌다.
- ② 어린 것들은 모래 지대의 바위 밑에 굴을 파기도 한다.
- ③ 특히 게와 바닷가재를 찾지만 새우와 조개류도 잡는다.
- ④ 짝짓기를 위한 짧은 기간을 제외하고는 대부분 혼자 산다.
- ⑤ 암컷은 새끼들이 알에서 나오기 전에 죽는다.

03

24005-0138

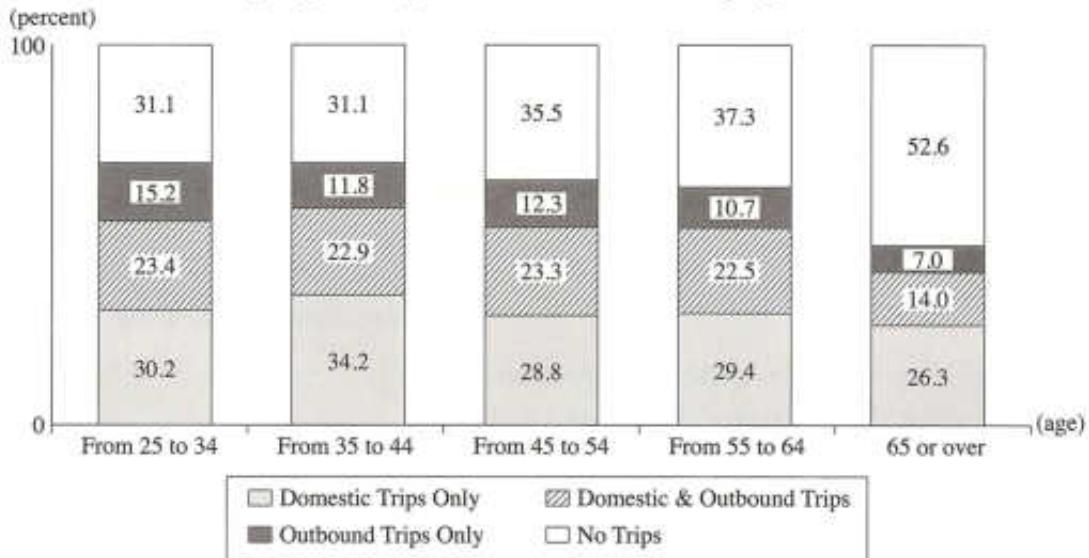
다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

However skilled you may be at bowling, there will always be minute changes in the angle at which you release the ball that will be magnified as the ball travels the length of the lane. ① As it strikes, the first skittle falls back either slightly to the right or the left, and the ball is deflected slightly in the other direction. ② From then on, within a fraction of a second, skittles start falling in different directions, sometimes hitting others as they fall. ③ The differences in the final arrangement of skittles each time are difficult to predict from the slight variation of angle as the ball leaves the bowler's hand. ④ Whereas most sports require participants to be in good physical shape and play with people around the same age, bowling allows a mixed group of all sizes, ages, and skill levels. ⑤ Even those who can achieve strike after strike actually achieve a different strike every time, for the skittles will never fall in exactly the same way twice.

* skittle: 볼링핀 ** deflect: 방향을 바꾸다

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Share of the EU-28 Population Participating in Tourism, by Age Group and Destination Category, 2017



Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

The above graph shows the share of the EU-28 population participating in tourism in 2017 by age group and destination category. ① The share of people in the No Trips category was over 30% in each of the five age groups. ② The percentage of people in the Outbound Trips Only category was higher in the 25–34 age group than in the 35–44 age group. ③ In the 35–44 age group, the percentage of people in the Domestic Trips Only category was 34.2%. ④ The percentage of people in the Domestic & Outbound Trips category was lower in the 45–54 age group than in the 55–64 age group. ⑤ In the 65 or over age group, the percentage of people in the No Trips category was more than 50%.

Words & Phrases in Use

- share 점유율
- destination 목적지
- domestic 국내의
- outbound 외국행의

Academic Vocabulary by Topic

spectator 관중, 관객 (a person who watches an event, show, game, activity, etc.)

The soccer stadium was packed with enthusiastic **spectators** cheering for their favorite teams.

축구 경기장은 자신이 좋아하는 팀을 응원하는 열광적인 관중들로 가득 찼다.

athlete 운동선수 (a person who is trained in or good at sports, games, or exercises that require physical skill and strength)

At the international competition, **athletes** from different countries gathered to demonstrate their skill in various disciplines.

국제 대회에서 각국의 선수들이 모여 다양한 종목에서 자신의 기량을 발휘했다.

nutrient 영양소, 영양분 (a substance that plants, animals, and people need to live and grow)

Plants absorb **nutrients** from the soil to support their growth and development.

식물은 토양에서 영양소를 흡수하여 자신의 성장과 발달을 지원한다.

physical 신체의, 육체의 (relating to the body of a person instead of the mind)

Regular exercise is important for maintaining good **physical** health and well-being.

규칙적인 운동은 좋은 신체 건강과 행복을 유지하는 데 중요하다.

comfort 편안함 (a state or situation in which you are relaxed and do not have any physically unpleasant feelings)

Wearing loose-fitting clothing contributes to a greater sense of **comfort**, especially during hot weather.

특히 더운 날씨에는 헐렁한 옷을 입는 것이 더 큰 편안함을 느끼게 해 준다.

satisfaction 만족(감) (a happy or pleased feeling because of something that you did or something that happened to you)

Completing the difficult project on time gave her a great sense of **satisfaction** and accomplishment.

어려운 프로젝트를 제시간에 완료한 것은 그녀에게 큰 만족감과 성취감을 주었다.

Quick Review 다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 <보기>에서 고르시오.

• 보기 •

nutrient spectator physical satisfaction athlete

1. Emma was recognized as an outstanding _____ for her achievements in both track and field events.
2. _____ imbalances in the body can lead to different health problems, highlighting the importance of a balanced diet.
3. Sufficient sleep is crucial for both mental and _____ health, allowing the body to recover.
4. As a(n) _____ at the film festival, she enjoyed herself watching a diverse range of masterpieces.
5. Maintaining a work-life balance is essential for overall well-being and job _____.

01

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

24005-0140

Spectators are seen as a source of drive arousal. This ① heightened state of arousal is presumed to facilitate the performance of well-learned or simple skills. However, if a skill is not well-learned or complex, the increase in arousal will interfere with its performance. The underlying notion is that an increase in drive arousal ② favors the emission of the performer's dominant responses. In the case of a skilled performer, her dominant responses are presumed to be largely "correct" ones. Her performance stands to be ③ improved with an audience present. In a case where the performer is still struggling to master a skill, ④ correct responses are present in abundance and are thereby presumed to be dominant responses. As a consequence, onlookers can only worsen the performance of a beginner. Hence, the performer's level of skill and the complexity of the skill itself will ⑤ determine whether an audience helps or hinders a performance.

* hinder: 방해하다

02

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

24005-0141

Athletes do require more protein (and all nutrients) than sedentary people, but there is no evidence that they require a higher percentage of protein compared to other macronutrients in their diet to perform more optimally. To put it another way, a diet with 10 percent protein is sufficient for most people, athlete and nonathlete alike. If an average adult female eats 2,000 calories, 10 percent is 200 calories from protein. If an average female athlete eats 3,000 calories, 10 percent is 300 calories from protein — that's a 50 percent increase in protein achieved by simply eating more of the same foods. So when you exercise, you don't need to change the composition of the food (i.e., consuming foods with higher concentrations of protein or consuming protein powders). You just need to eat more of the same foods. The increased athletic activity will work up your hunger drive. In response, you will consume more protein as well as nutrients of all types. This works well since physical activity likely requires more of all nutrients, not just protein.

* sedentary: 몸을 많이 움직이지 않는

- ① 운동선수는 일반인보다 더 많은 양의 단백질을 섭취해야 한다.
- ② 운동 후 과식을 피하려면 단백질이 풍부한 식단을 유지해야 한다.
- ③ 필요 이상의 단백질을 섭취하면 운동을 해도 체중이 증가할 수 있다.
- ④ 체력 향상을 위해 충분한 영양 섭취와 운동을 병행하는 것이 중요하다.
- ⑤ 운동에 필요한 단백질은 평소 식사의 양을 늘리는 것만으로도 충분하다.

03

24005-0142

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Once production shifts to industrial methods, the leisure consumer is free to _____ . Typically, the technology itself enters one or more paths to pleasure as the market recognizes hobby demand: tools and materials are designed for comfort, beauty, and satisfaction. Both needlework tools and those of hobby woodworking have undergone this transition, to name only two of many possible examples. Fountain pens, considered obsolete as a production technology for writing, are selling at four-figure prices to people who simply enjoy the process of forming words with ink on paper and are willing to pay a premium for the pleasure. In the 1950s, the late Shelby Foote reportedly wrote his three-volume 1.5-million-word history of the Civil War with a dip pen, eschewing the then-dominant writing technologies — the manual typewriter and the fountain pen — thereby lending a new meaning to the term “belletristic history.”

* obsolete: 구식의, 한물간 ** eschew: 멀리하다 *** belletristic: 순수 문학적인

- ① choose to replace or repair a product
- ② benefit from buying products at lower prices
- ③ seek pleasure in the older handcraft technology
- ④ try to regulate the speed of technological progress
- ⑤ choose less expensive forms of recreational activities

Gateway

2024학년도 9월 모의평가 25번

24005-0143

Charles Rosen에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Charles Rosen, a virtuoso pianist and distinguished writer, was born in New York in 1927. Rosen displayed a remarkable talent for the piano from his early childhood. In 1951, the year he earned his doctoral degree in French literature at Princeton University, Rosen made both his New York piano debut and his first recordings. To glowing praise, he appeared in numerous recitals and orchestral concerts around the world. Rosen's performances impressed some of the 20th century's most well-known composers, who invited him to play their music. Rosen was also the author of many widely admired books about music. His most famous book, *The Classical Style*, was first published in 1971 and won the U.S. National Book Award the next year. This work, which was reprinted in an expanded edition in 1997, remains a landmark in the field. While writing extensively, Rosen continued to perform as a pianist for the rest of his life until he died in 2012.

- ① 어려서부터 피아노에 재능을 보였다.
- ② 프랑스 문학으로 박사 학위를 받았다.
- ③ 유명 작곡가들로부터 그들의 작품 연주를 요청받았다.
- ④ *The Classical Style*이 처음으로 출판되고 다음 해에 상을 받았다.
- ⑤ 피아니스트 활동을 중단하고 글쓰기에 매진하였다.

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> virtuoso 거장, 명인 | <input type="checkbox"/> distinguished 저명한, 성공한 | <input type="checkbox"/> debut 데뷔, 첫 출연 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> glowing 열렬한 | <input type="checkbox"/> numerous 수많은 | <input type="checkbox"/> recital 독주회 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> expanded edition 증보판 | <input type="checkbox"/> landmark 획기적인 것 | <input type="checkbox"/> extensively 폭넓게, 광범위하게 |

Academic Vocabulary by Topic

catalog 분류하다 (to list or describe (something) in an organized way)

The librarian worked diligently to **catalog** the new books and add them to the library's database.

사서는 새 책을 분류하고 그것을 도서관 데이터베이스에 추가하기 위해 부지런히 일했다.

inquiry 탐구 (examination of facts or principles)

The scientific **inquiry** into the mysterious phenomenon led to a series of experiments and observations.

그 신비한 현상에 대한 과학적 탐구는 일련의 실험과 관찰로 이어졌다.

enormous 막대한, 거대한 (very great in size or amount)

The hurricane caused **enormous** damage to the coastal town, leaving many homes and buildings in ruins.

허리케인은 해안 마을에 막대한 피해를 끼쳤고, 많은 주택과 건물을 폐허로 만들었다.

architectural 건축의 (relating to the design and construction of buildings)

The city underwent a transformation with the implementation of new **architectural** designs and urban planning.

그 도시는 새로운 건축 디자인과 도시 계획의 시행으로 변화를 겪었다.

aesthetics 미학 (a branch of philosophy concerned with the study of the idea of beauty)

In the field of design, **aesthetics** plays a crucial role in creating products that are both functional and visually satisfying.

디자인 분야에서 미학은 기능적이면서도 시각적으로 만족스러운 제품을 만드는 데 중대한 역할을 한다.

component 요소 (a part or element of a larger whole)

The architect considered the aesthetic and functional aspects of each building **component** when designing the structure.

그 건축가는 구조물을 설계할 때 각 건물 요소의 미적, 기능적 측면을 고려했다.

Quick Review 다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 <보기>에서 고르시오.

• 보기 •

enormous catalog aesthetics architectural component

- The fashion designer emphasized the importance of _____ in creating clothing that not only fits well but also looks elegant.
- The company achieved _____ success with its innovative product, quickly dominating the market.
- The engineer carefully examined each _____ of the machine to identify the source of the problem.
- The town's _____ plan focuses on making neighborhoods friendly and accessible for residents of all ages.
- The software developer designed a program to automatically _____ files based on their content.

01

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

24005-0144

Responding to life with joy and sorrow is part of being human. At times when pain and suffering are inescapable, it is important ① to remember that this is part of the process by which we acquire knowledge. This does not mean that one must be in discomfort to make art, but stress can be channeled into a creative force if it produces a sense of inquisitiveness and an incentive for change. ② Think through making pictures can allow us to place our distress in context. The images we make can help us understand its source, catalog its scope, adapt ourselves to its presence, and devise ways to control ③ it. There are things in life, once called wisdom, ④ which we have to discover for ourselves by making our own private journeys. Stress can ⑤ be directed to open up possibilities for intelligent and imaginative inquiries and solutions that otherwise might have been ignored, overlooked, or refuted.

* inquisitiveness: 호기심 ** refute: 반박하다

02

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

24005-0145

The Oval Office in the White House is a good example of a place with enormous historic significance.

Architectural spaces become memorable through the architectural characteristics that define them. Qualities of scale, appropriateness for people, aesthetics, and visual impact are among the many components that give a place its character and feel. (①) The purpose of a space can make it a place. (②) The unique oval shape of this splendid room makes it memorable and gives it a special importance without being ostentatious. (③) Incidentally, George Washington had two rooms at Mount Vernon altered to include bowed ends so he could greet guests while standing in the middle as they circled around him. (④) Thomas Jefferson designed two oval meeting rooms in the main floor of the Rotunda at the University of Virginia. (⑤) Oval rooms were seen as being democratic because no person could be placed at a more important position in the room than anyone else.

* splendid: 훌륭한 ** ostentatious: 대단히 호사스러운

03

24005-0146

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Museum and gallery exhibitions are 'hired' by or co-produced with other galleries; it is not uncommon for shows to be 'on the road' for two years or longer. Normally they are curated by one or more people, whose role includes researching the exhibition concept, the selection (or commissioning) of work, planning how the work will be hung within the exhibition space and writing a significant part of any accompanying book or catalogue. The power of the curator, operating regionally, nationally or internationally, has been questioned. Of course, curators take initiatives which contribute to the exposure of work. But they may also regularly favour certain artists, or types of work, at the expense of others. Furthermore, it has been suggested that curators often act more as 'creators', putting together themed exhibitions which, however relevant and interesting, serve as much to advance themselves as to showcase the work of artists. Indeed, all exhibitions and collections reflect the particular interests of their curators and archivists as well as the mission statement, priorities and terms of reference of particular organisations.

* archivist: 기록 보관인 ** terms of reference: 위임 사항

- ① New Ideas for Expanding Artistic Expression
- ② What Happens When Artists Take On the Role of Curators
- ③ The True Collaborative Power Between Artist and Curator
- ④ How to Become a Competent Curator in Today's Art World
- ⑤ Curatorial Influence: How Curators' Interests Shape Exhibitions

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Certain hindrances to multifaceted creative activity may lie in premature specialization, i.e., having to choose the direction of education or to focus on developing one ability too early in life. However, development of creative ability in one domain may enhance effectiveness in other domains that require similar skills, and flexible switching between generality and specificity is helpful to productivity in many domains. Excessive specificity may result in information from outside the domain being underestimated and unavailable, which leads to fixedness of thinking, whereas excessive generality causes chaos, vagueness, and shallowness. Both tendencies pose a threat to the transfer of knowledge and skills between domains. What should therefore be optimal for the development of cross-domain creativity is support for young people in taking up creative challenges in a specific domain and coupling it with encouragement to apply knowledge and skills in, as well as from, other domains, disciplines, and tasks.

- ① 창의성을 개발하기 위해서는 도전과 실패를 두려워하지 말아야 한다.
- ② 전문 지식과 기술을 전수하려면 집중적인 투자가 선행되어야 한다.
- ③ 창의적인 인재를 육성하기 위해 다양한 교육과정을 준비해야 한다.
- ④ 특정 영역에서 개발된 창의성이 영역 간 활용되도록 장려해야 한다.
- ⑤ 조기 교육을 통해 특정 분야의 전문가를 지속적으로 양성해야 한다.

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> hindrance 방해 요인 | <input type="checkbox"/> multifaceted 다면적인 | <input type="checkbox"/> premature 너무 이른 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> specialization 전문화 | <input type="checkbox"/> i.e. 즉(= id est) | <input type="checkbox"/> domain 영역 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> enhance 높이다 | <input type="checkbox"/> flexible 유연한 | <input type="checkbox"/> generality 일반성 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> specificity 특수성 | <input type="checkbox"/> excessive 과도한 | <input type="checkbox"/> underestimated 과소평가된 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fixedness 고정성 | <input type="checkbox"/> chaos 혼돈 | <input type="checkbox"/> vagueness 모호함 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shallowness 얕음 | <input type="checkbox"/> tendency 경향 | <input type="checkbox"/> pose a threat to ~에 위협이 되다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> transfer 이동 | <input type="checkbox"/> optimal 최선인 | <input type="checkbox"/> cross-domain 영역 간의 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> discipline (학문의) 분야 | | |

Academic Vocabulary by Topic

flexible 유연한 (able or willing to change according to circumstances etc. or capable of bending or being bent)

A **flexible** approach to problem-solving promotes innovation.
문제 해결에 대한 유연한 접근은 혁신을 촉진한다.

discipline (학문의) 분야 (a branch of knowledge or teaching)

The scholars established psychology as an academic **discipline**.
그 학자들은 심리학을 하나의 학문 분야로 확립했다.

aptitude 적성, 소질 (a natural ability to do something or to learn something)

Aptitude for teamwork is crucial for project collaboration.
협동 작업에 대한 적성은 프로젝트 공동 작업을 위해 중요하다.

perspective 관점 (a way of thinking about and understanding something)

Literature allows readers to explore characters' diverse **perspectives** on life.
문학은 독자들이 등장인물들의 인생에 관한 다양한 관점을 탐구할 수 있게 해 준다.

consistent 일관성 있는 (always acting or behaving in the same way)

Consistent routines contribute to a balanced and healthy lifestyle.
일관성 있는 일상은 균형 잡히고 건강한 삶의 형태에 기여한다.

commitment 헌신, 전념 (a promise to be loyal to someone or something)

Mike has demonstrated exceptional **commitment** and dedication to education.
Mike는 교육에 대한 특출한 헌신과 전념을 보여 주었다.

integrate 통합하다 (to combine (two or more things) to form or create something)

We are trying to **integrate** the latest research findings into our project.
우리는 최신의 연구 결과를 우리의 프로젝트에 통합하려고 하고 있다.

Quick Review 다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 <보기>에서 고르시오.

• 보기 •

flexible aptitude consistent commitment integrate

1. Yoga promotes a(n) _____ body and a calm mind.
2. Developing language _____ enhances communication skills.
3. The student demonstrated a strong _____ to academic success.
4. The artist's work aims to _____ art and technology in innovative ways.
5. _____ behavior builds trust in personal and professional relationships.

01

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

24005-0148

A significant challenge arises when we ask whether _____ . Many people are terrific at calculus but couldn't write a good essay or paint a good picture if their lives depended on it. Some people can walk into a room full of strangers and immediately figure out the relationships and feelings among them; others may never learn this skill. As Will Rogers put it, "Everybody is ignorant, only on different topics." Clearly, individuals vary in their aptitude for learning any specific type of knowledge or skill taught in a specific way. A hundred students attending a lecture on a topic they knew nothing about beforehand will all walk away with different amounts and kinds of learning, and aptitude for that particular content and that particular teaching method is one important factor in explaining these differences. But would the students who learned the most in this class also learn the most if the lecture were on a different topic or if the same material were presented through hands-on experiences or in small groups?

* calculus: 미적분학

- ① intelligence is a product of genes ② styles of learning can change suddenly
 ③ aptitude is connected with intelligence ④ learning is a mutually purposeful activity
 ⑤ there is any such thing as general aptitude

02

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

24005-0149

One implication of expectancy theory is that even though all students should have a chance to be rewarded if they do their best, no student should have an easy time achieving the maximum reward. This principle is violated by traditional grading practices, because some students find it easy to earn A's and B's, whereas others believe that they have little chance of academic success no matter what they do. In this circumstance, neither high achievers nor low achievers are likely to exert their best efforts. This is one reason why it is important to reward students for effort, for doing better than they have done in the past, or for making progress, rather than only for getting a high score. For example, students can build a portfolio of compositions, projects, reports, or other work and can then see how their work is improving over time. Not all students are equally capable of achieving high scores, but all are equally capable of exerting effort, exceeding their own past performance, or making progress, so these are often better, more equally available criteria on which to base reward.

* exert: 다하다, 발휘하다 ** criterion: 기준 (pl. criteria)

- ① 학생의 성취 수준에 따라 과제를 달리 부여해야 한다.
 ② 교사의 기대 정도에 따라 학생의 성취 수준이 달라진다.
 ③ 외적 보상만으로는 학생의 학습 동기를 촉진할 수 없다.
 ④ 협동 학습은 학생의 성취도 향상에 매우 큰 도움을 준다.
 ⑤ 학생은 점수만이 아니라 발전 노력에 대해 보상받아야 한다.

03

24005-0150

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

As students move into adolescence, they are developing capabilities for abstract thinking and understanding the perspectives of others. Even greater physical changes are taking place as the students approach puberty.

- (A) But adolescence marks the first time that a conscious effort is made to answer the now-pressing question: "Who am I?" The conflict defining this stage is identity versus role confusion. Identity refers to the organization of an individual's drives, abilities, beliefs, and history into a consistent image of self.
- (B) So, with developing minds and bodies, young adolescents must confront the central issue of constructing an identity that will provide a firm basis for adulthood. They have been developing a sense of self since infancy.
- (C) It involves deliberate choices and decisions, particularly about work, values, ideology, and commitments to people and ideas. If adolescents fail to integrate all these aspects and choices, or if they feel unable to choose at all, role confusion threatens.

* adolescence: 청소년기 ** puberty: 사춘기

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

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

The need to assimilate values and lifestyle of the host culture has become a growing conflict. Multiculturalists suggest that there should be a model of partial assimilation in which immigrants retain some of their customs, beliefs, and language. There is pressure to conform rather than to maintain their cultural identities, however, and these conflicts are greatly determined by the community to which one migrates. These experiences are not new; many Europeans experienced exclusion and poverty during the first two waves of immigration in the 19th and 20th centuries. Eventually, these immigrants transformed this country with significant changes that included enlightenment and acceptance of diversity. People of color, however, continue to struggle for acceptance. Once again, the challenge is to recognize that other cultures think and act differently and that they have the right to do so. Perhaps, in the not too distant future, immigrants will no longer be strangers among us.

- ① 이민자 고유의 정체성을 유지할 권리에 대한 공동체의 인식이 필요하다.
- ② 이민자의 적응을 돕기 위해 그들의 요구를 반영한 정책 수립이 중요하다.
- ③ 이민자는 미래 사회의 긍정적 변화에 핵심적 역할을 수행할 수 있다.
- ④ 다문화 사회의 안정을 위해서는 국제적 차원의 지속적인 협력이 요구된다.
- ⑤ 문화적 동화는 장기적이고 체계적인 과정을 통해 점진적으로 이루어진다.

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> assimilate 받아들이다 | <input type="checkbox"/> host culture 주류 문화 | <input type="checkbox"/> conflict 갈등 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> multiculturalist 다문화주의자 | <input type="checkbox"/> partial 부분의, 부분적인 | <input type="checkbox"/> assimilation 동화 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> immigrant 이민자 | <input type="checkbox"/> retain 유지하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> conform 순응하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> migrate 이주하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> exclusion 배척, 배제 | <input type="checkbox"/> transform 변모시키다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> significant 중대한 | <input type="checkbox"/> enlightenment 계몽 | <input type="checkbox"/> recognize 인정하다 |

Academic Vocabulary by Topic

assimilate (자기 것으로) 받아들이다, 동화시키다 (to take into the mind and thoroughly understand)

We need to **assimilate** new information that will broaden our understanding of ourselves and of the world.
우리는 우리 자신과 세상에 대한 우리의 이해를 확장할 새로운 정보를 받아들일 필요가 있다.

conform 순응하다, 따르다 (to be obedient or compliant)

The artist refused to **conform** to traditional artistic norms.
그 예술가는 전통적인 예술 규범에 순응하기를 거부했다.

acceptance 수용 (the quality or state of being accepted or acceptable)

True happiness lies in the **acceptance** of oneself and others.
진정한 행복은 자기 자신과 다른 사람을 수용하는 데 있다.

relative 상대적인 (considered in comparison or relation to something else)

The beauty of art is often **relative** to personal taste.
예술의 아름다움은 흔히 개인 취향에 따라 상대적이다.

universal 보편적인 (done or experienced by everyone, existing or available for everyone)

Universal access to clean energy promotes sustainable development.
청정에너지에 대한 보편적인 접근성은 지속 가능한 성장을 촉진한다.

distinct 뚜렷이 다른 (noticeably different)

The painting had a **distinct** style that captivated viewers.
그 그림은 보는 사람의 마음을 사로잡는 뚜렷이 다른 스타일을 지니고 있었다.

reputation 명성, 평판 (the common opinion that people have about someone or something)

The city's **reputation** as a cultural hub drew artists and creatives.
문화 중심지로서의 그 도시의 명성은 예술가들과 창의적인 사람들을 끌어들이었다.

interpretation 해석 (the act or result of explaining or interpreting something)

Cultural nuances affect the **interpretation** of gestures and expressions.
미묘한 문화적 차이는 몸짓과 표현의 해석에 영향을 미친다.

Quick Review 다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 <보기>에서 고르시오.

• 보기 •

assimilate conform relative reputation interpretation

- Literary analysis involves a deep _____ of the text.
- _____ happiness depends on one's perspective on life.
- The committee will need time to _____ this suggestion.
- The artist's innovative work enhanced her artistic _____.
- The team had to _____ to the guidelines set by their coach.

01

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

24005-0152

Some assumptions that notions of space (that is, a three-dimensional area in which events and objects occur and have relative direction and position) are universal — are being reexamined. Stephen Levinson showed that “systems of spatial reckoning and description can in fact be quite divergent across cultures, linguistic differences correlating with distinct cognitive tendencies.” More specifically, languages vary in their use of spatial concepts and, in some instances, determine the cognitive categories relating to space concepts; also, the speakers of a number of languages do not use spatial terms corresponding to the bodily coordinates of left-right and front-back. One example comes from the Tenejapa Tzeltal of Mexico: Their language uses no relative frame of reference and therefore has no terms for spatial reference that would correspond to *left*, *right*, *front*, and *back*. Although terms exist for *left hand* and *right hand*, they do not extend to other parts of the body or to areas external to it.

* reckoning: 추정, 계산 ** divergent: 다른, 갈라지는 *** coordinate: 좌표

- ① impact of culture on business communication
- ② universal recognition of the concept of time and space
- ③ cultural differences in nonverbal signals related to space
- ④ variability in perception of spatial concepts across languages
- ⑤ nature of online communication beyond the limits of language

02

24005-0153

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Languages are far more similar than had previously been thought, and that universality suggests that the human brain is designed to understand the world in certain ways, which may also correspond to the structure of reality. ① Thus, all languages have nouns and verbs, modifiers (adverbs and adjectives), and names and pronouns. ② Languages may differ as to the sequence of words in a sentence (e.g., verb in the middle or at the end), but sentences are always used. ③ Therefore, individuals belonging to a particular community may not follow the language habits of that community. ④ Even the sequence of words does not vary as widely as it could: Steven Pinker says that there are 128 possible orderings of the main parts of a sentence, but most languages use one of only two of those possibilities. ⑤ Crucially, most languages seem to have an almost identical list of concepts, and as a result nearly all words and sentences can be translated effectively from one language into another.

* modifier: 수식어

03

24005-0154

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Some performers manipulate the style of their product to shift the incentives of critics to pay attention. Richard Posner cites Shakespeare, Nietzsche, Wittgenstein, and Kafka as figures who owe part of their reputation to the puzzling and perhaps even contradictory nature of their writings. Unclear authors, at least if they have substance and depth, receive more attention from critics and require more textual interpretation. Individual critics can establish their own reputations by studying such a writer and by promoting one interpretation of that writer's work over another. These same critics will support the inclusion of the writer in the canon, to promote the importance of their own criticism. In effect, deep and ambiguous writers are offering critics implicit invitations to _____. Critics respond by examining these works more closely and spreading their fame more widely.

* canon: 주요 문헌 목록 ** ambiguous: 모호한

- ① ignore readers for a better textual analysis
- ② serve as coauthors of a broader piece of work
- ③ exclude paradoxical points from their arguments
- ④ compare their writing styles with those of classical writers
- ⑤ cooperate in a criticism of how writers copy each other's styles

Gateway

2024학년도 6월 모의평가 36번

24005-0155

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

The growing complexity of computer software has direct implications for our global safety and security, particularly as the physical objects upon which we depend — things like cars, airplanes, bridges, tunnels, and implantable medical devices — transform themselves into computer code.

- (A) As all this code grows in size and complexity, so too do the number of errors and software bugs. According to a study by Carnegie Mellon University, commercial software typically has twenty to thirty bugs for every thousand lines of code — 50 million lines of code means 1 million to 1.5 million potential errors to be exploited.
- (B) This is the basis for all malware attacks that take advantage of these computer bugs to get the code to do something it was not originally intended to do. As computer code grows more elaborate, software bugs flourish and security suffers, with increasing consequences for society at large.
- (C) Physical things are increasingly becoming information technologies. Cars are “computers we ride in,” and airplanes are nothing more than “flying Solaris boxes attached to bucketfuls of industrial control systems.”

* exploit: 활용하다

① (A) - (C) - (B)

② (B) - (A) - (C)

③ (B) - (C) - (A)

④ (C) - (A) - (B)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

Words & Phrases in Use

complexity 복잡성

implication 영향

security 보안

implantable medical device 이식형 의료 기기

basis 근간

malware 악성 소프트웨어

take advantage of ~을 이용하다

elaborate 정교한

flourish 창궐하다, 번성하다

suffer 약화되다

nothing more than ~에 불과한

attached to ~에 부착된

bucketfuls of 수많은

Academic Vocabulary by Topic

automated 자동화된 (operated by largely automatic equipment)

The company is investing in **automated** customer service system to improve efficiency.
그 회사는 효율성을 개선하기 위해 자동화된 고객 서비스 체계에 투자하고 있다.

encode 부호화하다, 표현하다 (to convert from one system of communication into another)

The brain **encodes** sensory information into neural signals.
뇌는 감각 정보를 신경 신호로 부호화한다.

optimize 최적화하다 (to make the best or most effective use of something)

You should use the latest data to **optimize** your marketing campaigns.
마케팅 캠페인을 최적화하려면 최신 데이터를 사용해야 한다.

assistant 보조자, 보조 장치 (a person or a thing that helps in particular activity)

The research **assistant** categorized the data for the study.
연구 보조자는 연구를 위한 데이터를 분류했다.

transition 전환하다 (to make a change or shift from one state, subject, place, etc. to another)

The organization is **transitioning** to a new software system.
그 조직은 새로운 소프트웨어 시스템으로 전환하고 있다.

statement 진술 (something that someone says or writes officially, or an action done to express an opinion)

The police released a **statement** detailing the progress of the investigation.
경찰은 수사 진행 상황을 자세히 설명하는 진술을 발표했다.

currently 현재 (at the present time)

The company is **currently** working on a new product.
그 회사는 현재 새로운 제품을 작업 중이다.

Quick Review 다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 <보기>에서 고르시오.

• 보기 •

automated currently optimize statement transition

- The suspect is _____ being questioned by the police.
- The athlete followed a strict training program to _____ his performance.
- The scientist issued a(n) _____ confirming the results of the study.
- The government is trying to _____ to renewable energy sources.
- The factory is highly _____, with robots performing most of the tasks.

Exercises

01

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

24005-0156

The proliferation of data brings with it many challenges for both reporting and consuming information. Social networks themselves are biased by their constituents, which never exactly mirror the population at large. Certain ethnicities are overrepresented, a significant challenge to social news as an equalizer. In addition, a growing number of algorithms make automated decisions on which content to recommend for people to read. Algorithms are generating top-news lists or hot trends and personalizing recommendations for readers. Algorithms leave the impression of being neutral, yet they are not. Algorithms are human creations. They encode political choices of their designers and have cultural values baked in. As curatorial power is enhanced by automated systems, we should understand the biases at play. Perhaps more important, we should work to make sure product engineers and designers are seeking to optimize the wanted outcome — an informed public — not just heightened traffic.

* proliferation: 급증 ** constituent: 구성원 *** curatorial: (데이터의) 선정, 조직 및 제시의

- ① inequality reflected in the volume of data on social networks
- ② danger of fake news generated by culturally biased algorithms
- ③ the increasing role of algorithms in news selection for individual needs
- ④ the recent trend of traditional media being threatened by news algorithms
- ⑤ importance of recognizing biases by data, algorithms, and algorithm creators

02

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

24005-0157

How much time are we spending not *truly* connected to other things or people, in the analogue or real sense of the word? Not much. We have turned ourselves into human wearables, attached to our phones nonstop, with additional sensors from our smart watches and AI assistant devices, while we patiently await to upload our memories, fantasies, and consciousness to the cloud. In a relatively short time frame, we quickly transitioned from the internet to the internet of things and now the “You of Things,” a concept that sees our bodies as part of an enormous sentient digital network, and our entire existence _____ . Since our selves have been largely reduced to the digital fragments of our reputation captured in the many devices that connect us to others and the world, it is hard to disagree with Yuval Harari’s argument that “we are becoming tiny chips inside a giant data-processing system that nobody really understands.”

* analogue: 아날로그적인 ** sentient: 지각이 있는 *** fragment: 파편

- ① raised to the level of a digital network operator
- ② ceasing to be relevant as a source of digital information
- ③ forgotten faster than the superior data-processing devices
- ④ downgraded to the status of our smart TVs and refrigerator
- ⑤ becoming separated from our reputations presented on social media

03

24005-0158

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Much alarm and handwringing have occurred over the idea that the Internet allows you to lock yourself in an information bubble and see only facts that support your views.

- (A) That was about it. We were all beholden to the views of a very few people. The Internet allows every statement to be fact-checked, every falsehood challenged. Anything you want to know is just a few keystrokes and a few clicks away.
- (B) Well over 100,000 web searches are performed each second, and at their heart, they each represent a person who wants to know something they don't currently know. It is the great democratization of knowledge, which is an unquestionably good thing.
- (C) I am sure this happens, but it would do us good to remember the alternative. In 1980, for instance, you got your daily dose of information from your local paper and your choice of any of three network news shows, which ran for an hour, all covering the same basic stories.

* handwringing: (걱정으로 인한) 손떨림 ** beholden: 갇힌, 신세를 진 *** dose: 분량

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

29 심리, 대인 관계

Gateway

2024학년도 9월 모의평가 29번

24005-0159

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Viewing the stress response as a resource can transform the physiology of fear into the biology of courage. It can turn a threat into a challenge and can help you ① do your best under pressure. Even when the stress doesn't feel helpful — as in the case of anxiety — welcoming it can transform ② it into something that is helpful: more energy, more confidence, and a greater willingness to take action. You can apply this strategy in your own life anytime you notice signs of stress. When you feel your heart beating or your breath quickening, ③ realizing that it is your body's way of trying to give you more energy. If you notice tension in your body, remind yourself ④ that the stress response gives you access to your strength. Sweaty palms? Remember what it felt like ⑤ to go on your first date — palms sweat when you're close to something you want.

* physiology: 생리 기능

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> resource 자산, 자원 | <input type="checkbox"/> transform ~ into ... ~을 ...으로 바꾸다 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> biology 생명 작용 | <input type="checkbox"/> courage 용기 | <input type="checkbox"/> willingness 기꺼이 하려는 마음 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> apply 적용하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> strategy 전략 | <input type="checkbox"/> quicken 빨라지다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> access 이용할 기회, 접근권 | <input type="checkbox"/> sweaty 땀이 난 | <input type="checkbox"/> palm 손바닥 |

Academic Vocabulary by Topic

absurd 터무니없는, 우스꽝스러운 (ridiculously unreasonable, unsound)

The notion that humans can fly like birds is **absurd**.

인간이 새처럼 날 수 있다는 생각은 터무니없다.

willingness 자발성 (the state of being prepared to do something; readiness)

The student demonstrated a **willingness** to learn and participate in class.

그 학생은 배우고 수업에 참여하려는 자발성을 보여 주었다.

deliberately 의도적으로 (with full awareness of what one is doing)

The child **deliberately** lied to his parents in order to get out of trouble.

그 아이는 곤경에서 벗어나기 위해 부모에게 의도적으로 거짓말을 했다.

identity 정체성 (the distinguishing character or personality of an individual)

It is important to accept and respect your own **identity**.

자기 자신의 정체성을 받아들이고 존중하는 것이 중요하다.

potential 잠재력, 잠재성 (something that can develop or become actual)

The new technology has the **potential** to revolutionize the industry.

이 새로운 기술은 그 업계를 혁명적으로 변화시킬 잠재력을 가지고 있다.

drain 소모, 소진 (depletion of strength or vitality)

The company's financial problems are a **drain** on its resources.

그 회사의 재정 문제는 자원의 소모이다.

indifferent 무관심한 (marked by a lack of interest, enthusiasm, or concern for something)

The universe is **indifferent** to the existence of humans.

우주는 인간의 존재에 무관심하다.

Quick Review 다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 <보기>에서 고르시오.

• 보기 •

absurd drain identity indifferent potential

- Your _____ is made up of your experiences, beliefs, and values.
- The demands of her job are taking a(n) _____ on her personal life.
- The claim that the moon is made of cheese is _____.
- The research has the _____ to cure a deadly disease.
- The child was _____ to the new toy, so his parents were disappointed.

01

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

24005-0160

Unfortunately, as we age, we tend to avoid vulnerability by avoiding change, so our learning opportunities are reduced and new learning slows. We've all had the experience of a reunion with an old friend, when listening to them saying how they've been, noticing how he or she has held onto some old beliefs that we discarded long ago. Probably the friend has not put himself or herself into a state of vulnerable openness for a long time. Personal growth involves trying out new behaviors, attitudes, and beliefs. Trying out something makes us vulnerable to failure and ridicule. When learning, we make mistakes, we look foolish — even absurd. Who likes that? Willingness to take chances in life, to try new experiences, challenges or activities — even though the outcome is unsure — demands being vulnerable while doing so. Open-mindedness is one of those activities that we must do deliberately, because we are naturally inclined to avoid the vulnerability it entails.

* vulnerability: 취약성 ** discard: 버리다

- ① Why Failures Hurt More As You Grow Older
- ② Reflect on Yourself When You Feel Bad About Others
- ③ Jumping into Uncertainty: A Way of Proving Your Ideas
- ④ Good Old Friends: A Reliable Bridge to New Relationships
- ⑤ Avoiding Vulnerability: A Barrier to Lifelong Learning and Growth

02

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

24005-0161

Expectations influence children's behavior. After observing the amount of litter in three classrooms, Richard Miller and colleagues had the teacher and others repeatedly ① tell one class that they should be neat and tidy. This persuasion increased the amount of litter placed in wastebaskets from 15 to 45 percent, but only ② temporarily. Another class, which also had been placing only 15 percent of its litter in wastebaskets, ③ being repeatedly congratulated for being so neat and tidy. After 8 days of hearing this, and still 2 weeks later, these children were fulfilling the expectation by putting more than 80 percent of their litter in wastebaskets. Tell children they are hardworking and kind (rather than lazy and mean), and they may live up to their labels. Tying the identity to the self is important: Children ④ who were asked to be "a helper" were more likely to help in later tasks than those asked to "help." When children think of ⑤ themselves as tidy and helpful, they become tidy and helpful.

* litter: (바닥에 버린) 쓰레기

03

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

24005-0162

But if one person only deposits and the other person only withdraws, checks are going to start bouncing.

If maintenance of a balance in a relationship requires much work, why bother aiming for the middle ground? The wonderful thing about relationships is that with the proper maintenance, the whole is greater than the sum of its parts. (①) Ideally, both members get support to realize their potential as individuals as well as realizing the potential of the team. (②) If things go sour, the tremendous energy drain of an irreparably damaged relationship can also mean that the whole is less than the sum of its parts. (③) Pooling resources — as in a joint savings account — makes them optimally large. (④) Similarly, if only one person in a relationship is performing maintenance and the other is indifferent, their joint account will also wind up with insufficient funds. (⑤) Overdraft protection might cover everyday necessities, but it won't help when something big comes around.

* bounce: (수표가) 부도 처리되다 ** irreparably: 회복할 수 없을 정도로 *** overdraft: (은행 계정 등의) 초과 인출

Gateway

2024학년도 9월 모의평가 30번

24005-0163

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

Why is the value of *place* so important? From a historical perspective, until the 1700s textile production was a hand process using the fibers available within a ① particular geographic region, for example, cotton, wool, silk, and flax. Trade among regions ② increased the availability of these fibers and associated textiles made from the fibers. The First Industrial Revolution and subsequent technological advancements in manufactured fibers ③ added to the fact that fibers and textiles were no longer “place-bound.” Fashion companies created and consumers could acquire textiles and products made from textiles with little or no connection to where, how, or by whom the products were made. This ④ countered a disconnect between consumers and the products they use on a daily basis, a loss of understanding and appreciation in the skills and resources necessary to create these products, and an associated disregard for the human and natural resources necessary for the products’ creation. Therefore, renewing a value on *place* ⑤ reconnects the company and the consumer with the people, geography, and culture of a particular location.

* textile: 직물

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> fiber 섬유 | <input type="checkbox"/> flax 아마 섬유 | <input type="checkbox"/> associated 관련된, 연관된 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> subsequent 뒤이은, 다음의 | <input type="checkbox"/> advancement 발달, 진보 | <input type="checkbox"/> bound 위매인, 속박된 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> on a daily basis 매일 | <input type="checkbox"/> appreciation 올바른 인식[이해], 평가 | <input type="checkbox"/> disregard 경시, 무시 |

Academic Vocabulary by Topic

civilization 문명(사회) (an advanced state of human society, in which a high level of culture, science, industry, and government has been reached)

A thriving **civilization** values diversity and inclusivity, creating a society where different cultures, beliefs, and perspectives coexist harmoniously.

번영하는 문명은 다양성과 포용성을 중시하여 다양한 문화, 신념, 관점이 조화롭게 공존하는 사회를 만들어 낸다.

promote 장려하다, 촉진하다 (to help or encourage the progress or development of something)

The government launched a program to **promote** education in disadvantaged communities.

정부는 사회적으로 혜택을 받지 못한 지역 사회의 교육을 장려하기 위한 프로그램을 시작했다.

inspector 검사(감독)관, 감시자 (a person designated to inspect and examine something, often for quality, safety, or obedience to regulations)

The food safety **inspector** visited the restaurant to check if all health practices were being met in handling and preparing food.

식품 안전 검사관이 음식을 취급하고 준비할 때 모든 위생 관행이 준수되고 있는지 확인하기 위해 그 식당을 방문했다.

regulate 규제(통제)하다 (to control or maintain the proper functioning of something)

Traffic signals are used to **regulate** the flow of vehicles at intersections, promoting orderly and safe movement on the roads.

교통 신호는 교차로에서 차량의 흐름을 규제하여 도로에서 질서 있고 안전한 운행을 촉진하기 위해 사용된다.

ownership 소유(권) (the state or fact of being an owner or the right to possess, use, and dispose of something)

The debate over the **ownership** and control of natural resources often shapes economic policies.

천연자원의 소유권과 통제권을 둘러싼 논쟁은 흔히 경제 정책을 형성한다.

financial 재정(금융)의 (related to the management of money, banking, investments, and credit)

Instabilities in **financial** markets, such as stock exchanges and currency markets, can significantly impact the global economy. 증권 거래소와 외환 시장과 같은 금융 시장에서의 불안정성은 세계 경제에 큰 영향을 미칠 수 있다.

Quick Review 다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 <보기>에서 고르시오.

• 보기 •

financial ownership inspector promote regulate

- The artist retained _____ of the original artwork while allowing limited reproductions for public enjoyment.
- The government introduced policies to _____ renewable energy sources, aiming to reduce reliance on fossil fuels.
- The quality control _____ identified and addressed manufacturing flaws to maintain product standards.
- Individuals are encouraged to develop a(n) _____ plan that includes budgeting, saving, and investing for future goals.
- The city council passed a law to _____ the use of plastic bags and tried to reduce environmental impact.

01

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

24005-0164

The ancient Egyptian term for 'colour' was *iwn* — a word that also meant 'skin', 'nature', 'character' and 'being', and was represented in part by a hieroglyph of human hair. The members of that civilization had noticed a striking resemblance between colours and humans. To them colours were just like people — full of life, energy, power and personality. We now understand, as the Egyptians could only sense, how thoroughly the two are connected. Colour, after all, is ultimately made by its perceivers. Every hue we see around us is actually manufactured within us — in the same grey matter that forms language, stores memories, triggers emotions, shapes thoughts and gives rise to consciousness. Colour is a pigment of our imaginations that we paint all over the world. Larger than any city, more sophisticated than any machine, more beautiful than any painting, it might in fact be the greatest human creation of them all.

* hieroglyph: 상형 문자 ** hue: 색조 *** pigment: 빛깔, 색소, 안료

- ① The Seeds of Colour: Planted Within Humans
- ② Vividness: A Source of Inspiration for Painters
- ③ Colour Preference as an Indicator of Personality
- ④ What Roles Did Colours Serve in the Egyptian Civilization?
- ⑤ Similar but Different: Colour Symbolism in Different Cultures

02

24005-0165

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Bentham, the eighteenth-century utilitarian philosopher who promoted the social benefits of mass surveillance, designed a panopticon, a circular building where those to be observed, whether prisoners, workers, patients, or students, were placed in cells or rooms lined along an outside wall. An “inspector” sat in a booth at the center of the circle, unseen by those being watched, but able to see them. According to Bentham, even though this inspector could not observe every resident at every moment, simply knowing that they could be seen would be enough to make prisoners behave and keep workers and students on task. The panopticon’s physical design proved impractical, but the idea that behavior could be regulated by _____ lived on. Closed-circuit television both on our streets and inside public and private spaces is the modern, subtle, and more practical version 2.0 of that first architectural panopticon.

* utilitarian: 공리주의의 ** surveillance: 감시

- ① stripping away privacy
- ② implementing legal forces
- ③ offering financial incentives
- ④ having people watch each other
- ⑤ improving architectural practicality

03

24005-0166

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The mode of consumption has been changing from ownership to access during recent years because of the shift in consumers’ perception of value and the advancement of technology. ① With the advent of online platforms that has made unlimited number of tangible and intangible resources accessible, ownership has lost its value in the consumers’ mind. ② Consumers believe that access to resources is associated with fewer risks than ownership; for example, they believe that the potential financial and social loss is greater in the purchase of a product than in the free or fee-based access to the product. ③ However, a vast majority of consumers prefer shopping online on their mobiles or tablets from the comfort of their homes or offices rather than going to a physical store and facing a limited stock of items and pushy sales assistants. ④ All these new changes and beliefs have created a sharing practice named “sharing economy” in which individuals share their resources with others through online networks and promote the culture of collaborative consumption. ⑤ Sharing economy practices, which are seen in different sectors, have become very popular and started to disrupt traditional businesses.

* advent: 등장, 출현 ** tangible: 유형의

Gateway

2022학년도 6월 모의평가 39번

24005-0167

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

This is particularly true since one aspect of sleep is decreased responsiveness to the environment.

The role that sleep plays in evolution is still under study. (①) One possibility is that it is an advantageous adaptive state of decreased metabolism for an animal when there are no more pressing activities. (②) This seems true for deeper states of inactivity such as hibernation during the winter when there are few food supplies, and a high metabolic cost to maintaining adequate temperature. (③) It may be true in daily situations as well, for instance for a prey species to avoid predators after dark. (④) On the other hand, the apparent universality of sleep, and the observation that mammals such as cetaceans have developed such highly complex mechanisms to preserve sleep on at least one side of the brain at a time, suggests that sleep additionally provides some vital service(s) for the organism. (⑤) If sleep is universal even when this potential price must be paid, the implication may be that it has important functions that cannot be obtained just by quiet, wakeful resting.

* metabolism: 신진대사 ** mammal: 포유동물

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> responsiveness 반응성 | <input type="checkbox"/> adaptive 적응성의, 순응적인 | <input type="checkbox"/> pressing 긴급한 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> inactivity 비활동 | <input type="checkbox"/> hibernation 겨울잠 | <input type="checkbox"/> adequate 적절한, 적절한 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> predator 포식자 | <input type="checkbox"/> apparent 분명한 | <input type="checkbox"/> universality 보편성 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cetacean 고래목의 동물 | <input type="checkbox"/> mechanism 기제 | <input type="checkbox"/> preserve 유지하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> vital 생명 유지에 필수적인 | <input type="checkbox"/> organism 생물체 | <input type="checkbox"/> implication 함의 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> obtain 얻다 | <input type="checkbox"/> wakeful 깨어 있는, 잠이 들지 않은 | |

Academic Vocabulary by Topic

clinician 임상 의, 임상 의학자 (a doctor, psychologist, etc. who has direct contact with patients)

Some **clinicians** may be unaware of information about the safety of the new medical technology.
몇몇 임상 의는 그 새로운 의학 기술의 안전성에 대한 정보를 모르고 있을 수도 있다.

adverse 부정적인, 해로운 (having a negative or harmful effect on something)

So far the drug is thought not to have any **adverse** effects.
현재까지 그 약물은 어떤 부작용도 없다고 여겨진다.

dysfunction (병리) 기능 장애[이상] (the fact of a part of the body not working as it should)

The inflammation can lead to organ **dysfunction** if not treated.
그 염증은 치료되지 않으면 장기 기능 장애를 초래할 수 있다.

disorder (신체 기능의) 장애, 혼란 (a condition or illness that causes problems with the way part of the body or brain works)

Mental **disorders** are typically diagnosed with a physical examination and a thorough interview.
정신적 장애는 보통 신체검사와 면밀한 인터뷰로 진단된다.

abuse 남용, 오용 (the use of something in a way that is wrong or harmful)

Chronic drug **abuse** can lead to gradual brain damage.
만성적인 약물 남용은 점진적인 뇌 손상을 초래할 수 있다.

genetic 유전(학)의, 유전자의 (belonging or relating to genes received by each animal or plant from its parents)

Most traits are determined by a combination of **genetic** and environmental factors.
대부분의 특성은 유전적 요인과 환경적 요인의 결합에 의해 결정된다.

nutrition 영양, 영양 섭취 (the substances that you take into your body as food and the way that they influence your health)

Milk, meat, fruits, and vegetables provide good **nutrition**.
우유, 고기, 과일, 채소는 좋은 영양을 공급해 준다.

Quick Review 다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 <보기>에서 고르시오.

• 보기 •

adverse disorder genetic nutrition abuse

1. She suffers from an eating _____.
2. Black eyes and hair are _____ characteristics of Koreans.
3. This food will provide all the _____ you need.
4. He was seeking treatment for alcohol _____.
5. Modern farming methods can have a(n) _____ effect on the environment.

01

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

24005-0168

Skilled clinicians pride themselves in their knowledge of diseases and treatments. Having an extensive command of anatomy and physiology, pharmacology, and the latest evidence-based breakthroughs is critical to providing competent care. But just as important is the knowledge of how illness can impact patient emotions. And although there is certainly room for individual variation, typical emotional reactions can often be anticipated. Having a sense of the normal emotions that accompany phases and stages of illness allows clinicians to think about how to incorporate the emotional domain into patient assessments and plans of care. Working with patients' emotions, from a place of understanding and acceptance, allows the clinician to skillfully address the emotions in a manner that best serves the patients' needs.

* anatomy: 해부학 ** physiology: 생리학 *** pharmacology: 약리학

- ① 임상 의는 의학과 관련한 많은 학문 분야를 잘 알아야 한다.
- ② 임상 의는 환자의 개인 정보가 유출되지 않도록 주의해야 한다.
- ③ 환자는 자신이 치료받는 방식에 대해 항상 잘 인지하고 있어야 한다.
- ④ 환자는 자신의 임상 의를 절대 개인적인 감정으로 평가하지 않아야 한다.
- ⑤ 임상 의는 환자 진단 및 치료 계획 시 환자의 감정적인 측면을 다뤄야 한다.

02

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

24005-0169

In medical sociology, a disease is considered an adverse physical state consisting of a physiological dysfunction within an individual, as compared to illness or sickness. In actual practice, the term disease is applied rather liberally to a wide variety of conditions that do not precisely fit the definition. One of the more controversial areas relates to mental illness. It could be argued that many, if not most, mental disorders would not be considered diseases under the definition above. The same could be said of other conditions that have been identified as "diseases" at various times. Examples include alcoholism and drug abuse. These conditions do not necessarily have the requisite clear-cut symptomatology and underlying biological pathology. They are nevertheless frequently treated as if they were diseases. One explanation for this is clear: In order for a condition to be treated by the healthcare system, it must be identified as a disease. Therefore, there is a tendency toward _____.

* symptomatology: 병 증상 ** pathology: 건강 이상

- ① the attribution of disease to social problems
- ② an overly broad conceptualization of disease
- ③ the differentiation of mental and physical illness
- ④ an emphasis on academic achievements in medicine
- ⑤ an oversimplification of very complex disease processes

03

24005-0170

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Worldwide increases in IQ scores of about 3 points per decade over the last 100 years illustrate the potential for intellectual development. This increase in IQ scores, known as the Flynn effect, has occurred far too quickly to represent genetic changes.

- (A) As nations become wealthier and more capable of battling disease, their citizens' IQ scores increase. Surprisingly, the test score gains are most pronounced in supposed culture-free tests such as the Raven's Progressive Matrices.
- (B) Participants born after 1990 scored far better on these tests than did participants born in 1940. This change might reflect an improvement in the ability to manage dissimilar items that accompanies living in a modern society.
- (C) Improvements in nutrition and other health factors probably account for some of the change. Using information from the World Health Organization, researchers have identified strong correlations between a nation's freedom from serious infectious diseases and its citizens' average IQ scores.

① (A) - (C) - (B)

② (B) - (A) - (C)

③ (B) - (C) - (A)

④ (C) - (A) - (B)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)



Part

III

레스트편

01

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

24005-0171

The screenshot shows an email window with the following content:

From	Michael Jones, Chief Manager of FootCraft Shoes Factory
To	Eric Donovan, Team Leader of System Maintenance

We are currently facing the challenge of maintaining our competitive edge in the rapidly evolving market environment. Therefore, the management team and I would like you to explore ways to address this challenge. Specifically, we are looking for a 25% increase in maintenance productivity within your work groups over the next three months. To get started, we would like you to meet with your team to discuss this assignment. Following the discussion, you should outline your thoughts on how to proceed and create a work plan. I would like to see your plan and review it with you in two weeks. This is a very important undertaking for our department and for the company. The management team and I look forward to seeing the innovative solutions you devise. Your contributions are invaluable to our success. Thank you.

- ① 생산비 절감을 위한 회의 개최를 안내하려고
- ② 경영팀과 관리팀의 협업 필요성을 강조하려고
- ③ 기술 혁신을 위한 프로젝트팀 합류를 제안하려고
- ④ 생산성 향상 아이디어 경연 대회 결과를 알리려고
- ⑤ 업무 생산성 향상을 위한 작업 계획 수립을 요청하려고

02

다음 글에 드러난 Kira의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

24005-0172

Kira was playing with her doll when she heard a voice singing. “*Churi, churi*. Little girls, come and see.” Kira ran to the window and saw a bangle seller with a basket on his head. He saw Kira and said, “Come little girl, come and buy some *churis*.” She wanted to buy some, but she couldn’t, because her mother had gone to the local market and there was no one there to give her money. Kira’s heart sank at the thought of not being able to buy bangles. When she told the seller about her situation, he said, “Come and choose them at least. I’ll take the money some other day.” After thinking for a while, Kira went down. The bangle seller asked, “Child, which colour do you like best?” “Orange,” said Kira and she selected some bangles. By then, Kira’s mother returned from the market and had a few words with the seller before paying for the bangles. Kira was so glad. The sound of the bangles hitting each other sounded like music to her. She hummed her way back to her room.

* *churi*: 추리(인도 팔찌) ** *bangle*: 팔찌

- ① bored → curious ② grateful → angry ③ jealous → regretful
④ frightened → relieved ⑤ disappointed → delighted

03

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

24005-0173

There has been an effort by some economists to commodify ecosystem services, which refer to benefits and resources that humans obtain from natural ecosystems. Some ecosystem services are rival, such as the waste absorption capacity for greenhouse gases, so rationing is necessary. Making rationing possible requires excludable property rights, for example, through auctionable emission permits. If emissions are limited to absorption capacity and equitably distributed, commodification can be both sustainable and just. However, many ecosystem services are inherently non-excludable and non-rival and therefore cannot and should not be commodified. They should also not be ignored. Public services serve all members of the human community; economists recognize that these services are ill-suited to commodification and market allocation. Ecosystem services should not be defined as nature’s benefits to people, but rather as fund-services that benefit all members of the biotic community, not simply humans. Ecosystem services in general are an even worse fit for commodification than public services.

* *rationing*: 배급 ** *biotic*: 생물적

- ① 공공 서비스와 생태계 서비스는 시장 원리에 의해 좌우된다.
② 생태계 서비스는 인간의 이익을 우선하여 활용하는 것이 중요하다.
③ 생태계 서비스는 생물 군집 구성원 모두의 것이므로 상품화할 수 없다.
④ 공공의 이익을 위해 생태계를 효율적으로 개발하려는 노력이 필요하다.
⑤ 생태계 서비스를 공평하게 활용하기 위해 배급 제도의 시행이 시급하다.

04

24005-0174

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

If we think about our feelings as being *part* of us but not *all* that we are, then our feelings can feel more manageable. This idea is captured in this metaphor: you are the blue sky; your feelings are the weather. If you are the blue sky and your feelings are the weather, then just as the worst hurricane or tornado can't damage the blue sky, and it eventually ends, your feelings can't damage you, and eventually they will pass. Sometimes we just have to wait out the storm. Does that mean it's fun to live through a tornado or a rainstorm? Of course not! Is it easier to live your life when it's sunny and 80 degrees Fahrenheit compared to when it's rainy and stormy? Of course! But if I let the weather determine what I can get done, I'll forever be at the mercy of something I can't control. Our job is to make space for our feelings, to be the blue sky, so we don't have to engage in unhealthy habits to cope with our feelings and we can continue to do the things that matter to us.

- ① 긍정적인 감정을 유지하기 위해 다양한 관점을 수용해야 한다.
- ② 감정을 우리 존재의 일부로만 받아들여 그것에 휘둘리지 마라.
- ③ 미래의 편안하고 안락한 삶을 위해 현재의 어려움을 이겨내야 한다.
- ④ 고난이 끝나기만을 기다리기보다 그것에 적극적으로 대처해야 한다.
- ⑤ 삶에 중요한 것과 그렇지 않은 것을 구분 짓지 않고 최선을 다해야 한다.

05

24005-0175

밑줄 친 They are stories가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

In the lecture on memory, I ask my students to remember a list of words. It includes words like “dream” and “bed.” Then I ask them to write down the words they remember. Invariably, they (mis)remember hearing the word “sleep” even though I never said the word “sleep.” The idea of “sleep” is activated in the brain because other words in the same semantic network, words that have been associated with sleep through constant repetition, have also been activated. The word “sleep” is retrieved as if it were really *heard*. When people hear “bed,” they cannot help but hear “sleep.” When people hear “genes” or “intelligence” they cannot help but hear “race.” A reader new to this topic might therefore be surprised to learn that there is zero evidence that genetics explains racial differences in outcomes like education. Currently, stories about genetically rooted racial differences in the complex human traits relevant for social inequality in modern industrialized economies — traits like persistence and conscientiousness and creativity and abstract reasoning — are just that. They are stories.

* semantic: 의미의 ** retrieve: 회상하다 *** conscientiousness: 성실성

- ① People are fond of stories related to racial equality.
- ② Words in the same semantic network are activated more easily.
- ③ People enjoy making up stories about dreams and social justice.
- ④ People's racial prejudices about human traits have no genetic basis.
- ⑤ Words associated with race trigger emotional responses among people.

06

24005-0176

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Simplifying a problem is what opens it up to mathematical analysis, so inevitably some biological details get lost in translation from the real world to the equations. As a result, those who use mathematics are frequently criticized as being too disinterested in those details. In his 1897 book *Advice for a Young Investigator*, Santiago Ramón y Cajal (the father of modern neuroscience) wrote about these reality-avoiding theorists in a chapter entitled 'Diseases of the Will'. He identified their symptoms as 'a facility for exposition, a creative and restless imagination, an aversion to the laboratory, and an indomitable dislike for concrete science and seemingly unimportant data'. Cajal also complained about the theorist's preference for beauty over facts. Biologists study living things that are abundant with specific traits and subtle exceptions to any rule. Mathematicians — driven by simplicity, elegance and the need to make things manageable — silence that abundance when they put it into equations.

* exposition: 설명 ** aversion: 혐오감 *** indomitable: 불굴의

- ① biological patterns explainable by mathematical models
- ② historical conflicts between biologists and mathematicians
- ③ misconceptions of mathematics as a discipline of abstraction
- ④ increasing importance of exceptional findings in biology research
- ⑤ criticisms of mathematicians for simplifying the richness of biology

07

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

24009-0177

It's important to distinguish what humans are doing, in following norms, from what other animals are doing in their related patterns of behavior. An animal that decides not to pick a fight is, in most cases, simply worried about the risk of getting injured — not about some abstract “norm against violence.” Likewise, an animal that shares food with animals outside of its group is typically just trying to get future reciprocity — not following some “norm of food-sharing.” The incentives surrounding true norms are more complex. When we do something “wrong,” we have to worry about reprisal not just from the wronged party but also from third parties. Frequently, this means the entire rest of our local group, or at least a majority of it. Big strong Albert could easily steal from weak Bob without fearing trouble from Bob himself, but in human groups, Albert would then face punishment from the rest of the community. *Collective enforcement*, then, is the essence of norms. This is what enables the egalitarian political order so characteristic of the forager lifestyle.

* reciprocity: 호혜, 상호 이익 ** reprisal: 질책 *** egalitarian: 평등주의의

- ① What Makes Animals Share Food with Others
- ② Social Pressure: A Reason Humans Follow Norms
- ③ Group Size Impacts the Development of Social Norms
- ④ How Social Norms and Individual Thought Are Related
- ⑤ Difficulties of Establishing True Norms for a Healthy Community

08

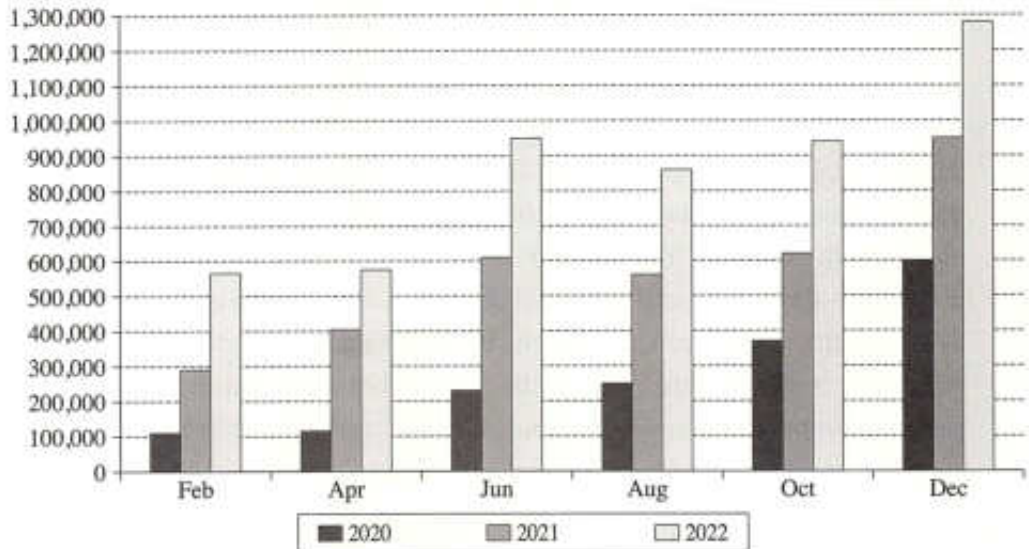
24005-0178

Geoffrey Hinton에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Geoffrey Hinton was born in England in 1947. He chose to study psychology as an undergraduate at Cambridge because he wanted to explore his growing interest in neural networks. He quickly realized, however, that his professors didn't actually understand how neurons learned or computed. While the science of the day could explain the mechanics of electrical signals traveling from one neuron to another, no one could offer Hinton a compelling explanation for the emergence of intelligence from these billions of interactions. He felt certain he could better understand the workings of the brain using tools from the growing field of artificial neural networks, so he went on to pursue a doctor's degree in artificial intelligence from the University of Edinburgh in 1972. In his subsequent research, he sought to create interconnected layers of information using hardware and software, just as the human brain spreads information around its dense web of connected neurons. Throughout his career, Hinton has held positions at various institutions, including Carnegie Mellon University and the University of Toronto.

- ① Cambridge 대학교에서 심리학을 공부하기로 했다.
- ② 지인에게서 지능의 출현에 대한 설득력 있는 설명을 들었다.
- ③ Edinburgh 대학교에서 인공 지능 박사 과정을 밟았다.
- ④ 하드웨어와 소프트웨어를 사용하여 상호 연결된 정보의 층을 만들려고 했다.
- ⑤ 경력 내내 다양한 기관에서 근무했다.

Global Plug-in Vehicle Sales



The above graph shows global plug-in vehicle sales from February 2020 to December 2022, represented by two-month intervals. ① In all three years, the sales were the least in February and the most in December. ② In 2021, each of the months showed an increase of more than 100,000 vehicles compared with the same month in 2020. ③ In 2020, global sales of plug-in vehicles increased to more than 200,000 in June, and in December, they reached around 600,000. ④ In 2021, global plug-in vehicle sales decreased from more than 600,000 in June to less than 600,000 in August, but then rose to more than 600,000 in October. ⑤ In 2022, August saw a sales decrease from June, but sales increased to more than 1,000,000 in October.

* plug-in: 플러그인의, 전기로 충전되는

10

24005-0160

2024 Python Basics Camp에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

2024 Python Basics Camp

Ages 11 to 19

Learn the basics of software development, animation, and games using Python!

In this 10-hour camp, kids will learn:

- Python syntax programming, one of the top 10 STEM skills for the 21st century
- How to create animations and games like Turtle Race, Hangman, and much more

Details

- Maximum of 8 students in a class
- Camp fee: \$410 (with laptop rental) / \$350 (without laptop rental)
- Time: 1:30 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday (no class on Tuesday)
- Start dates: Every Monday from March 18 to April 15
- Fees are non-refundable. If your child is sick during the camp, please provide a medical note and we will arrange for replacement classes.

* python: 파이썬(프로그래밍 언어) ** syntax: (컴퓨터 언어의) 문법

*** STEM: (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics) 과학·기술·공학·수학 융합 교육

- ① 10시간 동안 진행된다.
- ② 참가자는 애니메이션과 게임을 만드는 법을 배운다.
- ③ 학급당 최대 8명이 정원이다.
- ④ 월요일부터 금요일까지 매일 수업이 있다.
- ⑤ 진료 기록을 제출하면 대체 수업을 준비해 준다.

11

24005-0181

2024 Forest Park Annual Walking Tour에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

2024 Forest Park Annual Walking Tour

This year's Forest Park Walking Tour is on Saturday, October 19 at 2:00 p.m. It is sponsored by the Albanios Historical Society. So put on your walking shoes, come out and learn about the history and legends of Forest Park!

Walking tour information:

- A reservation is required. You can make one by calling the Historical Society or leaving a message at 314-586-4023.
- Forest Park opens at 12 p.m., and parking is available outside the park.
- Parking is not permitted along Pinewoods Avenue or other nearby streets.
- This event is free, but a donation of any amount to the Albanios Historical Society Forest Park Restoration Project is appreciated.

In the event of bad weather, please check the Albanios Historical Society's website at 1:00 p.m. on the day of the event to know if the event will be held or not.

- ① 매달 열리는 행사이다.
- ② 행사 참가를 위한 예약은 필요하지 않다.
- ③ 공원 내에 주차할 수 있다.
- ④ 행사는 무료이나 기부금을 내는 것은 환영한다.
- ⑤ 악천후 시 행사 당일 오전 중에 행사 개최 여부를 확인해야 한다.

12

24005-0182

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

From an evolutionary standpoint, ensuring the continuation of our species (specifically, our genetic descendants) ① is the meaning and purpose of life. But as intelligent animals, who can make decisions based on morality rather than biology, we could ask whether preserving our genome is worth any cost. Individual humans can and occasionally do make the choice ② to sacrifice their own lives in order to save the lives of other humans, or even non-human animals. But let's examine that choice, between biology and morality, on a global scale: What if preserving the human species means eliminating or ③ abandoning all other life on Earth? What if it means humankind exists only in a state of misery and deprivation, in an ④ eternally inhospitable and alien environment? This is not to argue that space settlement will definitely result in these worst-case scenarios, but rather to ask whether there is any imaginable case ⑤ what allowing or causing humans to become extinct is the more ethical choice.

* genome: 게놈(세포나 생명체의 유전자 총체) ** alien: 이질적인

13

24005-0183

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

In most business settings it is desirable to put competitors out of business. Naturally, fewer competitors mean more ① available customers. However, this is not always the case in sport. In fact, sport organizations that compete in leagues actually rely on the health of their competitors for their own success. For example, fans are often more attracted to a game where there is a ② close contest, and the winner is unknown in advance. Dominating a league or competition can be self-defeating, because the interest of fans can ③ fade. When it is difficult to predict who will win a match, sport leagues attract higher attendances and viewers. Ironically, in order to remain successful, leagues and competitions need as many of their clubs to be ④ competitive as possible. When the outcome of a match is highly predictable, it will not attract large crowd numbers and eventually it will reduce ticket, media and sponsorship revenue. It is important for sport that there is a healthy, competitive balance between teams. This leads to ⑤ certainty about who will win a contest, and encourages fans to watch.

* revenue: 수익

16

24005-0186

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Our natural survival instinct is to seek comfort in temperatures that keep us around 68 to 72 degrees Fahrenheit (20–22.2 °C). By getting outside of this comfort zone and stressing the cellular functioning of the body either by using heat and cold in the same session or focusing on one temperature extreme, we strengthen our physiological systems. We lower our daily breathing rate, improve our muscle tissue, and raise our threshold for handling stress. Evidence shows that we are at our best — physically harder, mentally tougher, and spiritually sounder — after experiencing the same discomforts our early ancestors were exposed to every day. The lack of temperature change caused by indoor lifestyles and misalignment with nature has taken us far from our ancestral upbringing, and it continues to weaken the nervous system. By _____, we become our best physically, mentally, and even spiritually.

* physiological: 생리적인 ** threshold: 역(감각, 반응을 일으키는 경계에 있는 자극의 크기)

*** misalignment: 부정합(가지런히 들어맞지 않음)

- ① intentionally placing ourselves into the heat or cold
- ② understanding what effective breathing mechanics are
- ③ occasionally engaging in mindless and repetitive tasks
- ④ adjusting the indoor temperature to make us comfortable
- ⑤ carefully designing individualized physical exercise routines

17

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

24005-0187

Suppose a child plays at make-believe. She barks, crawls on all fours, and says, "I'm a puppy!" In order to make the claim, her brain must construct the key proposition "I'm a puppy" as well as contain the information that puppies bark and walk on all fours. And yet that information exists in a larger context. Her brain contains a vast net of information, including "I'm not really a puppy," "I'm making it up to play a game," "I'm a little girl," and so on. Some of that information is present at a cognitive and linguistic level. Much of it is at a deeper, sensory or perceptual level. Her body schema is constructed automatically, beneath higher cognition, and it describes the physical layout of a human body, not a puppy body. She sees her human hands in front of her, and the visual information confirms her human identity. She remembers eating breakfast cereal with a spoon, going to school, reading a book — all human activities. The claim "I'm a puppy" is a superficial proposition that _____.

* proposition: 명제 ** cognitive: 인지의

- ① reveals her personality and taste
- ② shows her strong affection for dogs
- ③ has nothing to do with her physical health
- ④ contradicts her tendency to play and learn
- ⑤ is inconsistent with her deepest internal models

18

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

24005-0188

Your children establish their social comfort and skills early in their lives by observing you in your own social life and through the social experiences they have. ① These first social experiences become the defaults that will guide and shape the quality and quantity of their relationships throughout their lives. ② Genetics clearly has an influence on these defaults; research has demonstrated that children are born with a certain temperament, including where they lie on the continuum of introversion to extraversion. ③ But, as the saying goes, "genetics are not destiny"; the messages that your children get from you early in their lives about how they should interact with others will influence how their genetic predispositions will be expressed. ④ What children do as they, for example, watch television or movies or play video games or surf the Internet, has no direct consequences on their lives or the lives of others. ⑤ In this interaction of genes and upbringing, your children will develop social defaults that trigger social ease, connectedness, and healthy relationships, or social anxiety, loneliness, and dysfunctional relationships.

* default: 기본 값 ** temperament: 기질 *** introversion: 내향성

19

24005-0189

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

When different cultures meet, whether at the societal level or in the company, ideas about how things should be done often clash. To resolve it, we typically make the assumption that others should change to be more like us.

- (A) So when you ask people to do something not consistent with their cultural background, ask yourself whether you should be rethinking your assumptions about what works best. For example, free-flowing talk is usually considered the hallmark of a good meeting. Everybody just jumps in whenever they have a thought.
- (B) And we can enforce this view because we are in power — either as the boss in an organization or as the dominant culture in a country. But assuming that the dominant person or country has the right rules and the right way is, in itself, anathema to innovating. Self-satisfied people are not good innovators.
- (C) However, in some cultures, this is considered rude and pushy, so some people with excellent ideas may not speak up. One solution might be to strengthen their group skills but other methods are to occasionally ask everyone to express an opinion in turn, ask for ideas in writing, or table an idea on someone else's behalf.

* hallmark: 특징 ** anathema: 아주 싫어하는 것

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

20

24005-0190

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Like some strange alien creature extending tentacles, each neuron is simultaneously connected to up to thousands of other neurons. It is the combined activity of information coming in that determines whether a neuron is active or not.

- (A) And every time the neuron has such a conversation with its different neighbors or long-distance pals, it remembers the message either to spread the word or be silent, so that when the rumor comes round again, the neuron responds with more certainty. This is because the connections between the neurons have become strengthened by repeatedly firing together.
- (B) When the sum of this activity reaches a tipping point, the neuron fires, discharging a small chemical electrical signal and setting off a chain reaction in its connections. In effect, each neuron is a bit like a microprocessor because it computes the combined activity of all the other neurons it is connected to.
- (C) It's a bit like spreading a rumor in a neighborhood. Some of your neighboring neurons are excitatory and, like good friends, want to help spread the word. Other neurons are inhibitory and basically tell you to shut up.

* tentacle: 촉수 ** pal: 친구 *** tipping point: 급변점(극적인 변화의 시작점)

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

21

24005-0191

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

The cook and kitchen are approximately the same after making the pizza as before, though just a bit more worn out.

Conventional economics uses the phrase “factors of production.” Factors of production are the inputs into a production process necessary to create any output. For example, when you make a pizza, you need a cook, a kitchen with an oven, and the raw ingredients. (①) If you think about it carefully, however, you will clearly see that the cook and kitchen are different in some fundamental ways from the raw ingredients. (②) The raw ingredients, however, are used up, transformed first into the pizza itself, then rapidly thereafter into waste. (③) The cook and kitchen are not physically embodied in the pizza, but the raw ingredients are. (④) Thousands of years ago, Aristotle discussed this important distinction and divided causation (factors) into *material cause*, that which is transformed, and *efficient cause*, that which causes the transformation without itself being transformed in the process. (⑤) Raw ingredients are the material cause, and the cook and kitchen are the efficient cause.

* embody: 담다, 구현하다

22

24005-0192

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

In the United States, the cost of educating children is borne collectively through the system of public education, but most other costs of raising children are treated as private costs of the parents.

A society needs to raise children to replace its members who die, or the society would disappear over a couple of generations. (①) One could, therefore, think of the production of children as a positive externality. (②) Those who do not have children benefit from the child-rearing labors of those who do; they enjoy a society of varied ages in which to live as they grow older, and a labor force of younger people is available to support them in their retirement. (③) Should all then share in the economic costs of raising the children? (④) In about half of the world’s states, however, the full society assumes some of the responsibility for all costs of child rearing by giving direct grants to families with children. (⑤) These grants are often pegged to the median income of workers in the country: the government might give 10 percent of the country’s median income to any family with two children, for example.

* positive externality: 긍정적인 외부 효과(경제적 거래의 결과로 제삼자가 누리는 이익) ** peg: (가격이나 임금 등의 수준을) 정하다

23

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

24005-0193

Primates are capable of sophisticated forms of reasoning in naturalistic settings, especially when their food — or position in the social hierarchy — is in danger. However, it is unclear how versatile their relational reasoning might be. In the 1940s, the primatologist Harry Harlow made an interesting discovery. In a series of experiments, monkeys learnt to choose between two visual objects, one of which was rewarded and one was not. Harlow noted with surprise that each time the task was restarted with two entirely novel objects, the monkeys learnt slightly faster. In fact, their performance continued to accelerate over hundreds of new object sets, until eventually the monkeys could respond almost perfectly from the second trial onwards. Harlow argued that over the course of repeated pairings, the monkeys had *learnt how to learn*. It seems that the monkeys learnt something abstract about the relations between the two stimuli in each pairing — that if one was rewarded, the other was not. By generalizing this knowledge to new pairings, they could learn ever faster. Human children tested in a comparable fashion showed the same ability.

* primate: 영장류 ** hierarchy: 위계 계층 *** versatile: 다방면적인



Harry Harlow's experiments show that primates, like humans, can _____ (A) abstract relational reasoning in a different context, which happens faster with _____ (B) exposure to stimuli.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|-----------|-------|------------|
| ① accept | ..... | occasional |
| ② acquire | ..... | brief |
| ③ apply | ..... | increased |
| ④ explain | ..... | regular |
| ⑤ reject | ..... | repetitive |

24~25 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

In the 1930s, the English psychologist Sir Frederic Bartlett proposed that we gradually build up our knowledge of the world from events we experience, and that these experiences are then clustered in organized mental structures he called “schemata.” In turn, these schemata (or “schemas”) are used to help us understand new experiences and form frameworks in which to remember them. One potential (a) downside of this arrangement is that it is relatively difficult for us to understand and remember information and events that do not fit our current schemata. One of Bartlett’s classic demonstrations was to present an unusual North American folktale to an English university student to learn and recall. The student’s written recall differed from the (b) original by being shorter and omitting a number of details. This first student’s written recall was then given to a second student to learn and recall with the result that more unusual details were dropped out of his reproduction, but other details were added, apparently to make the story (c) more coherent and comprehensible to English ears. This procedure was repeated until a series of ten students had learned the previous reproduction and produced their own versions. By the end of the series, the reproductions were much shorter, the supernatural details in the original had been (d) lost, and the whole tale was closer to the experience of English university students in the 1930s. This demonstration thus illustrates the constructive nature of remembering, and the effects of beliefs and attitudes on recollection and understanding. Gossip serves as a commonplace example that is (e) counter to Bartlett’s findings, with a story progressively changing as it travels across tellings. To return to metaphors for a moment, human memory is *not* like a tape recorder!

* schema: 스키마(정보를 통합하고 조직화하는 인지적 개념 또는 틀) (pl. schemata) ** coherent: 일관된 *** metaphor: 은유

24

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

24005-0194

- ① How Prior Knowledge Impacts Memory
- ② How Gossip Affects Personal Relationships
- ③ The Need for New Experiences for Storytelling
- ④ What You Should Do to Improve Your Memory
- ⑤ Why Your Experience Matters in Making Up a Story

25

밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

24005-0195

- ① (a)
- ② (b)
- ③ (c)
- ④ (d)
- ⑤ (e)

26~28 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Mary, a young violist, played a slow sarabande by Bach during a presentation Theresa Adams made at the Music Educators National Conference in San Antonio, Texas. The piece requires sustained control of the bow arm, a warm tone, and precise pitch. Being very shy, Mary was noticeably self-conscious playing before this large gathering of educators. While rehearsing for the performance, (a) she had a very hard time controlling her anxiety.

* sarabande: 시라반드(느린 춤곡)

(B)

Theresa then instructed Mary to imagine there was a video camera above the stage taping her performance. Theresa told Mary it didn't matter whether (b) she played out of tune or missed notes or had poor tone. All that mattered was that she should look the way Martha Katz looked while playing Bach. Theresa told Mary the camera was only recording the way she looked, and that her sound would be replaced by a CD of her role model playing the same piece.

(C)

Since Mary no longer had to worry about how she played, she felt free to throw (c) herself into the role of Martha Katz during the playing session. She not only looked confident, relaxed, and dignified — she also played with bow control, accuracy, and fine phrasing. She effectively “became” Martha Katz as she performed the Bach sarabande. The audience was shocked by her playing and curious to know what instructions Theresa had given her that had produced such a marked effect. And Mary realized that although she had been imagining she was Martha Katz, (d) she was still the one playing the viola.

(D)

Mary had difficulty keeping her bow from shaking, and her tone was thin and scratchy. Theresa could see that Mary had a warm feeling for the music she was playing but that she felt too inhibited to express it. Theresa spoke to Mary privately for a few moments so that the audience wouldn't know what instruction she had given to Mary. Theresa asked Mary who her favorite Bach violist was, and she replied that it was Martha Katz and she wanted to play the sarabande like (e) her.

* inhibited: 어색해하는, 억제된

26

24005-0196

주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

27

24005-0197

밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

28

24005-0198

윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① Mary는 교육자들 앞에서 연주하게 되었다.
 ② Theresa는 Mary에게 카메라가 연주 모습과 소리를 녹화한다고 말했다.
 ③ 청중은 Theresa가 Mary에게 어떤 지시를 했는지 알고 싶어 했다.
 ④ Mary는 활이 떨리지 않게 하는 데 어려움을 겪고 있었다.
 ⑤ Theresa는 Mary에게 바흐 곡 비올라 연주자로 누가 가장 좋은지 물었다.

01

24005-0199

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Mr. Cole,

Thank you for your offer of the pharmacist position. The position is attractive to me because I have a strong passion for healthcare and a desire to make a positive impact on patients' lives. As I indicated in our last interview, however, I was disappointed to learn that your company would not be in a position to reimburse tuition costs for my ongoing study toward a Doctor of Pharmacy degree, currently a primary professional goal of mine. On March 14, I was offered another position by a company whose benefits package includes tuition reimbursement. Because I expect these costs to be substantial in the next two years, I have decided to accept this position. I sincerely appreciate the time you have taken and the special interest you have shown in me during the interview. Thank you again for your consideration.

Best regards,
Julie Robinson

* pharmacist: 약사 ** reimburse: 변제하다, 상환하다 *** substantial: 상당한

- ① 약사 직위를 맡아달라는 제안을 거절하려고
- ② 대학원 학비 상환에 대한 도움을 요청하려고
- ③ 약학 박사 학위 취득을 위한 요건을 문의하려고
- ④ 새로운 직위에 대한 인터뷰 참석 의사를 밝히려고
- ⑤ 대학원 학위 과정 입학 허가에 대한 감사를 표하려고

02

24005-0200

다음 글에 드러난 Captain Hall의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

One day, Captain Hall, the famous Arctic explorer, went in a small boat to visit a certain island which he wanted to explore. The boat was fastened to a piece of rock on the shore. When he returned from his expedition, he discovered the tide had risen and floated his boat, which was quite out of reach. Captain Hall feared the extreme danger in which he was placed. The boat was the only connecting link between him and the living world, and it was beyond his reach. What was to be done? To swim towards the boat was out of the question in such a climate. He did the only thing that seemed possible. He unwound the thongs that fastened his boots to create a line about twenty feet long. He attached a heavy stone to its end and threw it into the boat, pulling the boat to the shore. It was with unspeakable comfort that Captain Hall once more entered it and felt he was saved from inevitable starvation — saved by a shoe-string!

* arctic: 북극의 ** expedition: 탐험 *** thong: 가죽끈

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| ① confused → ashamed | ② terrified → relieved |
| ③ excited → confident | ④ indifferent → cheerful |
| ⑤ nervous → disheartened | |

03

24005-0201

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Think about the changes that have taken place in our world over the past 100 years. The first to come to mind are probably the spectacular scientific and technological achievements of the past century — motor vehicles, aircraft, the telephone, radio and TV, computers and genetic engineering. Each new development creates its own demand for legal change. Consider, for example, the vast body of law which has grown up around the motor vehicle: there are regulations governing such matters as the construction and maintenance of motor vehicles, the conduct of drivers on the road and even where vehicles may be parked. Indeed, almost half of the criminal cases tried by magistrates' courts are directly related to the use of motor vehicles. The increasing volume of traffic on the roads and the resulting inexorable rise in traffic accidents have also led to developments in the civil law, especially in the areas of the law of tort and insurance.

* magistrates' court: 치안 판사 재판소 ** inexorable: 끊임없는 *** tort: 불법 행위

- ① 법률 제정만으로 사회의 모든 문제를 해결할 수는 없다.
- ② 과학과 기술이 새롭게 발전하면 법도 그에 따라 발전한다.
- ③ 시민 편익을 위한 법 개정으로 시민의 권리를 더욱 보장할 수 있다.
- ④ 새로운 이동 수단의 개발을 통해 당연한 교통 문제를 해결할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 새로운 기술이 반드시 사람들을 행복하게 만들어 주는 것만은 아니다.

04

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

24005-0202

Sometimes pursuing the truth about some question would be morally worse than not pursuing it. This may be because, as in the case of nuclear weapons research, the answer itself may prove dangerous or harmful. But it may also be because the manner of pursuing that truth is dangerous or harmful, or simply morally wrong independently of its consequences. Consider the Nazi or Tuskegee experiments: it is not the information pursued that is morally bad here, but *the manner in which that information is pursued*. And we need not resort to such dramatic cases. The National Institutes of Health and the National Science Foundation heavily monitor contemporary scientific research that involves any sort of experiment involving human subjects. In cases where the only way in which we can obtain certain scientific information is harmful to other people, we generally feel — rightly — that the information is not worth pursuing, all things considered. So in deciding whether to pursue a particular line of inquiry, we must first determine whether pursuing that line might conflict with our other values, moral or otherwise.

- ① 가치가 극한으로 대립할 때는 무엇보다도 도덕적 가치를 우선시해야 한다.
- ② 진리 추구를 방해하는 사회적 편견 이면의 복잡한 이해관계를 밝혀내야 한다.
- ③ 잘못된 정보로 인해 지속적으로 큰 혼란이 발생한 경우는 즉각 바로잡아야 한다.
- ④ 진리를 추구할 때는 외부의 개입 없이 독립적으로 탐구하는 태도를 견지해야 한다.
- ⑤ 특정한 방식의 진리 추구가 다른 가치관과 충돌하지 않는지 먼저 살펴보아야 한다.

05

24005-0203

말줄 친 a circus elephant가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

As parents, we spend countless hours debating on the freedoms we should allow our children. Too much freedom may lead to mischief while not enough may stifle their growth. How much should be allowed? I am always reminded of a circus elephant when in a discussion on freedom. When the elephant is a baby, it learns restriction by being tethered to a small stake with a four-foot piece of chain. The elephant is trained to know that its individual freedom is restricted to that small four feet. As the elephant grows stronger and larger, it still thinks that it has no more freedom outside of those four feet. Although the power to move that stake and run free is immense, it will not attempt to break the stake or the chains because of what it perceives as being able to. Are you a victim of your own restraints as well? Do you not move beyond your four feet circle because you think you are not allowed to? Be bold. Step outside your circle and see if you can grow. Without breakthroughs, there cannot be change.

* mischief: 나쁜 행동[짓] ** stifle: 억누르다 *** tether: (동물용 밧줄로 말뚝에) 매어 놓다

- ① a victor achieving freedom through personal effort
- ② a supporter of absolute freedom in all circumstances
- ③ a thinker who emphasizes responsibility for freedom
- ④ a critic who argues against too much freedom in childhood
- ⑤ a victim whose prior experience restricts his or her freedom

06

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

24005-0204

The most effective way to defuse racial ideology is to bring people from different ethnic backgrounds together under conditions that enable them to deal with one another as individuals and discover that ideologies obscure important aspects of people and the realities of their lives. However, this is difficult when teachers, coaches and employers maintain a belief in the myth of black natural physical talent and a lack of cognitive skills. Social scientist Ellis Cashmore illustrates this with an experience of receiving a telephone call from a black journalist writing for a major newspaper. The journalist asked why no one actually expressed what he believed to be an absolute truth: that black athletes have a 'natural edge'. The very fact that a talented black journalist believed this defective theory is evidence to its power and the difficulties in escaping expectations based on racial ideology. When such myths maintain credibility in society, black people are regarded as unsuited to, or unwanted for, study, work and other activities that demand mental rather than physical skills.

* defuse: 완화하다 ** obscure: 보기 어렵게 하다

- ① the influence of media on racial stereotypes
- ② the need for racial diversity in the workplace
- ③ the role of education in challenging racial prejudice
- ④ the importance of sports in promoting racial harmony
- ⑤ the challenge of escaping racial ideology about black people

07

24005-0205

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Negotiators can make options more palatable by enhancing the attractiveness of accepting them. This is a matter of placing emphasis on the positive rather than the negative. In the language of traditional carrot-and-stick tactics for motivating workers, the approach should make the carrot more attractive rather than enlarging the stick. Promises and offers can be made more attractive in several ways: maximizing the attractive qualities and minimizing the negative ones, showing how the offer meets the other party's needs, reducing the disadvantages of accepting the offer, making offers more credible by providing third-party references or factual support, or setting deadlines on offers so they expire if not accepted quickly. Many would argue that these are common sales tricks similar to discount coupons, two-for-the-price-of-one offers, "today only" sales, and extra-added-attraction elements. They are! Negotiators can and should use the same techniques that salespeople use to move their products.

* palatable: 마음에 드는

- ① Establishing a Neutral Position: A Starting Point for Negotiation
- ② In Negotiation, Sweeten the Offer Rather Than Intensify the Threat
- ③ Use Both Factual Support and Legal Authority to Win a Negotiation
- ④ Cases Where Negotiators Themselves Seek Third-Party Intervention
- ⑤ Negotiation as a Process of Distributing a Fixed Amount of Resources

08

24005-0206

Benny Goodman에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Benny Goodman is one of the greatest clarinetists of all time. Born in 1909 in Chicago, he began taking lessons at the age of 10. With a natural inborn talent, he made rapid progress and was soon playing professionally. He was strongly influenced by New Orleans jazz, and it played an important role in his music throughout his life. At 16, he joined the Ben Pollack Orchestra in Chicago, which at the time was one of the top bands in the United States. He was soon making recordings, and it wasn't long before he formed his own band. Although Goodman was relatively well known before 1935, it was the change in his style that occurred in the Palomar Ballroom in Los Angeles that really caused his career to take off. And a few years later, he was playing in Carnegie Hall in New York City. At the time, this was something new for a jazz orchestra. The concert was a tremendous success. After years of appealing only to specialized audiences, jazz had finally broken through and was being accepted by mainstream audiences.

- ① 타고난 재능으로 빠르게 클라리넷을 배웠다.
- ② 뉴올리언스 재즈에 큰 영향을 받지 않았다.
- ③ 16세에 Ben Pollack 오케스트라의 단원이 되었다.
- ④ 음반을 녹음하고 나서 얼마 지나지 않아 자신의 밴드를 결성했다.
- ⑤ 뉴욕시의 카네기 홀에서 연주했다.

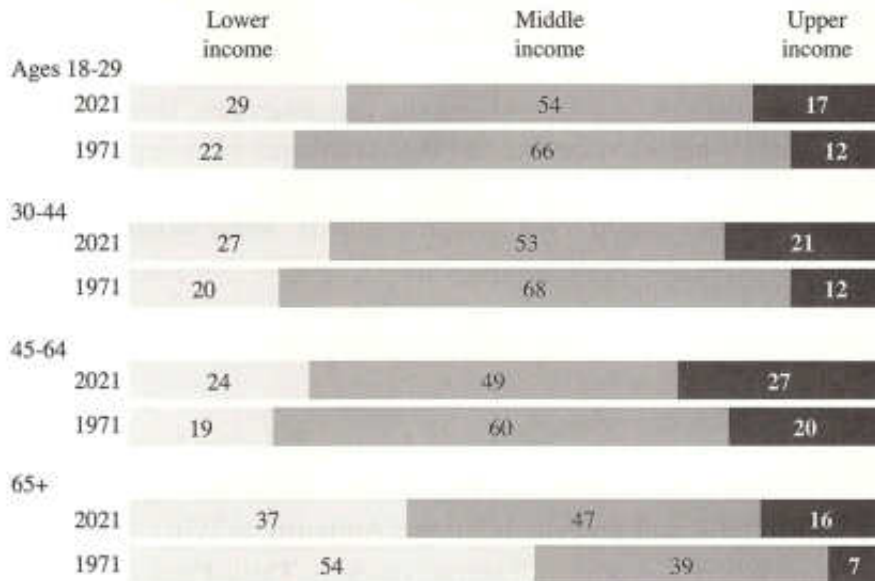
09

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

24005-0207

Share (%) of American Adults in Each Income Tier

(by age group in 1971 and 2021)



Note: Share may not add to 100% due to rounding.

The graph above shows the share (%) of American adults in each income tier by age group in 1971 and 2021. ① Among American adults ages 18 to 29, the share in the upper-income tier increased by 5 percentage points from 1971 to 2021, whereas their share in the middle-income tier decreased by 12 percentage points during the same period. ② Among the 1971 middle-income tiers, the share of American adults ages 30 to 44 was higher than that of any other age group. ③ In 1971, more than two-thirds of American adults ages 45 to 64 were in the middle-income tier, and in 2021, more than half of the people in that age group were in the same income tier. ④ The share of American adults ages 65 and older in the lower-income tier fell from 54% in 1971 to 37% in 2021, while their share in the middle income tier rose from 39% to 47% during the same period. ⑤ However, American adults 65 and older were the only age group in which more than one-in-three adults were in the lower-income tier in 2021.

* tier: 층, 단계

10

24005-0208

2024 Kids' Quilt Challenge에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

2024 Kids' Quilt Challenge

Are you ready for a fun and exciting challenge?

Then join the Kids' Quilt Challenge and show off your creativity and design skills.

Contest Guidelines

1. The contest is open to all youth ages 15 and under.
2. The contest is limited to the first 50 people who submit a contest entry form.
3. Quilts must be no larger than 45" in diameter. Quilting may be done by hand or by machine.
4. Contest entrants must submit their quilts via postal delivery, and they must arrive by August 9.
5. Quilts will be displayed at The Great Wisconsin Quilt Show, September 5–7. Winners will be announced at the Show on Saturday, September 7.
6. Cash prizes will be awarded to the top three winners: \$300 for first place, \$200 for second place, and \$100 for third place.

* diameter: 지름

- ① 신청서를 제출하는 맨 처음 50명으로 참가가 제한된다.
- ② 퀼트 작업은 손이나 기계로 해도 된다.
- ③ 참가작은 8월 9일까지 도착해야 한다.
- ④ 수상자는 퀼트 쇼 첫날 발표된다.
- ⑤ 상위 3명의 우승자에게 상금이 수여될 것이다.

11

24005-0209

Brownstone House Charity Volunteer Clinic에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Brownstone House Charity Volunteer Clinic

The Brownstone House Charity Volunteer Clinic is one of the many initiatives of Brownstone House, a nonprofit organization that focuses on promoting healthy lifestyles. The clinic is staffed by volunteers who provide basic medical care and support to those in need and has served more than 10,000 patients since opening in 2016.

Details

- Open on Saturdays and Sundays, 9 a.m. – 1 p.m.
- Where: Room 210 on the second floor of the Brownstone House (555 West Belfort Avenue)
- Fee: \$8 for first visit and \$5 for each subsequent visit
- The clinic is run by appointment only. To schedule or cancel an appointment, please call Brownstone House during weekdays at 700-123-4567.

Note

- Please do not attempt to contact doctors directly at their private offices or on their cell phones.

For more information, please email us at cyn@brownstonehouseinc.org.

- ① 2016년에 개원한 이래 10,000명에 조금 모자라는 환자를 진료했다.
- ② 매주 토요일과 일요일 오후 1시에 시작된다.
- ③ 진료 비용은 무료이다.
- ④ 예약하지 않아도 진료를 받을 수 있다.
- ⑤ 의사의 개인 사무실로 직접 연락해서는 안 된다.

12

24005-0210

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

In the worldview of the Cree hunter, humans do not control the hunt. The fish and game are not there simply ① to be taken. Rather it is the animals who control the success of the hunt by offering themselves ② willingly to people (or, conversely, choosing to withhold themselves from a hunter). The Cree credit animals with knowing the same things that people know and ③ being able to communicate and share that knowledge with people. Humans and animals are in a relationship of reciprocity, just as humans ④ do in relationship with other humans. Indeed, anthropologists argue even more generally that in all cultures, including those that are modern and postmodern, there are profound connections between the ways ⑤ that people engage with each other and with other species.

* Cree: 크리족(북아메리카 원주민) ** reciprocity: 호혜 *** anthropologist: 인류학자

13

24005-0211

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

Stay-at-home parents have new employment options in our internet economy. Over the last few decades many women have been self-employed. Such an arrangement gives them greater flexibility over their hours and days of work. The rise of remote work could further ① increase opportunities for them. Internet platforms such as Withinwork are two-sided platforms as workers seeking employment post their resumes and employers seeking workers post their tasks. Artificial intelligence (AI) algorithms play a key ② matchmaking role here by gathering and presenting the set of job opportunities a person sees. I set up my profile on Withinwork and was impressed with the ③ alternative tasks that I was offered by the AI. As with any two-sided matching platform, the more job offerings an applicant sees, the more ④ likely that person will find value in the platform. In this sense, as remote work grows as a socially high-status activity, this process will ⑤ lose its own momentum.

* momentum: 힘, 탄력

16

24005-0214

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The most common situation in which musical equipment becomes an instrument is in live performance. Playing the piano is generally associated with performance in real-time, and computer-based musical instruments are increasingly being played in real-time. For example, laptop computers are increasingly used in performance by live electronic musicians even in preference to keyboard synthesizers, groove boxes, and turntables. One thing that changes in computer performances is that _____ . In acoustic instrument performance the musician's gestures are translated into sound. Many instruments have a one-to-one gesture-to-sound relationship, including the press of the piano or synthesizer key, or the slide of the finger of the guitar fretboard; each translates gesture into a direct audible result. Many electronic and computer-based instruments have a one-to-many gesture-to-sound relationship when a mouse gesture or parameter movement changes the complexity of a rhythmic part, or the timbre and volume of an entire ensemble of musical voices.

* fretboard: (기타의) 지판 ** parameter: 파라미터, 매개 변수 *** timbre: 음색

- ① the gestural relationship with sound is sometimes less direct
- ② the results can be audio, visual or textual, all in one medium
- ③ musicians can express themselves more clearly using gestures
- ④ it is possible to use the computer as an instrument in classical music
- ⑤ computer music production reduces effort and offers many possibilities

17

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

24005-0215

Two Northwestern University marketing researchers, David Gal and Derek Rucker, conducted research using framing techniques to make people feel uncertain. For example, they told one group to remember a time when they were full of certainty, and the other group to remember a time when they were full of doubt. Then they asked the participants whether they were meat eaters, vegetarians, vegans, or otherwise, how important this was to them, and how confident they were in their opinions. People who were asked to remember a time of uncertainty were less confident of their eating choices. However, when asked to write their beliefs to persuade someone else to eat the way they did, they would _____ than those who were certain of their choice. Gal and Rucker performed the research with different topics (for example, preferences for a Mac versus a Windows computer) and found similar results. When people were less certain, they would dig in and argue even harder.

* framing: 프레임(생각의 틀 짜기)

- ① write more and stronger arguments
- ② look for less proof for their opinions
- ③ change their opinions more willingly
- ④ suspect the researchers' motives more strongly
- ⑤ remember less supporting details about their choices

18

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

24005-0216

In the same way that it is sometimes advisable to take a momentary break, or “fast,” from some of our food, beverages, and habits, a media fast may be good for your system. ① Spending a set period of time unplugged can clarify for you the advantages and disadvantages of your media practices. ② Life without electronic devices momentarily separates you from constant distraction, online advertisements, and artificial blue light. ③ You'll have more time for other things, like physical activity, face-to-face interaction, and even solitude. ④ What is most important is to think carefully about what is gained and what is lost when you choose to engage in face-to-face communication, computer-mediated communication, or some combination of the two. ⑤ You'll also have the opportunity to reflect critically on how life in the Communication Age differs from older modes of living and connecting and engaging with the world.

* solitude: 고독

19

24005-0217

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

To the extent that one can distinguish self-esteem from public esteem, the latter seems to be more important. The overriding motive of narcissists seems to be to obtain social approval from others.

- (A) That is, they spend much of their time and energy seeking ways to get others to admire them. In terms of being liked by others rather than admired, they are somewhat indifferent. That is, narcissists are no more nor less interested than anyone else in being liked.
- (B) For example, if given a chance to tackle a difficult task and find out how good they are, narcissists put forth minimal effort if no one is looking, which is a sign that they do not really care about demonstrating their brilliance to themselves, whereas if others are watching, they put forth maximum effort in order to shine.
- (C) Being admired, however, is extremely important to them. In general, they do not seem overly concerned with proving something to themselves (possibly because they are already privately persuaded of their own good qualities), but they are quite interested in demonstrating their superiority to others.

* overriding: 최우선시되는

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

20

24005-0218

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

One obvious area where climbing and philosophy intersect is with regard to the normative dimension of climbing — the ethical or unethical behavior of climbers. Some of the ethical issues in climbing involve a straightforward extension of more general moral principles.

- (A) For these sorts of questions, broader moral rules do not apply in any straightforward way, and climbers must work out for themselves what is right or wrong within the context of climbing.
- (B) For example, it is wrong to lie about your climbing accomplishments because it is generally wrong to lie about accomplishments; it is wrong to needlessly endanger others at the cliff because, more generally, it is always wrong to needlessly endanger others.
- (C) However, other ethical issues involve factors that are unique to climbing and thus cannot be resolved by invoking broader moral rules. Is it wrong to place bolts on rappel? Is it cheating to use pre-placed gear on a traditional pitch?

* invoke: (법 등을) 적용하다 ** rappel: (암벽에서) 줄을 타고 내려오기 *** pitch: (등반) 구간

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

21

24005-0219

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Equally important to perception, however, is top-down processing, which involves previously acquired knowledge.

Sensation and perception almost always happen together. Researchers, however, have studied each process separately to determine how the two work together. (①) Perception can occur through bottom-up processing, which begins with the physical stimuli from the environment, and proceeds through transduction of those stimuli into neural impulses. (②) The signals are passed along to successively more complex brain regions, and ultimately result in the recognition of a visual stimulus. (③) For example, when you look at the face of your best friend, your eyes convert light energy into neural impulses, which travel into the brain to visual regions. (④) This information forms the basis for sensing the visual stimulus and ultimately its perception. (⑤) As a result, when you look at your best friend's face, brain regions that store information about what faces look like, particularly those that are familiar to you, can help you to perceive and recognize the specific visual stimulus.

* transduction: (에너지 등의) 변환 ** neural: 신경의 *** impulse: 자극

22

24005-0220

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Gender mainstreaming is based on the understanding that all policies have the potential to impact social and demographic groups differently, thus creating and sustaining unequal power relations.

The European Union, since the late 1990s, has embraced gender mainstreaming as its main strategy for addressing gender inequality in policy making. (①) It is defined as the integration of the gender perspective into every stage of the policy process (design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation). (②) For example, gender mainstreaming may explicitly consider the experiences of men, such as parental leave as a legal claim for men or labor policies for men in female-dominated occupations (e.g., nursing). (③) Gender mainstreaming can also apply to health care, equally promoting women's and men's health care needs. (④) In many countries, coronary heart disease is defined through a masculine lens, influencing all areas of medical care from prevention to recovery. (⑤) Not only does this lead to overlooking women's heart health needs, but it also may negatively impact men who do not seem to fit the model of hegemonic masculinity.

* demographic: 인구 통계학의 ** coronary: 관상 동맥의 *** hegemonic masculinity: 헤게모니 남성성

23

24005-0221

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

Although a traditional textbook drawing suggests that neurons in the brain are happily packed next to one another like jelly beans in a jar, don't let the cartoon fool you: neurons are locked in competition for survival. Just like neighboring nations, neurons stake out their territories and persistently defend them. They fight for territory and survival at every level of the system: each neuron and each connection between neurons fights for resources. As the border wars rage through the lifetime of a brain, maps are redrawn in such a way that the experiences and goals of a person are always reflected in the brain's structure. If an accountant drops her career to become a pianist, the neural territory devoted to her fingers will expand; if she becomes a microscopist, her visual cortex will develop higher resolution for the small details she seeks; if she becomes a perfumer, her brain regions assigned to smell will enlarge.

* stake out: ~을 차지하다 ** cortex: (대뇌) 피질



Neurons constantly ____ (A) ____ with each other for existence, which leads to the ____ (B) ____ of the brain structure based on one's experiences and goals.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|---------------|-------|-----------------|
| ① struggle | ..... | unification |
| ② struggle | ..... | personalization |
| ③ connect | ..... | simplification |
| ④ connect | ..... | regeneration |
| ⑤ collaborate | ..... | specialization |

24~25 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

In Singapore, due to road pricing, one can always expect to be able to achieve a speed of 40 miles per hour on the road. While the rich are more likely to afford this, buses can also achieve these speeds, and with the economies of scale of a bus this (a) lowers the per-person trip price for achieving this speed. The full cost of commuting includes not only the out-of-pocket expenditure on gasoline, parking, and road use fees but the value of the lost time. If a commute takes thirty minutes rather than fifteen minutes because of traffic congestion, then the commuter has lost fifteen minutes. Economists have adopted the rule of thumb of (b) valuing such lost time by half of the person's hourly wage. For example, if I earn \$80 an hour and I lose fifteen minutes stuck in traffic, then this costs me \$10 in lost time ($.25 \times 80 \times .5$).

To (c) conserve on such lost time due to congestion, cities such as Stockholm, London, and Singapore have adopted road pricing. Drivers in such cities move at higher speeds and save time but must pay more money out of pocket to travel at peak use times. One explanation for why so few cities have adopted road pricing focuses on behavioral economics: people are used to the roads being free. To an economist, this is a (d) puzzling explanation because congested roads cost us valuable time. This time cost means that free roads are not free to use. A second explanation for the (e) agreement to road pricing is that many poor people drive and they prefer to pay for their commute using their time rather than paying a road use fee.

* commute: 통근(하다) ** expenditure: 경비 *** congestion: 정체

24

24005-0222

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Road Pricing: Is Time More Valuable than Money?
- ② Varying Compensations for Lost Time on the Road
- ③ Too Much Administration to Implement Road Pricing
- ④ Analysis of the Underlying Causes of Road Congestion
- ⑤ Efforts to Reduce Commute Times: Fighting a Losing Battle

25

24005-0223

밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① (a)
- ② (b)
- ③ (c)
- ④ (d)
- ⑤ (e)

26~28 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

One hot afternoon, little William and his dad were passing through a dusty village road. It was a dry season, so little William thought the whole village road looked lonely and deserted. After walking for a long while, (a) he asked his dad to stop somewhere for a short rest. Looking around, little William and his dad could not find a comfortable place to relax. Unable to find anywhere to rest, they were forced to keep walking under the hot bright sun.

(B)

Unknowingly to little William, his dad let him win. (b) He jumped for joy because he reached the huge coconut tree first. Little William and his dad breathed a deep sigh of relief because they were so exhausted from walking all day. They dropped all that they had with them on the ground and lay down under the huge coconut tree, which protected them from the sun. And they embraced the cool breeze in the air.

(C)

After a few minutes' walk, little William and his dad saw a huge coconut tree far off in the distance that could provide shade from the burning sun, so they started walking faster to reach the tree. "Dad, why don't (c) you race me to the tree?" little William asked his dad. After letting out a short smile, he agreed to the race and, at the count of three, he watched little William take off like a runner.

(D)

Then, they began to feel hungry. Little William looked up towards the huge coconut tree and said, "This huge coconut tree is useless. It doesn't have any coconuts we can eat." "My dear little William," his dad responded, "it is not good to be ungrateful to people and things around us. This tree, which (d) you are calling useless, saved us from the hot sun." Little William gently stood from where he lay and turned towards the tree. (e) He thanked it for protecting them from the sun. The coconut tree began to give little William and his dad a more pleasant wind.

26

24005-0224

주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

27

24005-0225

밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

28

24005-0226

윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 어린 William은 마을 길 전체가 쓸쓸하고 황량해 보인다고 생각했다.
 ② 어린 William은 아빠가 달리기 경주에서 겨 준 사실을 몰랐다.
 ③ 어린 William과 아빠는 모든 짐을 내려놓고 코코넛 나무 아래 누웠다.
 ④ 아빠는 어린 William이 달리기 선수처럼 겹싸게 출발하는 모습을 지켜보았다.
 ⑤ 코코넛 나무에는 코코넛이 매우 많이 열려 있었다.

01

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

24005-0227

Dear Members,

Thank you for always supporting our park's efforts to improve our community's health and social bonds. As we have announced, construction at Lions Park will begin as soon as the spring season allows. As an alternative place to play pickleball in town this summer, the lines for three pickleball courts will be painted on the blacktop surface at Rose Park, located at 201 Green Valley Road. The blue equipment bin with portable nets and extra balls from Lions Park will be relocated there as well. The combination to unlock the bin can be obtained by calling the front desk at the community center. If you have any questions regarding the alternative pickleball courts, please contact Mark Perkins at mperkins@ShakopeeMN.gov. We look forward to the completion of the new dedicated pickleball courts at Lions Park this summer.

Sincerely,

Mark Perkins

* pickleball: 피클볼(배드민턴, 테니스, 탁구의 요소가 결합한 새로운 패들 스포츠) ** blacktop: 아스팔트로 포장된

- ① 피클볼의 역사와 경기 방법을 소개하려고
- ② 회원 등록과 시설 이용 방법을 설명하려고
- ③ 임시 피클볼 경기장 마련 계획을 알리려고
- ④ 공사로 인한 피클볼 대회 취소를 공지하려고
- ⑤ 공원 내 신축 경기장의 개장식에 초대하려고

02

24005-0228

다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

I should have guessed things were not going to go well when I stepped off the train at Weston Station and there was no sign of my father. I was only fifteen, and there was no way I could go back home if he didn't show up. I wandered up and down the platform. The waiting felt like forever, and I began to anxiously wonder if something bad had happened to him. After a while, one of the station employees approached me and asked me if I was all right. I said I was fine, but inside, my concern was growing. Then I glanced to the left and noticed my dad. At that very moment, all my anxieties disappeared. 'Dad!' I shouted. I snatched my little bag from the floor and ran to him. 'Sorry to keep you waiting, Son,' he said, ruffling my hair and pulling me close to him. 'Let's go home.' He smiled, and I returned his smile with an even bigger one.

* snatch: 낚아채다 ** ruffle: 험뭉어 높다

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| ① furious → satisfied | ② confident → nervous |
| ③ indifferent → thrilled | ④ worried → relieved |
| ⑤ ashamed → proud | |

03

24005-0229

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Urban agriculture is moving from just a practice for earning an income and small food-producing activities to a more sustainable practice that focuses on promoting local food production as an energy-saving resource that is central to creating vital urban communities. It needs to become even more central to city planning as food security and food safety become issues that cities need to address along with the increase in population that is creating a strain on a global level with regards to food availability and health. In current practice, the term *urban agriculture* does not necessarily mean that food production itself is based on a sustainable methodology or procedure but when combined with an ecological-based approach it does. With the recognition of natural resource decline and the advance of environmental degradation in cities today, urban agriculture is taking on new meaning in bringing ecological-based systems back into the city as a vital part of the solution to creating more sustainable cities. This does require a paradigm shift in thinking about food as an integral part of the city's framework.

* degradation: 저하

- ① 도시 농업이 기능을 제대로 발휘하려면 농지의 장기적인 확보가 중요하다.
- ② 도시 농업을 통한 소규모 식량 생산 활동은 지역 경제 발전에 도움이 된다.
- ③ 지속 가능한 도시 조성을 위해 생태 기반형 도시 농업을 활용할 필요가 있다.
- ④ 시민은 도시 농업에 적극 참여하여 녹색 공간 조성의 주체가 되는 것이 바람직하다.
- ⑤ 도시 농업을 통해 식량 안보와 식품 안전 문제를 해결하는 것은 현실적으로 불가능하다.

04

24005-0230

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

There is a tendency in some parents to treat small children as if they are much older. It seems as if they want to give the impression that their child is mature beyond his age. They ask a small child to make decisions about matters he is too young to decide. When a child is put in this situation, sometimes he will do what the parent wants him to do, and sometimes he will simply say, "No." This is his attempt to show his authority and to display his power. A small child should never be asked to make a decision he is too young to make. The parent should make the decision and then give instructions to the child. For example, if a parent thinks that a child should stop playing and eat, he should not ask the child, "Do you want to eat now?" He should tell the child to put his toys away and get ready to eat. If he thinks that the child should take a nap, he should not ask the child, "Do you want to take a nap?" He should tell the child that it is time for his nap.

- ① 부모는 자신의 아이가 어릴 때부터 스스로 결정할 수 있게 해 주어야 한다.
- ② 부모는 훈육할 때 자신의 아이에게 일관성 있는 모습을 보여야 한다.
- ③ 부모는 어린아이에게 권위적인 태도를 보이지 말아야 한다.
- ④ 부모는 아이가 무리한 요구를 할 때는 단호하게 거절할 수 있어야 한다.
- ⑤ 어린아이가 할 수 없는 결정은 부모가 내린 다음 아이에게 지시해야 한다.

05

24005-0231

밑줄 친 our diggings will meet in the middle of that huge Alp가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

I think of neuroscience and the human sciences as like two very small miners energetically tunnelling in from opposite sides of an immense Alp. Although neuroscientists on their side of the Alp do not listen much to sounds of digging from the humanists on the other side, some humanists, those concerned with the brain's role in the arts, listen very closely to what the neuroscientists on the other side are saying. We draw hopefully on a great many researchers. We hope for answers from them to the questions that bother us. The neuroscientists and we of the human sciences, even if we are divided into two groups, share the same hope. Although dwarfed by the mountain, we hope our diggings will meet in the middle of that huge Alp, and there we will discover this mysterious, magical treasure, Mind. We hope.

* dwarf: 왜소해 보이게 만들다

- ① The human sciences and neuroscience will be more specialized.
- ② The humanists will make a discovery faster than the neuroscientists.
- ③ The direction of research in neuroscience and the human sciences will be altered.
- ④ The human sciences and neuroscience will encounter more problems than before.
- ⑤ The understandings of the mind in neuroscience and in the human sciences will come together.

06

24005-0232

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Modern broadcast media may have contributed to the perpetuation of the innate talent account of musical performance ability. The discovery of an exceptional child performer — “the next Mozart” is a common label — makes for a much better story than reporting how advanced musical learning has resulted from an unusually plentiful combination of environmental, educational, and economic factors. Beyond simple media sensationalism, however, the belief in talent offers other appealing effects. Giving the musically talented person the designation of specialness can turn the experience of a concert into a fantastic, even supernatural, happening. Plus, musicians themselves can benefit from the “gifted” label. Feeling special — or even divinely blessed — can contribute to musicians’ self-esteem and motivation; consequently, many “talented” musicians feel an obligation to nurture their gift, which allows them to approach their musical activities with confidence and the expectation of success.

* perpetuation: 영구화 ** nurture: (재능 따위를) 기르다

- ① issues with broadcasting that focuses on gifted musicians
- ② potential of using broadcast media to promote music concerts
- ③ psychological benefits of believing that practice makes perfect
- ④ importance of music education in improving creative intelligence
- ⑤ positive effects of faith in innate musical talent reinforced by media

07

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

24005-0233

Many have observed that people often use mobile phones in waiting areas. It is a way to kill time but it is also a way to create a space within what is often a weak or poorly defined space. Spaces at the edge of a dead zone for making mobile calls are also prime spots for making calls or sending texts. So, when people touch down at an airport or leave a tunnel after having been out of contact with a cell tower, they are more likely to make calls or send texts. The mobile phone can be used to share a space with someone at a distance, for example, people at a concert who call others so they can hear part (or all) of the concert. At the extreme, people may be so immersed in the interaction with others on a mobile phone, that they lose contact with those in the physical space they occupy. Sherry Turkle calls this *alone together*; others have used the term *absent presence* to characterize this behavior.

* dead zone: 휴대 전화 불통 지역 ** cell tower: 무선 셀 기지국

- ① How Do Our Mobile Phones Redefine Our Physical Space?
- ② How Are Digital Devices Changing the Rules of Etiquette?
- ③ Digital Transformation: Towards a More Sustainable Future
- ④ Dead Connections: What Causes Them and How to Fix Them
- ⑤ Why We Expect More from Technology and Less from Each Other

08

24005-0234

W. E. B. DuBois에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

W. E. B. DuBois (1868–1963), an African American sociologist, graduated from Fisk University in Tennessee and became the first African American to receive a doctorate from Harvard University. Then, at Atlanta University, he founded the nation's second department of sociology. He soon began a highly productive academic career that included, among many other things, founding two scholarly journals and writing numerous books and articles. He focused his research and writing on the racial problems in the United States. At the same time, however, he worked hard to apply his enormous knowledge to improving society. He founded the Niagara Movement, an organization of African American intellectuals fighting for racial equality. He also helped create the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and edited its influential magazine, *Crisis*. Later, he even advocated the use of force to achieve racial equality. Finally, seeing little improvement in race relations, he moved in 1961 to the African nation of Ghana, where he died 2 years later.

- ① Harvard 대학교에서 박사 학위를 받았다.
- ② Atlanta 대학교에서 미국 최초의 사회학과를 설립했다.
- ③ 아프리카계 미국인 지식인 단체인 Niagara Movement를 설립했다.
- ④ NAACP의 영향력 있는 잡지인 *Crisis*를 편집했다.
- ⑤ 인종 관계의 개선을 저의 보지 못하고 1961년에 아프리카 국가 가나로 이주했다.

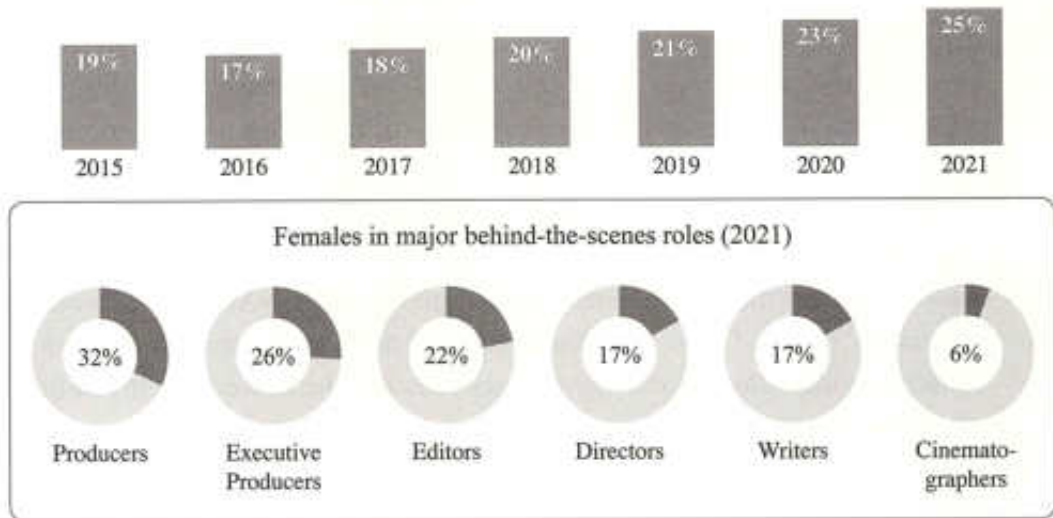
09

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

24005-0235

Number of Women in the Film Industry in the U.S.

Percentage of women who worked in major behind-the-scenes roles in the 250 highest-grossing U.S. films



The charts above show the percentage of women who worked in major behind-the-scenes roles in the 250 highest-grossing U.S. films from 2015 to 2021 and the percentage of those women in 2021 by role. ① Compared to 2015, the percentage of women who worked in the 250 highest-grossing U.S. films was lower in 2016 and 2017, but it was higher in 2018. ② In 2021, the percentage of women who worked in the 250 highest-grossing U.S. films accounted for a quarter of the total. ③ In the same year, the percentage of female executive producers in these films was lower than that of female producers. ④ While the share of female directors and writers in the 250 highest-grossing U.S. films in 2021 stood at 17 percent each, 22 percent of all editors were female. ⑤ In the same year, among the major behind-the-scenes roles, cinematographers had the lowest percentage of women, at less than a third of the percentage of women who worked as writers.

* highest-grossing: 가장 높은 수익을 올린

10

24005-0236

Limber College Summer Softball Camp에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Limber College Summer Softball Camp

Limber College is excited to host its annual summer softball camp from June 14 to 16.

There are two camp sessions:

Camp session	A	B
Ages	4-7 years old	8-18 years old
Time	9 a.m.-11:30 a.m.	10 a.m.-2 p.m.
Cost (per person)	\$80	\$160

Camp participants are required to bring a glove and bat, and wear baseball shoes. They are also encouraged to bring sun block, a water bottle, and extra clothing/socks.

Camp B participants should bring a sack lunch. (Lunch is at 11:30 a.m. daily.)

Snacks and drinks will be available for purchase.

To sign up for the camp, please contact coach Jessica Kershaw at jessica.kershaw@limbercollege.edu.

- ① 운영 기간은 6월 14일부터 6월 16일까지이다.
- ② Camp A는 4~7세 참가자를 대상으로 한다.
- ③ Camp B 참가비는 1인당 160달러이다.
- ④ 참가자는 글러브와 배트를 지참해야 한다.
- ⑤ 간식과 음료는 무료로 제공된다.

11

24005-0237

Sunflower Park Family Camp Outing에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Sunflower Park Family Camp Outing

To have a fun-filled family camping experience this summer, join the Sunflower Park Family Camp Outing! There will be activities such as a nature walk, fishing competition, campfire games and more!

Dates: Saturday, August 10 – Sunday, August 11

Cost: \$35 for a family of four, \$5 for each additional camper

Registration deadline: August 7

Location: Sunflower Park

General information:

- A park recreation pass is required for vehicles to enter the park.
- Each family can bring up to two small tents or one medium-sized tent.
- Check-in starts at noon on Saturday. Check-out is at 11 a.m. on Sunday.
- Our staff will transport your equipment to and from the campsite in a trailer. Pickup times are Saturday from noon to 1 p.m. and Sunday from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m.

Register before the deadline to reserve your place. Hope to see you there!

- ① 야영 활동에 낚시 대회는 포함되지 않는다.
- ② 4인 가족의 요금은 40달러이다.
- ③ 공원에 입장하는 차량은 별도 출입증이 필요하지 않다.
- ④ 가족당 중형 텐트 2개까지 가져올 수 있다.
- ⑤ 장비는 직원들이 트레일러로 운반해 준다.

12

24005-0238

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

We are so easily impressed and make judgements based on superficial evidence, but sometimes luxury provides a psychological boost to confidence that improves our well-being. Wearing designer clothes can make us feel better about ① ourselves, which then becomes self-reinforcing. When we put on our luxury clothes we feel special and behave accordingly. Luxury goods light up the pleasure centres in our brain. If you think you are drinking expensive wine, not only does it taste better but the brain's valuation system ② associated with the experience of pleasure shows greater activation, compared to drinking exactly the same wine when you believe it to be cheap. What's important here ③ is the belief — not the actual luxury. Francesca Gino, a professor at Harvard Business School, found that people who wore ④ which they believed to be fake designer brand sunglasses (but were in fact genuine) felt like frauds and were more likely to cheat on tests. You may be able to fake until you make it, but deep down, if we ⑤ do, many of us feel like imposters.

* fake: 모조의, 속이다 ** fraud: 사기꾼 *** imposter: 사기꾼

13

24005-0239

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

Overfishing is in large part a consequence of excessive effort and capacity in fisheries. Too often, fishery managers have been unable to control fishing effort, resulting in ① unsustainable levels of catch. This has been a particular problem for open-access fisheries where management does not ② limit the number of participants or high individual effort. In this situation, the economic incentives favor short-term exploitation over long-term sustainable use because the economic benefits of ③ sacrificing current catch to rebuild the stock are hard to perceive compared to short-term needs (bills to be paid), and long-term benefits may have to be shared with newcomers when the fishery recovers. As more people enter the fishery or improve their fishing capabilities, the future yield to the individual fisher ④ decreases. This often fosters competition to maintain or even increase individual catch levels even as stocks decline. In response, managers may ⑤ lengthen fishing seasons; participants then increase their fishing power, and effort becomes concentrated in time, sometimes resulting in “races for fish” or “fishing derbies.”

* exploitation: 이기적 이용 ** derby: 시험, 경기

14

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

24005-0240

Typically, *homework* consists of any assigned task slated to be done outside the hours of class. What the word *homework* does not describe is the quality or quantity of the task, a reality that makes homework discussions challenging because it turns into a war of _____. For example, if two people discuss their children's homework, one could be railing against mindless worksheets while the other is in favor of carefully crafted activities prompting students to reflect or create. But instead of naming the specific activity, they both refer to the tasks simply as "homework." And so one parent wonders why on earth anyone would be a proponent of (mindless) homework while the other can't understand why a parent *wouldn't* want their child to do (relevant and creative) work at home. Neither parent understands the other's point of view because they aren't speaking the same language about homework.

* slated: (일정이) 계획됨 ** rail: 불평하다

- ① relationships ② vocabulary ③ responsibility
④ investment ⑤ manners

15

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

24005-0241

American sociologist William Julius Wilson has argued that an unintended consequence of African American suburbanization has been that inner cities _____. As higher income minorities leave center cities, young people who remain are less likely to see and interact with adult men who work and have achieved upward income mobility. Research in development economics has documented, with data from the Dominican Republic, that when young people are informed about the wage gains that are possible by obtaining more education, this information increases their educational attainment. The explanation for this is that young people are more likely to underestimate the economic benefits of education when they never interact with people who look like them and have also attained a high level of education. The suburbanization of upwardly mobile people thus has social consequences for peer effects in the inner city.

* inner city: (흔히 대도시의, 사회적인 문제가 많은) 도심 지역

- ① have lost valuable role models
② have resolved a variety of conflicts
③ have spent too much money on education
④ have become indifferent to social injustice
⑤ have suffered from high levels of inequality

16

24005-0242

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Because advertisers in the 1950s were interested in reaching baby boomers, many radio stations played music called rock 'n' roll with disc jockeys that specifically called out to them. Other stations targeted different age groups with different styles of music and DJs. This new sort of station that focused on particular music preferences caught on because radio _____ . The development in 1948 of the transistor, a much smaller replacement for the Audion vacuum tube, led to the miniaturization of radio receivers. Now radio became something that people could literally take with them throughout the day — to the park, to the beach, or wherever. All of a sudden, the medium had a new life, and companies rushed to get new licenses. The number of stations jumped dramatically, from about one thousand in 1946 to nearly 3,500 in the mid-1950s. The largest proportion of these played specific types of music.

* baby boomer: (특히 2차 세계대전 후의) 베이비 붐 세대인 사람

- ① featured stories from listeners
- ② was now more portable than ever
- ③ acted as a link between generations
- ④ became the stage for new musicians
- ⑤ gave listeners their favorite songs for free

17

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

24005-0243

In a study by Arthur Aron and myself, we created a fake computer dating service, but instead of romance, the goal was to help college students find friendship. All the subjects listed their interests, and we returned a week later to ask them to review a profile written by another person and judge whether they liked and wanted to meet them. Half of them were told that our ultra-reliable, matchmaker program determined that this new person was an ideal match for them. The other half weren't told anything. When people weren't given any information about whether a friendship was likely, they preferred people with interests just like theirs. But when they were told that a friendship was likely, they preferred people who complemented them with different interests. That is, when people _____, they wanted to spend time with people who were unique, interesting, and who offered a chance for them to expand their horizons.

* fake: 가짜의

- ① felt that their close friends would feel jealous
- ② already had friends from various backgrounds
- ③ were confident that a relationship was possible
- ④ were unable to judge the candidate based on the profile
- ⑤ received no information about the matchmaking algorithm

18

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

24005-0244

Many of our activities (arguing, solving problems, budgeting time, etc.) are metaphorical in nature. The metaphorical concepts that characterize those activities structure our present reality. New metaphors have the power to create a new reality. ① This can begin to happen when we start to comprehend our experience in terms of a metaphor, and it becomes a deeper reality when we begin to act in terms of it. ② If a new metaphor enters the conceptual system that we base our actions on, it will alter that conceptual system and the perceptions and actions that the system gives rise to. ③ Much of cultural change arises from the introduction of new metaphorical concepts and the loss of old ones. ④ A dead metaphor is a popular metaphor that has been used so frequently and for such an extended period that its original figurative meaning has faded. ⑤ For example, the Westernization of cultures throughout the world is partly a matter of introducing the time is money metaphor into those cultures.

* metaphorical: 은유적인, 비유적인

19

24005-0245

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Animal damage control advocates often characterize *game animals* as *pest species*. Deer, for instance, do not kill farm animals but are blamed for destroying gardens, bringing disease, causing car accidents, and wreaking other forms of damage in suburbs.

- (A) Yet the fact remains that as long as developers continue to build in suburban areas, humans and wildlife will come into contact. Sadly, animal damage control programs have just one way of solving these problems — hunting.
- (B) So sport hunters are allowed to kill deer with public support — after all, no one wants to be involved in a collision with a deer. Unfortunately for deer, hunting does not necessarily control their populations. They can rebound soon after hunting season due to lessened competition for resources.
- (C) And, of course, the animal damage control measures that wiped out many of their natural predators also play a role in their large numbers. There are numerous methods to prevent the damage that deer can cause, such as more responsible driving, speed limits, warning signs, roadside reflectors, as well as the use of fencing along roadways.

* pest: 유해 동물 ** wreak: (피해를) 가하다 *** collision: 충돌 (사고)

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

20

24005-0246

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

A gene can increase in frequency by making its bearers more likely than nonbearers to perform some fitness-enhancing behavior.

- (A) So, as long as a gene makes some fitness-enhancing behavior more likely, that gene will increase in frequency in a population, and as a result the behavior may increase in frequency as well. For this reason, biologists frequently say that, from the standpoint of evolutionary biology, "behavioral traits are like any other class of characters."
- (B) For example, females of many species choose a mate based on the quality of male courtship displays. If the courtship displays of males differ in quality and a genetic difference underlies the display difference, the gene for the superior display will increase in frequency. Of course, courtship behaviors are not the only behaviors that affect fitness.
- (C) If parents differ in the quantity of care they give to their offspring, if the quantity of care affects the viability of offspring, and if a genetic difference underlies this difference in parental care, then the gene for higher quantity care will increase in frequency.

* courtship: 구애 ** viability: 생존 능력

① (A) - (C) - (B)

② (B) - (A) - (C)

③ (B) - (C) - (A)

④ (C) - (A) - (B)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

21

24005-0247

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Although the United States has always been a nation of immigrants, it managed, at least until World War II, to maintain a sense of itself as a whole, a European-derived, English-speaking nation.

A mark of postmodernity is the increasing mobility, both voluntary and forced, of human populations around the world. (①) The migration of whole societies, the problem of refugees, the incorporation of migrant workers, have created a global, multicultural society that challenges the ability of any nation to define a reasonably homogeneous cultural identity or a set of cultural norms. (②) The case of the failure of America's "melting pot" image is a telling example. (③) But new migrations — Asian, African, and Latino — have challenged this image and made it almost impossible to define a central cultural identity for the nation. (④) Moreover, the American experience has become the norm in other parts of the world as well. (⑤) People's identities have become fractured, pluralized, and hybridized, and populations that were silent and marginalized in the past have suddenly moved to the center of the historical and cultural stage.

* homogeneous: 동질적 ** fracture: 조각내다 *** pluralize: 복수로 만들다

22

24005-0248

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

This is not to say that there are not pristine-like nearshore waters left on Earth.

Human impacts are the most direct in the upper 500 meters of the ocean as commercial fishing is not conducted in deeper waters. (①) Indeed, geological extraction and construction of ports and windmill farms are typically conducted in waters of 50 meters depth or less. (②) In shallow and nearshore waters human impacts are palpable, even in remote parts of the world. (③) Animal life in Antarctic waters is abundant and has been protected from commercial use for decades, yet hunting in the early part of the twentieth century changed the ecosystem to a degree that it can no longer be considered a pristine ecosystem. (④) A case may be made for the northwest Hawaii islands, which have never been inhabited by humans and only very rarely have experienced fishing expeditions. (⑤) Such locations are few — in fact, probably less than 1% of the ocean surface is fully protected against fishing or other kinds of disturbing activities.

* pristine-like: 자연[원래] 그대로와 비슷한 ** palpable: 매우 뚜렷한 *** expedition: 원정, 탐험

23

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

24005-0249

In a simple experiment conducted by Michael Ross, Cathy McFarland, and Garth Fletcher, college students received a persuasive message arguing the importance of frequent tooth brushing. After receiving the message, they changed their attitudes toward tooth brushing. Needless to say, this is not surprising. But here's what was surprising: Later that same day in a different situation, the students were asked, "How many times have you brushed your teeth in the past 2 weeks?" Those who received the message recalled that they brushed their teeth far more frequently than did students in the control condition. The students were not attempting to deceive the researcher; there was no reason for them to lie. They were simply using their new attitudes as a heuristic to help them remember. In a sense, they needed to believe that they had always behaved in a sensible and reasonable manner — even though they had just now discovered what that sensible behavior might be.

* heuristic: 휴리스틱(특정 상황에서 사람들이 신속하게 사용하는 머릿집착의 기술)



According to the experiment in the passage, the students' attitudes toward tooth brushing were ____ (A) ____ by a persuasive message for frequent tooth brushing, which caused them to revise their memories so that the memories could be ____ (B) ____ with their new beliefs.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|--------------|-------|--------------|
| ① predicted | ..... | unassociated |
| ② expressed | ..... | consistent |
| ③ predicted | ..... | blended |
| ④ influenced | ..... | consistent |
| ⑤ influenced | ..... | unassociated |

24~25 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

When it comes to the common belief fallacy in your own life, remember that scientists are always trying to reach better conclusions, and that is something you don't do as an individual, at least not by default, and by extension it is something your institutions are not so (a) great at either. You don't seek out what science calls the null hypothesis. That is, when you believe in something, you rarely seek out evidence to the contrary to see how it matches up with your assumptions. That's the (b) source of urban legends, folklore, superstitions, and all the rest. Having doubts is not your strong suit. Corporations and other institutions rarely set aside a division tasked with paying attention to the faults of the agency. Unlike in science, most human undertakings (c) include a special department devoted to looking for the worst in the operation — not just a complaint department, but a department that asks if the organization is on the right path. Every human effort should systematically pause and ask if it is currently mistaken. To (d) beat your brain, you need that department constantly operating in your cranium. You would do well to borrow from the lessons of the scientific method and apply them in your personal life. In the background, while you sew and golf and browse cat videos, science is fighting against your (e) stupidity. No other human enterprise is fighting as hard, or at least not fighting and winning.

* fallacy: 오류 ** null hypothesis: 귀무가설(기각될 것이 예상되는 가설) *** cranium: 두개골

24

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

24005-0250

- ① Common Beliefs Complement Science
- ② Science Is Not a Value-Neutral Discipline
- ③ Common Sense Keeps Your Daily Life Smooth
- ④ Which Is More Powerful: Intuition or Scientific Evidence?
- ⑤ Apply Science to Your Life to Avoid Common Misconceptions

25

밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

24005-0251

- ① (a)
- ② (b)
- ③ (c)
- ④ (d)
- ⑤ (e)

26~28 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Jill was quite a sickly child, but she had always wanted to be like Madeleine Sharp, a famous dancer. One day Jill and her mom went to Miss Madeleine Sharp's class for young ladies in the ballroom of the Bell Hotel in Bromley. Madeleine Sharp was tall, slim, and powerful. There were eight other little girls, who all hung on Madeleine's every word and jumped to obey (a) her instructions. Madeleine came over to Jill and said, "Right, let's see what Jill can do." Jill began with the classic first rule for all dancers: How to hold the bar. Madeleine Sharp said, "Never grip it, dear."

(B)

Madeleine put her arm round Jill, returned to Jill's mom and said, "I'd like to teach Jill very much. Can you come again on Friday?" They exchanged a few more words but Jill didn't hear a thing. Jill's head was too alive with the events of the afternoon and the thrilling new world before her. (b) She was barely conscious of her mom saying, "Hurry up, darling. Let's get home and tell your dad!" But as her voice woke Jill up, Jill put her arms round her mom.

(C)

So Jill's mom was extremely nervous while her daughter was dancing, especially as some of the other mothers stayed there to see how this new child was going to do. Jill got carried away with the music and flew around the room. After a minute or so Madeleine clapped her hands and Jill stopped in front of her, panting and looking up at (c) her, full of hope.

* pant: 숨을 할떡이다

(D)

Madeleine firmly continued to say to Jill, "Rest your hand lightly on it. It is there to steady you, not as a lifeline. Turn your feet out. This must not be feet only, but start in the hips so that your whole leg is turned out. Good." Madeleine Sharp wanted to explore her possibilities as a dancer. So (d) she asked the pianist to play a lyrical piece of music and said, "Jill, dear, let me see you run and enjoy yourself and see what the music tells you to do." Jill didn't know it at the time, but Madeleine Sharp was highly regarded and entry to (e) her classes was quite competitive as a result.

26

주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

24005-0252

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

27

밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

24005-0253

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

28

윗글의 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

24005-0254

- ① Jill은 엄마와 함께 Madeleine Sharp 씨의 수업에 갔다.
 ② Madeleine Sharp는 Jill에게 바를 절대로 꼭 잡지 말라고 말했다.
 ③ Madeleine Sharp는 Jill의 엄마에게 금요일에 다시 올 수 있는지 물었다.
 ④ Jill의 엄마는 자신의 딸이 춤을 추는 동안 마음이 매우 편안했다.
 ⑤ Madeleine Sharp는 Jill의 댄서로서의 가능성을 살펴보고 싶었다.

한눈에 보는 정답

Part I 유형편

	G	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
01	①	④	④	②	③								
02	①	④	⑤	③	①								
03	①	⑤	③	⑤	⑤								
04	⑤	③	①	③	②								
05	④	⑤	④	②	②								
06	②	④	⑤	⑤	⑤								
07	⑤	⑤	④	②	⑤								
08	④	⑤	⑤	⑤	④								
09	②	⑤	⑤	④	④								
10	③	④	④	③	④								
11	②	④	⑤	②	②								
12	④	⑤	④	⑤	⑤								
13	②	②	①	④	①	③	②	③	③	⑤	②	②	③
14	③	④	③	③	③								
15	④	⑤	③	①	③	②	⑤						
16	③	⑤	⑤	④	⑤	④	④						
17	①	①	①	②	④								
18	01 ② 02 ⑤	④	⑤	③	④	②	③	①	②				
19	01 ⑤ 02 ③ 03 ③	②	③	④	④	③	④	③	③	⑤	④	⑤	④

Part II 주제·소재편

	G	01	02	03
20	④	③	①	⑤
21	④	②	④	⑤
22	①	④	②	④
23	⑤	③	⑤	④
24	④	④	⑤	③
25	⑤	②	②	⑤
26	④	⑤	⑤	②
27	①	④	③	②
28	④	⑤	④	④
29	③	⑤	③	④
30	④	①	①	③
31	⑤	⑤	②	④

Part III 테스트편

Test 1	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
	⑤	⑤	③	②	④	⑤	②	②	⑤	④
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	④	⑤	⑤	③	④	①	⑤	④	②	③
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
②	④	③	①	⑤	④	⑤	②			
Test 2	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
	①	②	②	⑤	⑤	⑤	②	②	③	④
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	⑤	④	⑤	③	③	①	①	④	①	③
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
⑤	②	②	①	⑤	②	③	⑤			
Test 3	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
	③	④	③	⑤	⑤	⑤	①	②	⑤	⑤
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	⑤	④	⑤	②	①	②	③	④	③	③
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
③	④	④	⑤	③	⑤	②	④			



수능특강

영어영역 영어

단어장

01 글의 목적 파악

본문 12~15쪽

01

- in the air (어떤) 기운이 감도는
- cottage 별장
- expense 비용, 경비
- maintain 유지하다
- put ~ on the market ~을 시장에 내놓다
- rental property 임대 부동산
- lead 좋은 제의[정보]
- unbooked 예약이 없는

02

- engaging 재미있는, 매력적인
- competitive 경쟁의
- promising 천도유망한
- constraint 제약, 제한

03

- representative 담당자, 대표자
- replacement 교체 상품, 교체물
- prompt 신속한

04

- administrative 행정의, 행정상의
- maintenance 유지 관리
- extend 연장하다
- downtime (고장으로 인한) 작업 중단 시간
- enclosed 동봉된
- brochure 소책자
- outline 개요를 기술하다

02 심경·분위기 파악

본문 18~19쪽

01

- beaded 구슬이 달린
- whisper 실랑거리다, 속삭이다; 실랑거리는 소리
- anticipation 기대
- bubble (감정이) 부풀다
- roll 두루마리
- letdown 낙담
- fabric 직물, 천
- pearl 진주
- charming 매력적인

02

- closet 벽장, 옷장
- scale 음계
- poem 시
- gentle 부드러운, 온화한
- brilliant 아주 멋진, 찬란한
- breeze 산들바람
- stillness 고요함
- clap 박수[손뼉을] 치다

03

- warrior 전사
- incredibly 엄청나게
- relief 안도, 안심

04

- cooperate 응하다, 협력하다
- buzz 바쁘게 오가다, 웅웅거리다
- stuffing (요리 속에 넣은) 소[속]
- seasoning 양념
- flavorful 흥미 가득한
- sample 맛보다, 시식하다
- indicate 가리키다, 보여 주다
- roll 굴리다

□ when all is said and done

결국, 뭐니 뭐니 해도

03 요지 파악

본문 22~23쪽

01

- misconception 오해
- brilliant 기발한, 훌륭한
- commercial 상업적인, 상업의
- silver bullet 요책, 특효약
- exceedingly 매우, 극도로
- generate 만들어 내다
- click 성공하다, 잘 되다
- bolt out of the blue 예상치 못하게 (난데없이) 발생하는 것

02

- solar panel 태양 전지판
- grocery 식료품
- continuously 계속
- exception 예외
- alternative 대안

03

- disability 장애
- criterion 기준 (pl, criteria)
- competence 능력
- biased 편향된
- in favor of ~에게 유리하게
- sighted 앞을 볼 수 있는
- competent 유능한
- unfair 불공정한
- definitely 분명히
- by extension 더 나아가
- appreciate 가치를 인정하다
- unique 고유한, 독특한

- discriminate 차별하다
- incompetence 무능함
- prejudiced 편견에 찬

04

- rather than ~이 아닌
- review 복기하다, 복습하다
- merely 그저, 단지
- literally 말 그대로
- make up ~을 만들어 내다
- old saying 옛말, 속담
- recreate 재현하다, 되살리다
- preview 미리 보다
- to make matters worse
 심상가상으로

04 주장 파악

본문 26~27쪽

01

- equate 동일시하다
- appreciation 인정, 감사
- acknowledgement 감사, 인지
- specific 구체적인
- ensure 보장하다
- mark 축하다
- milestone 획기적인 일

02

- refer to ~을 일컫다[언급하다]
- attribute 속성, 특성
- civic 시민적인, 시민의
- democratic 민주적인, 민주주의의
- component (구성) 요소
- press 언론

- watchdog 감시자, 감시 단체
- overemphasize 지나치게 강조하다

03

- mend 고치다
- fence 울타리
- opponent 반대자, 반대편
- strategize 전략을 세우다
- mutually 서로, 상호 간에
- consequently 따라서

04

- management 관리
- continuous 지속적인
- separate 분리된
- extract 채취하다, 추출하다
- consume 소비하다
- dump 버리다
- finite 유한한
- ecosystem 생태계
- absorb 흡수하다
- properly 제대로
- constant 끊임없는
- ecological 생태학적인
- impossibility 불가능성

05 함축적 의미 파악

본문 30~33쪽

01

- compromise 타협, 절충
- sustainability (환경의) 지속 가능성
- societal 사회의
- boundary 경계
- rescue 구조

02

- corporation 기업
- status 신분, 지위
- criterion 기준
- contract 계약
- summarize 요약하다
- exclusively 오로지
- advancement (경제적) 성공, 향상, 발전
- emphasis 강조
- rebellion 반란
- define 정의하다
- in terms of ~의 관점에서, ~의 측면에서
- deny 부정하다, 부여하지 않다
- establish 확립하다
- fulfillment 성취
- majority 다수

03

- material 재료, 자재, 직물
- circulate 순환되다
- crucial 매우 중요한
- highlight 강조하다
- landfill 매립지
- stuffing 충전재
- loop 루프, 고리
- complexity 복잡성
- leak 누출되다
- environmental footprint 환경(에 악영향을 미치는) 발자국
- secondhand 중고의
- implication 영향, 함축
- transport 운송하다

04

- anticipate 예견하다, 예상하다
- forecast 예측하다
- practically 실제로
- immediate 즉각적인

□ fulfill	이행하다
□ strict	가혹한
□ compel	강요하다
□ burst forth into	갑자기 ~하기 시작하다
□ blossom	꽃을 피우다
□ application	이용, 적용
□ artificial	인공적인
□ abuse	남용하다
□ loan	대출금, 용자금

06 주제 파악

본문 36~37쪽

01

□ disturbing	불안한, 어지럽히는
□ underway	진행 중인
□ funding	재정 지원, 자금 제공
□ standardized test	표준화 시험
□ primarily	주로
□ evaluate	평가하다
□ inevitably	필연적으로, 불가피하게
□ struggling	힘겨워하는, 분투하는
□ challenge	장려하다, 복돋우다
□ incorporate	포함하다, 통합하다
□ hands-on	체험하는
□ be engaged in	~에 참여하다
□ uninspiring	흥미를 주지 않는
□ workbook	워크북, 학습장
□ drill	반복 학습, 훈련
□ retain	기억하다, 간직하다

02

□ neuron	뉴런, 신경 세포
□ in terms of	~이라는 측면에서

□ steady	꾸준한
□ twilight	황혼기, 황혼
□ navigation	주행, 운항
□ chaotic	혼잡한, 혼란스러운

03

□ ideological	이념의
□ institution	제도
□ block	막다
□ nationalism	내셔널리즘, 민족주의
□ fundamentalism	근본주의
□ prohibit	금지하다
□ payment	지불(금)
□ loan	대출
□ profit	이익
□ enterprise	기업, 대규모 사업
□ obstacle	걸림돌, 장애(물)
□ board of directors	이사회
□ advisory committee	자문 위원회
□ petroleum	석유
□ contract	계약(서)
□ ownership	소유(권)
□ transfer	이전하다
□ well	유정(油井)

04

□ assumption	가정
□ associated	관련된
□ sustainability	지속 가능성
□ era	시대
□ to the extent that	~인 점에서
□ reverse	되돌리다
□ endangered	멸종 위기의
□ linear	선형의
□ flawed	결함이 있는
□ incorporate	통합하다
□ contextual	맥락적인
□ socio-ecological	사회 생태학적인
□ reassess	재평가하다

07 제목 파악

본문 40~43쪽

01

□ bureau	(관청의) 국(局), 부서
□ anthropology	인류학
□ end up	결국 ~하게 되다
□ spoiled	(음식물이) 상한
□ expiration date	유통 기한
□ statistic	통계
□ while we're at it	기왕 말 나온 김에
□ produce	농산물
□ overbuy	과도하게 사다
□ estimate	추정하다
□ outdated	오래된, 구식의
□ leftover	남은 음식
□ be in view	눈에 띄는 곳에 있다
□ use up	~을 다 써 버리다

02

□ double-edged sword	양날의 검
□ establish	확립하다
□ multiple	다수의
□ hypothesis	가설 (pl. hypotheses)
□ be credited with	~의 공이 있다고 여겨지다
□ imply	암시하다
□ partial	부분적인
□ circulate	유통하다
□ discredit	신빙성을 떨어뜨리다

03

□ ideally	이상적으로
□ engage in	~을 하다, ~에 참여[종사]하다
□ recognize	인정하다
□ challenging	어려운
□ solitary	혼자 하는
□ reflective	성찰적인
□ resolve	해결하다
□ address	해결하다

□ agency	주체성
□ validate	검증하다, 승인하다

04

□ inclined	경사진, 기울
□ plane	면, 평면
□ calculate	계산하다
□ come up with	~을 생각해 내다
□ equation	방정식
□ numerical	수의 숫자로 나타낸
□ quantity	양, 수량
□ moon	(행성의 주위를 도는) 위성
□ compute	산출하다, 계산하다
□ apparent position	시위체(지구에서 볼 때, 천구(天球) 안에 놓이는 천체들의 겉보기 위치)
□ be consistent with	~과 일치하다
□ hypothetical	가상의, 가설의
□ budding	신예의, 신진의

08 도표 정보 파악

본문 46~49쪽

01

□ annual	연간의, 한 해의
□ retail	소매(의)
□ in terms of	~ 면에서는, ~에 관해서는
□ top the list	1위를 차지하다

02

□ domestic	국내의
□ as of	~ 현재
□ combine	합치다
□ the latter	후자
□ the former	전자

03

- frequently 자주, 빈번히
- survey 설문 조사
- proportion 비율

04

- device 기기, 장비
- income 수입
- distribution 분포
- prefer 선호하다
- common 흔한
- vary 다르다, 다양하다

09 내용 일치·불일치(설명문)

문항 52~53쪽

01

- naval 해군의
- significant 중요한
- contribution 기여
- PhD 박사 학위 (= Doctor of Philosophy)
- distance-learning 원격 교육

02

- originate in ~에서 유래하다
- accompany 반주[연주]하다, 동반하다
- longing 갈망
- upbeat 경쾌한, 낙관적인
- district 구역
- flourish 번성하다
- fall out of favour 인기가 떨어지다, 총애를 잃다
- revolution 혁명
- revive 부활시키다
- generation 세대

03

- object 목표, 목적
- solid 단단한, 고체의
- rubber 고무
- leather 가죽
- elbow 팔꿈치
- spectator 관중, 관객
- bet 내기를 하다

04

- prominent 저명한, 유명한
- sculptor 조각가
- reportedly 전하는 바에 따르면
- bronze 청동
- suitably 당연히, 적절하게
- portrait 초상, 초상화
- successor 후계자
- relate 말하다, 설명하다
- displace 대체하다

10 내용 일치·불일치(실용문)

문항 56~59쪽

01

- renovation 보수 공사
- notice 공지
- extension 연장
- extend 연장하다
- 24/7 연중무휴, 일주일 내내 24시간 동안

02

- craft 공예
- interact 교류하다

- registration 등록
- faculty or staff member
교직원

03

- explore 탐험하다
- comfortable 편안한
- sack lunch 점심 도시락
- beverage 마실 것
- investigator 조사관
- detail 세부 사항, 세부 정보
- complete 전체의, 전부의
- accept 받아 주다
- contact 연락하다

04

- auditorium 강당
- application 신청서

11 어법 정확성 파악

본문 62~63쪽

01

- metaphor 은유, 비유
- imitate 모방하다
- command 명령어, 명령
- arrangement 배열
- browser 브라우저(인터넷의 자료들을 읽을 수 있게 해 주는 프로그램)
- folder (일부 컴퓨터 시스템에서 파일 보관용) 폴더
- slip (재빨리 슬며시) 놓다, 놓다
- gaze at ~을 응시하다[바라보다]
- storefront 상점, 정포, 가게 앞
- linguistic 언어적인, 언어의

- struggle 애쓰다, 분투하다

02

- landscape 자연 경관, 경치
- vegetation 초목
- hold ~ in place ~을 제자리에 고정하다
- estimate 추정하다
- artificially 인위적으로
- downfall 몰락
- degrade 악화시키다
- productive 생산적인
- disastrous 재앙의
- device 방법, 장치, 기기
- terrace 계단식으로 만들다
- keep from ~을 못하게 막다
- fertile 비옥한

03

- caveman 원시인, 동굴 거주자
- completely 완전히
- reputation 평판, 명성
- fossil 화석
- injured 다친, 상처를 입은
- approximately 대략
- erect 직립한
- skull 두개골
- alter 개조하다, 바꾸다
- shelter 주거지
- settle 자리 잡다

04

- discrimination 차별
- occur 발생하다
- institutional 제도적인
- discriminatory 차별적인
- covert 은밀한
- invisibility 보이지 않는 특성
- detect 감지하다, 발견하다

□ exclude	차단하다, 배제하다
□ establish	정하다, 마련하다
□ biased	편향된
□ disproportionate	균형이 맞지 않는
□ generational	세대의, 세대 간의
□ cyclical	순환적인, 주기적인
□ consequence	결과
□ if not more so	어쩌면 그보다 더

12 어휘 적절성 파악

본문 66~67쪽

01

□ stimulus	자극 (pl. stimuli)
□ tendency	경향
□ stamp in	~에 새겨 넣다
□ promote	촉진하다
□ bond	유대, 끈
□ program	계획이다, 조정하다
□ opposite	정반대의
□ constant	끊임없는
□ turnover	전복, 전환
□ automatically	자연히
□ adjust	적용하다

02

□ recognize	인식하다
□ opinion	의견
□ prevent	방지하다, 막다
□ independent	독립적인
□ impartial	공정한
□ obey	복종하다
□ consult	상의하다
□ devil's advocate	악마의 변호인(열띤 논의가 이뤄지도록 일부러 반대 입장을 취하는 사람)
□ alternative	대안의

□ rational	합리적인
□ retain	유지하다
□ conformity	순응
□ obedience	복종

03

□ alternative	새로운, 대안적인
□ essentially	본질적으로
□ circumstance	상황
□ generate	만들어 내다
□ considerably	상당히
□ conflict	갈등

04

□ definition	정의
□ fluid	유동적인
□ retain	(정보를) 기억하다, 잊지 않고 있다
□ retention	(정보의) 기억
□ critical	비판적인
□ receptacle	(내용물을 담는) 용기, 그릇
□ blank slate	백지상태
□ squarely	분명하게, 정면으로

13 빈칸 내용 추론

본문 70~79쪽

01

□ self-esteem	자존감, 자부심
□ considerable	상당한, 적지 않은
□ route	길, 방법
□ undeniable	부인할 수 없는, 명백한
□ immaturity	미성숙(함), 미발달
□ resolution	해답, 결의
□ verbally	말로, 구두로
□ thereby	그렇게 함으로써, 그것에 의하여

- pro- ~에 친화적인, ~을 지지하는
- set the stage for ~을 위한 장(場)을 마련하다

02

- get the word out 입소문을 퍼뜨리다
- established 자리를 잡은
- promote 홍보하다
- freezer 냉동고
- refrigerator 냉장고
- significant 상당한

03

- tightly 엄격하게
- regulate 통제[규제]하다
- stick with ~을 계속하다
- challenging 도전적인, 힘든
- take over ~을 인계받다
- bark out ~을 큰 소리로 외치다
- instruction 지시 사항
- content 만족한
- explore 탐색하다
- encouragement 격려
- be apt to do ~하는 경향이 있다
- figure out ~을 알아내다

04

- critical 중요한
- mutual 상호의, 서로의
- provision 공급
- keep track of ~을 파악하다
- permanent 영구적인
- shelter 거처, 주거
- durable 영속성 있는
- oppress 억압하다
- undermine 해치다, 서서히 약화시키다
- ingenuity 창의력
- at the expense of ~을 희생하면서
- rebellion 반란

- repression 억압

05

- medium 매체
- content 콘텐츠
- convey 전달하다
- interact 상호 작용하다
- distancing 거리 두기
- implication 영향
- constant 지속적인
- assert 주장하다
- neglect 게을리하다
- observation 소견, 의견, 관찰

06

- appealing 매력적인
- restrict 제한하다
- energy-efficient 에너지 효율이 높은
- circumstance 상황
- expansion 팽창, 확장
- transformation 변혁

07

- infinitely 무한히
- variable 가변적인
- variability 가변성
- take place 발생하다
- boundary 한계, 경계
- capacity 능력
- tremendously 엄청나게
- semantics 의미, 의미론
- uniquely 고유하게
- predisposition 성향, 기질
- range 범위
- extend 펼쳐지다, 확장하다
- click 흡착음, 딸깍 소리
- pop 파열음, 터지는 소리
- distinctive 특유의, 특이한

<input type="checkbox"/> fraction	일부, 부분
<input type="checkbox"/> disgust	혐오
<input type="checkbox"/> determine	결정하다
<input type="checkbox"/> perceive	인식하다
<input type="checkbox"/> universal	보편적인

08

<input type="checkbox"/> active ingredient	유효 성분(어떤 제품에 함유되어 있는 주가 되는 성분 물질)
<input type="checkbox"/> discover	알아내다
<input type="checkbox"/> devise	고안하다
<input type="checkbox"/> hypothesis	가설
<input type="checkbox"/> presence	존재
<input type="checkbox"/> absence	부재

09

<input type="checkbox"/> paradoxical	역설적인
<input type="checkbox"/> intermediary	중개자
<input type="checkbox"/> exploit	이용하다, 착취하다
<input type="checkbox"/> tailor	(특정한 목적·사람 등에) 맞추다[조정하다]
<input type="checkbox"/> amplify	증폭시키다
<input type="checkbox"/> inherent	내재한, 고유의
<input type="checkbox"/> prompt	자극하다, 부추기다
<input type="checkbox"/> compelling	흥미로운, 강력한
<input type="checkbox"/> prioritize	우선순위를 차지하다
<input type="checkbox"/> distort	왜곡하다
<input type="checkbox"/> accelerate	가속하다
<input type="checkbox"/> era	시대
<input type="checkbox"/> alter	바꾸다
<input type="checkbox"/> map	배치하다

10

<input type="checkbox"/> coincidence	우연(의 일치)
<input type="checkbox"/> make-up	화장
<input type="checkbox"/> come of age	성년이 되다
<input type="checkbox"/> for real	진짜의
<input type="checkbox"/> hold ~ in high regard	~을 깊이 존경하다

<input type="checkbox"/> compliment	찬사, 칭찬(의 말)
<input type="checkbox"/> package	포장물, 꾸러미

11

<input type="checkbox"/> paradoxical	역설적인
<input type="checkbox"/> undergo	겪다
<input type="checkbox"/> characteristic	특성

12

<input type="checkbox"/> executive	(기업 등의) 경영 간부, 이사
<input type="checkbox"/> consumer	소비자
<input type="checkbox"/> advertiser	광고주
<input type="checkbox"/> content	콘텐츠
<input type="checkbox"/> remove	삭제하다, 제거하다
<input type="checkbox"/> convince	설득하다
<input type="checkbox"/> substantial	상당한
<input type="checkbox"/> portion	부분
<input type="checkbox"/> rural	시골의
<input type="checkbox"/> protest	항의하다
<input type="checkbox"/> portrayal	묘사
<input type="checkbox"/> favorably	호의적으로
<input type="checkbox"/> upscale	고소득의

14 흐름에 무관한 문장 찾기

본문 82~83쪽

01

<input type="checkbox"/> Impressionist	인상파 화가[예술가]
<input type="checkbox"/> objective	객관적인
<input type="checkbox"/> sincere	진실한
<input type="checkbox"/> aim to do	~하는 것을 목표로 삼다
<input type="checkbox"/> sensation	감각
<input type="checkbox"/> regard	중시하다, 눈여겨보다
<input type="checkbox"/> up-to-date	현대적인
<input type="checkbox"/> originally	원래

- standing 지위
- craftsman 장인
- emphasis 강조
- narrative 서사적인
- isolated 고립된

02

- assess 가능[판단]하다
- collaborative 협력하는
- weigh 따져 보다, 저울질하다
- relative to ~과 비교하여
- persistence 지속성
- situated 위치한
- preferential 우선적인
- access 이용, 접근
- instinct 본능
- reproduction 번식, 생식
- likelihood 가능성
- yield 산출[생산]하다
- cease 중단하다
- thrill 짜릿함, 전율

03

- mechanisation 기계화
- vertical 수직의
- exceed 넘다, 초과하다
- storey 층
- lock 고정시키다, 잠그다
- in place 제자리에 (있는)
- debut 첫선, 데뷔
- sensation 돌풍(을 일으키는 것)
- exposition 박람회
- basement 지하층
- iconic 상징적인

04

- dialog 다이얼로그(연극이나 영화에서, 인물들 사이에 이루어지는 대화)

- prior to ~ 이전에
- vocal 말이 많은
- cast 출연진
- pioneer 주창하다, 개척하다
- phenomenon 현상
- unfold 펼쳐다
- unaware of ~을 의식하지 않는

15 문단 내 글의 순서 파악하기

본문 86~91쪽

01

- macro 거시적인
- alternative 대안의
- emerge 대두하다, 출현하다
- question 의문을 제기하다
- assumption 가정
- prejudice 편견
- essentialist 본질주의적인
- stable 안정된
- reconstruct 재구성하다
- as such 따라서
- awareness 인식
- feature 특징
- unite 결속[통합]시키다
- capture 포착하다
- analysis 분석

02

- atomic bomb 원자 폭탄
- commission 위원회
- survivor 생존자
- urge 촉구하다
- maintain 주장하다
- invaluable 매우 귀중한
- impress (중요성·심각성 등을 강조하여) 이해시키다

- permanently 영구적으로
- encounter 만남, 조우

03

- accept 받아들이다
- definition 정의
- justified 정당화된, 정당한 이유가 있는
- satisfactory 만족스러운
- explanation 설명
- come up with ~을 제시하다
- instinctively 본능적으로
- arrange 약속하다
- prompt 유도하다, 촉발하다
- cast doubt on ~에 의문을 제기하다, ~을 의심하다
- identical twin 일란성 쌍둥이

04

- ethical 윤리적인
- soundness 건전성, 견실성
- outline 개요를 설명하다, 윤곽을 그리다
- thought experiment 사고 실험

05

- evolve 진화시키다
- strategy 전략
- be aware of ~을 의식하다
- consciousness 의식, 인식
- organism 유기체
- a host of 다수의
- mechanism 기제, 방법
- inevitable 불가피한, 필연적인
- virtually 거의, 사실상
- involvement 개입
- reflect on ~을 숙고하다
- speculate 짐작하다, 추측하다
- essentially 본질적으로
- autonomy 자율성
- progressive 점차적인, 점진적인

06

- urbanism 도시화, 도시 계획
- expertise 전문 지식
- administrative 행정의, 관리상의
- degree 학위
- expand 확대하다
- fulfillment 성취, 달성
- fuel 자극하다
- occupational 직업의
- discipline 분야, 학문
- pose (문제를) 제기하다

16 주어진 문장의 적합한 위치 찾기

본문 94~97쪽

01

- encounter 마주치다
- assign 배정하다
- specialized 전문의, 특화된
- legislature 의회, 입법부
- court 법원, 법정
- reference 참조, 참고
- obstacle 장애물
- source 취재원, 정보원, 출처

02

- variation 차이, 변화
- intragroup 집단 내의
- commonality 공통성
- diversity 다양성
- flexibly 유연하게
- social suite 사회성 모듬
- underlying 근본적인
- universality 보편성
- evolutionary 진화의
- fanciful 기발한

- alien 외계인
- jukebox 주크박스(동전을 넣고 곡을 지정하면 저절로 음악이 나오는 장치)
- illustrate 보여 주다, 실증하다

03

- discipline 단련[훈련]시키다
- track record 실적
- predictor 예측 변수
- constantly 끊임없이
- redefine 재정의하다
- handicap 불리한 조건
- challenge 힘든 일
- alternative 대안
- current 현재의

04

- biomedical 생물 의학의
- pill 알약
- tablet 정제
- deemphasize 강조하지 않다, 경시하다
- stimulate 자극하다
- overwhelm 압도하다, 제압하다
- aromatherapy 방향 요법
- emerge 부상하다
- alternative 대체의
- advertise 광고하다, 선전하다
- consumer 소비자
- distinguish 구분하다
- edible 먹을 수 있는
- herbal medicine 한약, 한방약
- odor 냄새, 향기
- essence 진액, 에센스

05

- when it comes to ~과 관련하여
- peer 또래
- engage in ~을 하다, ~에 참여하다

- concerning ~과 관련하여
- financial 재정적인
- occupation 직업
- be inclined to do ~하는 경향이 있다
- reflect 반영하다
- place importance on ~을 중요시하다
- look to ~ for을 ~에게 기대하다
- approval 승인
- as opposed to ~이 아니라
- reliance 의존
- conformity 순응
- at the expense of ~을 희생하면서
- individuality 개성

06

- immediately 즉각적으로
- admittedly 물론, 틀림없이
- stimulation 자극
- come in handy 유용하다, 쓸모가 있다
- mediate 매개하다, 중재하다
- reproduce 재현하다, 재생산하다
- virtual 가상의
- presence 존재
- numerous 수많은
- perception 지각
- occupational 직업상의

17 문단 요약하기

본문 100~103쪽

01

- tempting 하고 싶은 마음이 드는, 유혹하는
- embody 담다, 구현하다
- empowerment 자율권, 권한 부여
- progressive 진보적인

- be committed to ~에 매진하다
- make a statement 자신의 생각을 표현하다
- embrace 수용하다, 받아들이다

02

- comparative 비교의
- full-blown 완전한
- comprehend 이해하다
- notably 특히, 눈에 띄게
- ape 유인원
- spontaneously 자발적으로
- apparently 분명히
- infrastructure 토대, 기초 조직
- prosocial 친사회적인
- foundation 출발점, 토대, 재단
- alternative 대안
- capacity 능력
- shared intentionality 지향점 공유
- deceptively 놀랄 정도로, 믿을 수 없게

03

- keen 열망하는
- experiment 실험
- collaborative 협력적인
- bother to do ~하려고 애쓰다
- generous 관대한
- treat 간식
- mood 기분
- observation 관찰

04

- purposeful 의도적인
- situational 상황에 따른
- mediate 조정(중재)하다
- disposition 성향
- actualize 실현하다
- characterize 특징짓다
- attitude 태도

- normative 규범적인
- component 요소
- consequence 결과

18 장문 독해 (1)

본문 106~109쪽

01~02

- common sense 상식
- naive realism 소박실재론
- precisely 바로, 정확히
- intuitive 직관적인
- perception 인식
- uncontrollably 통제할 수 없게
- appearance 겉모습
- revolve 돌다, 회전하다
- obvious 명백한
- when it comes to ~에 관한 한
- evaluate 평가하다
- virtually 거의, 사실상
- assure 확신시키다, 장담하다
- biased 편향된
- objective 객관적인
- reverse 반대, 역

03~04

- gratitude 감사
- negativity 부정적인 것
- definition 정의
- give credit to ~에게 공로를 돌리다
- humble 자신을 낮추다, 겸손하게 만들다
- generosity 관대함, 너그러움
- stir up ~을 불러일으키다
- obligation 의무
- grateful 감사하는

- perceive 인식하다, 지각하다
- bear out ~을 실증하다, ~을 뒷받침하다
- tension 긴장(감)
- magnify 크게 하다, 확대하다
- denial 부인, 부정, 거부
- journal 일기, 일지

05~06

- adaptable 적응력이 뛰어난
- instructive 시사하는 바가 큰, 유익한
- troop 무리
- dominate 지배하다
- aggressive 공격적인
- undergo 겪다
- widespread 만연한
- bullying 괴롭힘
- resolve 해결하다
- pick on ~을 괴롭히다
- acculturate (다른 문화에) 동화시키다
- norm 규범
- obviously 분명, 명백히
- premodern 전근대의
- worship 숭배하다
- medieval 중세의
- peasant 농민, 소작농
- divine 신성한
- lord 영주
- democracy 민주주의
- corporate 기업(의)
- contract 계약
- complexity 복잡성
- the other way around 그 반대

07~08

- insecurely 불안정하게
- implement 구현하다, 시행하다
- present 야기하다, 겪게 하다
- installation 설치
- administration 관리, 시행

- improperly 부적절하게
- adversely 불리하게, 반대로
- due ~으로 인한, 적절한, 마땅한
- inadequate 부적절한
- documentation 문서화
- feature 기능, 특징
- methodologically 방법론적으로
- precaution 예방 조치
- side-effect 부작용
- explorative 탐색적인
- attachment 첨부 파일, 부착물
- mislead 오도하다, 잘못 안내하다
- primarily 주로
- bypass 건너뛰다, 우회하다

19 장문 독해 (2)

본문 112~119쪽

01~03

- striving 노력하는, 애쓰는
- score (성공 등을) 얻다[거두다]
- energetically 열정적으로
- take ~ up the offer 제안을 수락하다
- aspiring 장차 ~이 되려는
- A-lister 특급 배우, 대단히 인기 있는 사람
- reluctant 주저하는, 머뭇거리는
- fierce 치열한
- wholeheartedly 진심으로, 성실하게

04~06

- faithful 충실한
- passer-by 행인
- in question 문제의
- sorrow 슬픔

□ distinguished	가품[위업] 있는
□ marvelous	놀라운
□ contents	내용물
□ uncovered	모자를 벗은
□ instrument	악기
□ disappear	사라지다
□ turn ~ to account	~을 이용[활용]하다
□ proceeds	수익금
□ compassionately	연민 어린 눈으로
□ limb	팔다리

07~09

□ district	지역, 구역
□ front line	최전선
□ attack	공격하다
□ crush	탄압하다, 진압하다
□ recruit	신병
□ resistance	저항 운동
□ sympathy	연민
□ adopt	입양하다
□ desperate	절망적인
□ measure	한계, 한도
□ proper	제대로 된

10~12

□ soak up	~을 빨아들이다
□ beat	두드리다, 때리다
□ bang	(세계) 두드리다
□ arrangement	합의, 조정
□ approach	다가가다
□ refuse	거부하다, 거절하다
□ annoying	짜증스러운
□ concept	개념
□ intrinsic	내재의, 본래 갖추고 있는
□ motivation	동기 부여, 동기
□ reinforcement	강화
□ theory	이론
□ compliment	칭찬하다
□ accept	수락하다

20 인물, 일화, 기담

본문 124~125쪽

01

- vividly 생생하게
- reputation 명성, 평판
- extraordinary 놀라운, 비범한
- playwright 극작가
- talking picture 발성 영화
- vigor 활력, 활기
- adaptation 각색(한 작품)
- theatrical 연극의
- devote oneself to ~에 전념하다
- exclusively 오로지 ~만
- dramatist 극작가
- controversially 논쟁적으로
- short-lived 단명한
- critical review 비평지, 평론지
- entitled ~(이)라는 제목의

02

- be sold out (표 등이) 매진되다
- Bach cello suites 바흐의 첼로 모음곡
- soloist 독주자, 단독 공연자
- admire 높이 평가하다, 존경하다
- sum 합

03

- botanist 식물학자
- spiritual 영적인
- brief 짧은
- insert 끼워 넣다, 삽입하다
- redirect 새로운 방향으로 돌려놓다
- terminate 종료하다
- prior 이전의
- persistence 근기
- exhausting 진을 빼는, 기진맥진하게 만드는
- excuse oneself 자리를 뜨다
- transform 변화(변모)시키다

- vacation 휴가를 보내다
- estate 저택, 사유지
- track - down ~을 추적하다
- intense 열성적인, 진지한
- excitable 흥분을 잘하는, 감정적인
- beard 턱수염
- rival 필적하다
- idol 우상

21 철학, 종교, 역사, 풍습, 지리

본문 128~129쪽

01

- uncontroversially 논란의 여지없이
- consensus 합의
- considerable 상당한
- overlap 겹침
- tempting 술깃한, 유혹적인
- absolute 절대적인
- morality 도덕(성)
- relative 상대적인, 관련되어 있는
- acceptable 용인되는
- relativism 상대주의
- description 설명, 기술
- meta-ethical 메타 윤리적인(윤리학의 본질에 대한)

02

- geography 지형
- entirety 전체
- extension 연장, 확대
- strikingly 눈에 띄게
- territory 지역, 지형
- mountain-dominated 산악 지대가 많은
- navigable 배가 다닐 수 있는
- fertile 바옥한
- much less ~은 말할 것도 없고

□ fastness	요새
□ unified	통일된
□ collage	(여러 가지 것들의) 모음, 콜라주
□ power broker	실세, 유력 인사
□ align with	~과 손을 잡다, ~과 동조하다
□ in vain	헛되이
□ stitch together	~을 만들어 내다, ~을 병합하다
□ capital-intensive	자본 집약적인

03

□ constitute	구성하다, 이루다
□ fresh	담수의, 신선한
□ glacier	빙하
□ polar	극지방의
□ antiquity	태고 (시대), 고대
□ venture	모험하다, 과감히 ~하다
□ surface	표면
□ extensive	광활한
□ wilderness	황량한 지역, 황무지
□ groundwater	지하수
□ atmosphere	대기

22 환경, 자원, 재활용

본문 132~133쪽

01

□ demographics	인구 통계
□ fabric	구조
□ consideration	고려 사항
□ appealing	매력적인
□ equate	동일시하다
□ efficiency	효율성
□ solar panel	태양 전지판
□ countertop	조리대 상판
□ property	부동산

02

□ underlying	근본적인
□ charged	격론을 불러일으키는
□ divisive	분열을 초래하는
□ racism	인종 차별
□ disproportionate	불균형적인
□ impact	영향
□ accommodate	수용하다

03

□ charismatic	카리스마 넘치는
□ overfish	물고기를 남획하다
□ endangered	멸종 위기에 처한
□ conscious	의식하는
□ celebrity	유명인
□ stardom	스타덤, 스타의 지위(신분)
□ conservation	보존

23 물리, 화학, 생명과학, 지구과학

본문 136~137쪽

01

□ specific	특정한
□ extent	정도
□ adaptation	적응 (형태)
□ predator	포식자
□ compact	작은, 소형의
□ body plan	몸의 구조
□ omnivore	잡식성 동물

02

□ crawl about	이리저리 기어다니다
□ sucker-covered	빨판으로 덮인
□ refuge	피신, 도피
□ deposit	놓다, 두다

- inedible 먹을 수 없는
- tend 톨보다
- emerge 나오다, 모습을 드러내다

03

- minute 미세한
- angle 각도
- magnify 크게 하다, 확대하다
- a fraction of a second 순식간
- arrangement 배열
- variation 변화

24 스포츠, 레저, 취미, 여행

본문 140~141쪽

01

- spectator 관중, 관객
- drive 추동, 동인
- arousal 각성, 환기
- heighten 고조시키다
- presume 추정하다, 간주하다
- facilitate 용이하게 하다
- interfere with ~을 방해하다
- emission 방출
- dominant 지배적인
- stand to do ~할 것이다
- abundance 다수, 과다
- onlooker 관중, 구경꾼

02

- athlete 운동선수
- nutrient 영양소, 영양분
- macronutrient 다량 영양소
- optimally 최적으로
- sufficient 충분한

- composition 구성
- concentration 농도
- work up ~을 북돋우다, 풀러일으키다

03

- recognize 인식하다
- comfort 편안함
- satisfaction 만족감
- transition 변화
- dip pen 잉크를 찍어 쓰는 펜
- lend (어떤 특징을) 부여하다

25 음악, 미술, 영화, 무용, 사진, 건축

본문 144~145쪽

01

- inescapable 피할 수 없는
- acquire 습득하다, 얻다
- discomfort 고통, 불편
- incentive 동기, 자극
- distress 고통
- catalog 분류하다
- inquiry 탐구
- ignore 무시하다
- overlook 간과하다

02

- Oval Office (백악관의) 대통령 집무실
- enormous 엄청난, 막대한
- architectural 건축의
- appropriateness 적합성
- aesthetics 미학
- component 요소
- incidentally 덧붙여 말하자면
- bowed 굽은

03

- on the road 이리저리 옮겨 다니는
- curate 예술 작품을 선별하여 전시 구성을 하다
- commission (미술·음악 작품 등을) 의뢰하다
- initiative 주도권
- exposure 전시, 진열
- at the expense of ~을 희생하면서
- relevant 적절한
- mission statement (기업·조직의) 강령

26 교육, 학교, 진로

본문 148~149쪽

01

- significant 중요한
- arise 발생하다
- terrific 아주 잘하는
- immediately 즉시
- figure out ~을 파악하다
- ignorant 무지한
- aptitude 적성, 소질
- specific 특정한
- beforehand 사전에, 미리
- content 내용
- factor 요소, 요인
- present 제공하다
- hands-on 실습의, 직접 해 보는

02

- implication 함의
- reward 보상하다; 보상
- maximum 최대의
- principle 원칙
- violate 위배하다, 위반하다
- circumstance 상황, 환경
- progress 진전, 진보

- composition 작문
- exceed 뛰어넘다
- performance 성과

03

- capability 능력
- abstract 추상적인
- perspective 관점
- mark (어떤 것의 전형적인 특징이나 특성에) 해당하다

- conscious 의식적인
- now-pressing 당장 시급한
- conflict 갈등
- define 정의하다
- stage 시기, 단계
- confusion 혼란
- refer to ~을 말하다
- drive 욕구, 동기
- consistent 일관성 있는
- confront 직면하다
- construct 구축하다
- firm 확고한
- infancy 유아기
- deliberate 신중한
- commitment 헌신, 전념
- integrate 통합하다
- threaten 우려가 있다, 조짐이 있다

27 언어, 문학, 문화

본문 152~153쪽

01

- assumption 가정
- three-dimensional 3차원의
- relative 상대적인
- direction 방향
- universal 보편적인

□ reexamine	재검토하다
□ description	설명
□ correlate with	~과 연관되다
□ distinct	뚜렷이 다른
□ cognitive	인지적인, 인지의
□ tendency	성향
□ specifically	구체적으로
□ vary	각기 다르다
□ concept	개념
□ determine	결정하다
□ category	범주
□ term	용어
□ correspond to	~에 해당하다
□ reference	준거, 기준, 참조
□ extend	확장하다

02

□ previously	이전에
□ correspond to	~과 부합하다, ~과 일치하다
□ adverb	부사
□ adjective	형용사
□ pronoun	대명사
□ as to	~에서, ~에 관해
□ sequence	순서
□ particular	특정한
□ vary	다르다, 다양하다
□ ordering	순서
□ crucially	결정적으로
□ identical	동일한
□ concept	개념
□ translate	번역하다
□ effectively	효과적으로

03

□ manipulate	능숙하게 다루다, 조작하다
□ cite	언급하다
□ figure	인물
□ reputation	명성
□ contradictory	모순되는

□ substance	실체, 본질, 요지
□ interpretation	해석
□ inclusion	포함시킴
□ implicit	암묵적인

28 컴퓨터, 인터넷, 정보, 미디어, 교통 본문 156~157쪽

01

□ biased	편향된
□ ethnicity	민족
□ overrepresented	과도하게 대표된
□ equalizer	균형추, 평등하게 만드는 것
□ automated	자동화된
□ encode	부호화하다, 표현하다
□ bake in	~을 내재하게 하다[포함하다]
□ enhance	향상하다
□ make sure	~을 확실하게 하다
□ optimize	최적화하다

02

□ wearable	웨어러블 기기
□ assistant	보조자, 보조 장치
□ patiently	끈기 있게
□ await	기다리다
□ transition	전환하다
□ You of Things	인간 인터넷(사물 인터넷을 넘어, 이제 인간의 신체까지 인터넷 네트워크에 연결된 것을 가리킴)
□ chip	칩

03

□ information bubble	정보 버블
□ statement	진술
□ falsehood	거짓
□ keystroke	(컴퓨터의) 자판 키 누르기

□ currently	현재
□ democratization	민주화
□ unquestionably	의심할 여지가 없이
□ alternative	다른 가능성, 대안

29 심리, 대인 관계

본문 160~161쪽

01

□ reunion	재회, (오랫동안 못 본 사람들의) 친목 모임
□ openness	개방성
□ ridicule	조롱
□ absurd	터무니없는, 우스꽝스러운
□ willingness	자발성
□ deliberately	의도적으로
□ inclined to do	~하는 경향이 있는
□ entail	수반하다

02

□ amount	양
□ repeatedly	반복해서
□ neat and tidy	깔끔하고 정돈된
□ persuasion	설득
□ congratulate	칭찬하다
□ fulfill	부응하다
□ identity	정체성

03

□ deposit	예치하다
□ withdraw	인출하다
□ potential	잠재성, 잠재력
□ go sour	(관계 등이) 잘못되다
□ tremendous	엄청난
□ drain	소모, 소진
□ optimally	최적으로, 가장 적절한 상태로

□ indifferent	무관심한
□ wind up with	결국 ~이 되다
□ insufficient	불충분한
□ necessities	필수품

30 정치, 경제, 사회, 법

본문 164~165쪽

01

□ represent	표현하다
□ civilization	문명
□ striking	놀라운
□ resemblance	유사성
□ thoroughly	밀접하게, 완전히
□ manufacture	만들다, 제조하다
□ grey matter	(두)뇌, 지성
□ trigger	불러일으키다
□ give rise to	~을 불러일으키다
□ consciousness	의식
□ sophisticated	정교한

02

□ philosopher	철학자
□ promote	장려하다, 홍보하다
□ observe	감시하다, 관찰하다
□ inspector	감시자
□ impractical	비현실적인
□ regulate	규제(통제)하다
□ closed-circuit television	폐쇄 회로 TV, CCTV
□ subtle	영리한, 교묘한
□ architectural	건축물의

03

□ consumption	소비
□ ownership	소유

□ perception	인식
□ be associated with	~과 관련되다
□ pushy	강요하려 드는
□ collaborative	협력적인
□ disrupt	와해시키다

□ pronounced	두드러진, 현저한
□ dissimilar	상이한, 달지 않은
□ nutrition	영양
□ account for	~을 설명하다
□ World Health Organization	세계 보건 기구(WHO)
□ correlation	상관관계
□ infectious	감염성의

31 의학, 건강, 영양, 식품

본문 168~169쪽

01

□ clinician	임상의(직접 환자를 상대하는 의사)
□ extensive	폭넓은
□ command	지식, 능력
□ breakthrough	획기적 연구, 큰 발전
□ competent	만족할 만한, 유능한
□ accompany	수반하다, 동반하다
□ phase	양상, 국면
□ incorporate	포함하다, 통합하다
□ address	다루다
□ serve	만족시키다, 채우다

02

□ adverse	좋지 않은, 불운한
□ physiological	생리적인
□ dysfunction	기능 장애
□ condition	신체의 문제, 몸의 이상
□ precisely	정확히, 꼭
□ identify	인정하다, 확인하다
□ requisite	필수적인, 반드시 있어야 하는
□ clear-cut	명백한
□ underlying	기저의, 잠재적인

03

□ illustrate	여실히 보여 주다. 예증하다
□ intellectual	지적인
□ battle	(~과) 싸우다

TEST 1

본문 172~191쪽

01

- maintenance 관리
- edge (약간의) 우위, 유리함
- address 다루다
- specifically 구체적으로
- assignment 과업
- outline 밑그림을 그리다
- proceed 진행하다

02

- hum 총얼거리다

03

- commodify 상품화하다
- refer to ~을 가리키다[의미하다]
- obtain 얻다
- absorption 흡수
- excludable 배제성을 갖는
- auctionable 경매 가능한
- emission 배출, 배기가스
- equitably 공평하게
- sustainable 지속 가능한
- inherently 본질적으로
- ill-suited 적합하지 않은
- allocation 배분, 분할

04

- metaphor 은유, 비유
- wait out ~이 끝나기를 기다리다
- at the mercy of ~에 휘둘리는, ~ 앞에서 속수무책인
- cope with ~에 대처하다

05

- invariably 항상, 언제나
- activate 활성화하다

- cannot help but do ~하지 않을 수 없다
- genetics 유전학, 유전적 특성
- trait 특성
- relevant 관련 있는, 유의미한
- persistence 끈기
- abstract 추상적인
- reasoning 추론

06

- simplify 단순화하다
- translation 변환, 전환, 변형
- equation 방정식
- neuroscience 신경 과학
- theorist 이론가
- entitle 제목을 붙이다
- facility 재능
- restless 끊임없는, 쉬지 않는
- laboratory 실험실
- concrete science 형이하학(형체를 갖추고 있는 사물을 연구하는 학문. 주로 자연 과학)
- abundant 풍부한
- exception 예외

07

- norm 규범
- abstract 추상적인
- wrong 잘못된; 부당하게 취급하다
- party 당사자
- enforcement 강제, 집행
- essence 본질
- forager 수렵 채집인

08

- undergraduate 학부생
- neural 신경(계)의
- neuron 신경 세포
- compute 계산하다
- mechanics (일이 이루어지는) 방식, 방법

- electrical 전기의
- compelling 설득력 있는
- explanation 설명
- emergence 출현
- working 작동 방식
- artificial 인공의
- doctor's degree 박사 학위
- subsequent 이후의
- interconnected 상호 연결된
- layer 층
- dense 촘촘한
- various 다양한
- institution 기관

09

- vehicle 차량, 탈것
- represent 표시하다
- interval 간격
- decrease 감소하다; 감소

10

- maximum 최대
- non-refundable 환불이 안 되는
- medical note 진료 기록
- arrange for ~을 준비하다, 배열하다
- replacement 대체

11

- annual 연례의
- legend 전설
- reservation 예약
- donation 기부금, 기부
- restoration 복원
- appreciate 환영하다, 감사하다

12

- standpoint 관점

- ensure 보장하다
- continuation 지속
- descendant 후손
- occasionally 때때로
- scale 규모
- deprivation 공핍, 박탈
- definitely 반드시
- imaginable 상상할 수 있는

13

- setting 환경
- attract 마음을 끌다, 끌어들이다
- close 박빙의
- dominate 지배하다
- self-defeating 자멸적인
- fade 서서히 사라지다
- attendance 관중, 관객
- sponsorship (재정적) 후원, 협찬

14

- constant 지속적인
- regulation 규정
- explicitly 명확하게
- exposure 노출

15

- tendency 성향, 동향
- organize 구성하다
- assign 배치하다, 배정하다
- generous 관대한
- regardless of ~과는 관계없이
- conviction 신념
- aspect 양상, 측면
- social suite 사회적 모듬

16

- instinct 본능

□ stress	긴장감[스트레스를] 주다, 강조하다
□ strengthen	강화하다
□ spiritually	영적으로
□ sound	건전한
□ upbringing	양육 방식

17

□ make-believe	가장(假裝)
□ crawl	기어다니다
□ construct	구성하다
□ context	맥락, 환경
□ make up	~을 꾸며 내다
□ sensory	감각의
□ perceptual	지각의
□ body schema	신체 도식(신체의 위치와 움직임에 대한 인지적 지식과 신체의 움직임을 조절하는 능력)

□ layout	구조
□ superficial	피상적인

18

□ establish	확립하다, 설정하다
□ observe	관찰하다
□ quality	질
□ quantity	양
□ genetics	유전적 특징, 유전학
□ demonstrate	보여 주다
□ continuum	연속체
□ extraversion	외향성
□ destiny	운명
□ predisposition	성향
□ express	발현시키다
□ upbringing	양육
□ trigger	촉진하다, 유발하다
□ dysfunctional	역기능적인

19

□ clash	충돌하다
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□ assumption	가정
□ consistent with	~과 일치하는
□ background	배경
□ enforce	강요하다
□ in itself	그 자체로
□ pushy	강압적인
□ strengthen	강화하다
□ occasionally	가끔
□ in turn	차례대로
□ table	상정하다
□ on one's behalf	~을 대신하여

20

□ alien	외계의
□ simultaneously	동시에
□ combined	합친, 결합된
□ certainty	확실성
□ strengthen	강화하다
□ discharge	방출하다
□ electrical	전기의
□ chain reaction	연쇄 반응
□ compute	계산하다
□ inhibitory	억제적인

21

□ approximately	거의
□ worn out	달은
□ conventional	전통적인
□ ingredient	재료
□ fundamental	근본적인
□ distinction	차이, 구별

22

□ bear	떠맡다, 감당하다
□ collectively	공동으로
□ rearing	양육
□ varied	다양한
□ retirement	퇴직, 은퇴

□ grant	보조금
□ median	중위의, 중간의
□ income	소득

23

□ sophisticated	정교한, 세련된
□ reasoning	추론
□ primatologist	영장류학자
□ experiment	실험
□ reward	보상을 주다
□ note	언급하다, 주목하다
□ accelerate	빨라지다, 속도를 높이다
□ onwards	(특정 시간부터) 계속, 앞으로
□ pairing	(둘이 짝을 이룬 한) 쌍
□ abstract	추상적인
□ stimulus	자극 (pl. stimuli)
□ generalize	일반화하다
□ comparable	비슷한, 비교할 만한
□ fashion	방식

24~25

□ cluster	결집시키다
□ downside	단점, 불리한 면
□ arrangement	방식, 배열
□ demonstration	실증, 설명
□ folktale	민간 설화
□ omit	생략하다
□ apparently	겉보기에 (~인 것 같다), 분명히
□ supernatural	초자연적인
□ constructive	구성적인
□ commonplace	일반적인, 흔한

26~28

□ sustained	지속된
□ bow arm	활을 쥔 팔
□ pitch	음의 높이
□ noticeably	눈에 띄게
□ self-conscious	남의 시선을 의식하는

□ out of tune	음이 맞지 않는
□ session	시간, 회
□ dignified	위엄 있는
□ phrase	약구를 구분하다, 표현하다
□ scratchy	긁는 듯한 소리가 나는

TEST 2

본문 192~211쪽

01

□ passion	열정
□ healthcare	보건 의료, 의료 서비스
□ indicate	간단히 말하다
□ Doctor of Pharmacy	약학 박사
□ degree	학위
□ primary	가장 중요한, 첫째의
□ benefits package	복리 후생 제도

02

□ float	떠오르게 하다
□ extreme	극도의
□ out of the question	불가능한
□ comfort	안도감, 안심, 위로
□ inevitable	피할 수 없는

03

□ spectacular	눈부신, 장관의
□ genetic engineering	유전 공학
□ vast	방대한
□ regulation	법규, 규정
□ govern	규제하다, 지배하다
□ maintenance	정비, 유지
□ conduct	행동, 행위

□ criminal case	형사 사건
□ try	재판(심리)하다
□ civil law	민법
□ insurance	보험

04

□ pursue	추구하다
□ morally	도덕적으로
□ nuclear weapon	핵무기
□ manner	방식
□ independently of	~과는 별개로
□ consequence	결과
□ subject	피실험자
□ all things considered	모든 것을 고려해 볼 때
□ inquiry	탐구
□ conflict with	~과 충돌하다

05

□ restriction	제한
□ stake	일독
□ immense	엄청난
□ chain	사슬
□ victim	희생자
□ breakthrough	돌파구

06

□ effective	효과적인
□ racial ideology	인종 이데올로기
□ ethnic	인종의, 민족의
□ deal with	~을 다루다
□ aspect	측면, 양상
□ employer	고용주
□ maintain	유지하다
□ myth	근거 없는 믿음
□ natural	타고난
□ cognitive	인지의, 인지적인
□ illustrate	분명히 보여 주다
□ express	표현하다

□ absolute	절대적인
□ edge	장점
□ defective	결함이 있는
□ escape	벗어나다
□ credibility	신뢰성
□ unsuited	적합하지 않은
□ unwanted	불필요한

07

□ negotiator	협상가
□ enhance	높이다
□ attractiveness	매력(도)
□ place emphasis on	~을 강조하다
□ carrot-and-stick	당근과 채찍의
□ tactic	전술
□ enlarge	크게 하다
□ maximize	극대화하다
□ minimize	최소화하다
□ disadvantage	불이익
□ credible	신뢰할 수 있는
□ third-party	제삼자의
□ reference	추천, 언급, 참고
□ factual	사실에 근거한
□ deadline	마감 기한
□ expire	만료되다
□ two-for-the-price-of-one	1+1의, 하나의 가격으로 두 개를 주는

08

□ professionally	전문적으로
□ relatively	비교적
□ tremendous	엄청난
□ specialized	전문적인
□ mainstream	주류

09

□ share	점유율
□ income	소득, 수입

10

- entrant 참가자
- announce 발표하다

11

- charity 자선 (단체)
- initiative 계획
- nonprofit 비영리의
- promote 장려하다, 촉진하다
- subsequent 이후의
- appointment 예약, 약속
- contact 연락하다

12

- willingly 기꺼이
- conversely 반대로
- withhold ~ from에게 ~을 허락하지 않다
- credit ~ with ... ~이 ...인 것으로 생각하다
- profound 지대한
- engage with ~과 관계를 맺다

13

- stay-at-home 가사 전담의, 가사를 돌보는
- employment 직장, 고용
- decade 10년
- self-employed 자영업을 하는
- arrangement (처리) 방식
- flexibility 유연성, 융통성
- remote work 원격 근무
- resume 이력서
- matchmaking 매칭의, 중매의
- applicant 지원자
- high-status 높은 지위의

14

- considerable 상당한
- debate 논쟁

- appropriate 적절한
- beneficiary 수혜 대상
- expand 확대하다
- coverage 적용 범위
- apply to ~에 적용되다
- minority group 소수 집단
- favor 지지하다
- argument 논거
- in favor of ~을 지지하는
- obvious 명백한
- victim 피해자, 희생자
- matter 중요하다
- under-represented 불충분하게 대표되는
- admission 입학
- single out ~ for ... ~을 ...의 대상으로 삼다
- restriction 제한
- corporate 기업의
- executive 임원
- faculty 교수진
- exclusion 배제

15

- displaced 실직한
- income 소득, 수입
- substitute 대체하다
- complement 보완하다
- generate 만들어 내다, 창출하다
- overstate 과장하다
- extent 정도
- underestimate 과소평가하다

16

- equipment 장비
- be associated with ~과 관련되다
- electronic 전지의
- in preference to ~에 우선해서
- audible 들을 수 있는
- volume 음량
- ensemble 앙상블, 전체적인 효과

17

□ vegetarian	채식주의자
□ vegan	엄격한 채식주의자
□ uncertainty	불확신
□ persuade	설득하다
□ dig in	단호하게 행동하다, 변화하기를 거부하다

18

□ advisable	바람직한
□ momentary	잠시의, 일시적인
□ fast	단식, 금식
□ beverage	음료
□ unplugged	언플러그드 상태의, 전원을 차단한
□ clarify	명료하게 하다
□ separate	떼어 놓다, 분리하다
□ distraction	주의 산만
□ artificial	인공의
□ face-to-face	대면의
□ engage in	~을 하다
□ mediated	매개되는
□ reflect on	~을 고찰하다

19

□ to the extent that	~하는 한
□ distinguish	구분하다
□ self-esteem	자존감
□ motive	동기
□ obtain	받다, 얻다
□ approval	인정, 승인
□ admire	존경하다
□ in terms of	~이라는 측면에서, ~의 관점에서
□ indifferent	무관심한
□ tackle	(문제를) 다루다
□ put forth	~을 기울이다, 발휘하다
□ minimal	최소한의
□ demonstrate	입증하다, 보여 주다
□ brilliance	탁월함
□ maximum	최대한의

□ extremely	매우, 극도로
□ in general	일반적으로
□ be persuaded of	~을 확신하다
□ superiority	우월성

20

□ intersect	교차하다
□ normative	규범적인
□ dimension	차원
□ ethical	윤리적인
□ straightforward	직접적인, 간단한
□ extension	연장
□ accomplishment	업적
□ cliff	절벽
□ factor	요인, 요소
□ gear	장비

21

□ perception	지각
□ sensation	감각
□ separately	개별적으로
□ bottom-up processing	상향식 처리
□ successively	잇따라서, 연속적으로
□ convert	변환하다, 바꾸다

22

□ impact	영향을 미치다
□ sustain	유지하다
□ embrace	받아들이다
□ strategy	전략
□ address	해결하다
□ inequality	불평등
□ define	정의하다
□ integration	통합
□ gender perspective	성 인지 관점
□ implementation	실행
□ evaluation	평가

- explicitly 명시적으로, 분명하게
- parental leave 육아 휴직
- occupation 직업
- promote 증진하다
- prevention 예방
- overlook 간과하다
- negatively 부정적으로

23

- jelly bean 콩 모양 젤리
- jar 병, 단지, 항아리
- territory 영역
- persistently 끈질기게, 끊임없이
- rage 맹렬히 계속되다
- redraw 다시 그리다
- accountant 회계사
- devoted to ~에 (전적으로) 할애된
- microscopist 현미경 사용 전문가
- resolution 해상도
- region 영역

24~25

- road pricing 도로 혼잡 통행료 징수제
- economies of scale 규모의 경제
- out-of-pocket 자기 부담의, 자비의
- adopt 채택하다
- rule of thumb 경험 법칙
- hourly wage 시급
- conserve 줄이다, 절약하다, 보존하다
- peak 절정
- explanation 설명
- puzzling 당혹스러운, 의아한

26~28

- deserted 황량한
- relief 안도
- embrace 맞다, 맞아하다, 수용하다
- breeze 바람

- ungrateful 감사하지 않는
- pleasant 상쾌한, 기분 좋은

TEST 3

본문 212~231쪽

01

- support 지지하다
- bond 유대
- announce 공지하다
- construction (건설) 공사
- alternative 대체의, 대안의
- equipment 장비
- bin 보관함
- portable 휴대용의
- relocate 이전하다
- combination 비밀번호
- unlock 잠금을 해제하다
- dedicated 전용의

02

- sign 흔적, 자취
- wander (정처 없이) 돌아다니다, 거닐다
- platform (기차역의) 승강장, 플랫폼
- anxiously 걱정스럽게
- glance [헛]훑다 보다
- anxiety 걱정, 불안

03

- sustainable 지속 가능한
- promote 촉진하다, 홍보하다
- vital 활력이 넘치는, 중요한
- security 안보
- strain 부담
- methodology 방법론

<input type="checkbox"/> procedure	절차
<input type="checkbox"/> recognition	인식
<input type="checkbox"/> advance	진행
<input type="checkbox"/> integral	필수적인
<input type="checkbox"/> framework	체제, 구조

04

<input type="checkbox"/> tendency	경향
<input type="checkbox"/> mature	성숙한
<input type="checkbox"/> authority	권위
<input type="checkbox"/> instruction	(보통 복수로) 지시
<input type="checkbox"/> take a nap	낮잠을 자다

05

<input type="checkbox"/> neuroscience	신경 과학
<input type="checkbox"/> human science	인문(인간) 과학(인류학·언어학·문학 등의 총칭)
<input type="checkbox"/> miner	광부
<input type="checkbox"/> tunnel	터널을 뚫다
<input type="checkbox"/> opposite	(정반대의)
<input type="checkbox"/> immense	거대한, 엄청난
<input type="checkbox"/> dig	굴을 파다
<input type="checkbox"/> closely	열심히, 면밀히

06

<input type="checkbox"/> contribute to	~에 기여하다
<input type="checkbox"/> innate	타고난
<input type="checkbox"/> exceptional	비범한, 보통이 아닌
<input type="checkbox"/> plentiful	풍성한
<input type="checkbox"/> combination	결합
<input type="checkbox"/> sensationalism	선정주의
<input type="checkbox"/> appealing	흥미로운, 매력적인
<input type="checkbox"/> designation	명칭, 지명
<input type="checkbox"/> divinely	신의 힘으로
<input type="checkbox"/> self-esteem	자존감
<input type="checkbox"/> motivation	동기 부여
<input type="checkbox"/> consequently	결과적으로
<input type="checkbox"/> obligation	의무

07

<input type="checkbox"/> edge	가장자리
<input type="checkbox"/> prime	가장 적합한
<input type="checkbox"/> touch down	착륙하다
<input type="checkbox"/> immersed	몰두한, 깊이 빠진
<input type="checkbox"/> physical	물리적인
<input type="checkbox"/> occupy	점유하다, 차지하다
<input type="checkbox"/> characterize	~의 특성을 나타내다

08

<input type="checkbox"/> doctorate	박사 학위
<input type="checkbox"/> found	설립하다
<input type="checkbox"/> productive	왕성한, 생산적인
<input type="checkbox"/> scholarly journal	학술지
<input type="checkbox"/> numerous	다수의
<input type="checkbox"/> article	소논문, 기사
<input type="checkbox"/> enormous	방대한, 막대한
<input type="checkbox"/> organization	단체, 조직
<input type="checkbox"/> racial equality	인종 평등
<input type="checkbox"/> influential	영향력 있는
<input type="checkbox"/> advocate	옹호하다
<input type="checkbox"/> improvement	개선

09

<input type="checkbox"/> behind-the-scenes	무대 뒤의
<input type="checkbox"/> cinematographer	영화 촬영 기사
<input type="checkbox"/> account for	~의 비율을 차지하다

10

<input type="checkbox"/> host	주최하다
<input type="checkbox"/> annual	연례의
<input type="checkbox"/> session	수업
<input type="checkbox"/> participant	참가자
<input type="checkbox"/> extra	여분의
<input type="checkbox"/> sack lunch	점심 도시락
<input type="checkbox"/> purchase	구매
<input type="checkbox"/> sign up for	~에 등록하다

11

outing	야유회
competition	대회
additional	추가적
pass	출입증, 허가증
vehicle	차량
transport	운반하다
equipment	장비
reserve	예약하다

12

superficial	피상적인
luxury	고급(품): 고급(품)의
boost	증진, 증가
self-reinforcing	자기 강화의
accordingly	그에 따라
light up	~을 밝히다, ~을 빛나게 하다
pleasure centre	쾌락 중추
associated	관련된, 연관된
activation	활성화
business school	경영 대학원
genuine	진품인, 진짜의
cheat	부정행위를 하다

13

overfishing	어류 남획
excessive	과도한
fishery	어장, 양식장
catch	어획량
incentive	유인, 동기
rebuild	복원하다, 재건하다
stock	자원
foster	조장하다, 촉진하다

14

consist of	~로 구성되다
assign	지정하다
discussion	토론

prompt	유도하다, 자극하다
refer to ~ as ...	~을 ...이라고 부르다
proponent	지지자
relevant	유의미한, 관련된

15

sociologist	사회학자
unintended	의도치 않은
suburbanization	교외화
income	소득
minority	소수 집단(민족)
mobility	이동성
document	상세히 기록하다
gain	인상
attainment	성취(도)
underestimate	과소평가하다
peer effect	동료 효과(동료의 사고관이나 가치관에 영향을 받아 개인의 사고방식이 변하는 것)

16

disc jockey	디스크자키, 디제이
specifically	특히
preference	선호
catch on	인기를 끌다
transistor	트랜지스터
replacement	대체물
vacuum tube	진공관
miniaturization	소형화
receiver	수신기
literally	그야말로, 글자 그대로
all of a sudden	갑자기
medium	매체
dramatically	급격하게
proportion	비율

17

subject	실험 대상자
---------	--------

- profile (인물의) 약력
- ultra-reliable 매우 신뢰할 수 있는
- ideal 이상적인
- complement 보완하다
- horizon 시야

18

- budget 할당하다
- concept 개념
- characterize 특징짓다. (~의) 특징이 되다
- perception 인식, 자각
- give rise to ~을 만들어 내다, ~을 일으키다
- arise 발생하다
- extended 오랜, 장기간의
- figurative 비유적인
- fade 희미해지다

19

- advocate 옹호론자
- characterize ~ as ... ~의 특징을 ...이라고 묘사하다
- suburb 교외
- come into contact 접촉하게 되다
- be involved in ~에 연루되다
- population 개체 수
- rebound 원래대로 되돌아가다, 다시 튀어 오르다
- measure 조치
- wipe out ~을 말살하다
- predator 포식자
- numerous 수많은
- reflector 반사경, 반사기

20

- frequency 빈도, 횟수
- bearer 보유자
- fitness 적합성, 적응도
- frequently 빈번히
- standpoint 관점, 견지
- class 부류, 종류

- underlie (~의) 기초가 되다
- superior 우월한
- offspring 자녀, (동물의) 새끼
- parental care (부모의) 자녀 돌보기

21

- immigrant 이민자
- derived 출신의
- postmodernity 포스트모더니티, 탈근대성
- mobility 이동성
- migration 이주
- refugee 난민
- incorporation 유입, 편입, 합체
- migrant 이주의
- norm 규범
- melting pot 융광로
- telling 현저한
- hybridize 혼합하다
- marginalize 주변적 지위로 내쫓다

22

- commercial 상업적인
- geological 지질의, 지질학(상)의
- extraction 채취
- windmill farm 풍력 발전 단지
- abundant 많은, 풍부한
- inhabit (~에) 거주하다
- disturbing 교란하는, 방해하는

23

- conduct 수행하다
- persuasive 설득력 있는
- frequent 자주 있는
- attitude 태도
- needless to say 말할 필요도 없이
- recall 기억하다, 회상하다
- deceive 속이다
- behave 행동하다

□ sensible

분별 있는

24~25

□ by default

자동적으로

□ by extension

더 나아가

□ institution

기관

□ seek out

~을 찾다, ~을 추구하다

□ to the contrary

반대되는

□ match up with

~에 필적하다

□ assumption

가정

□ urban legend

도시 괴담

□ folklore

민담

□ superstition

미신

□ strong suit

장점

□ corporation

기업

□ set aside

~을 따로 두다

□ division

부서

□ task

업무를 담당하다

□ agency

기관

□ undertaking

사업, 일

□ devoted to

~에 전념하는

□ operation

운영

□ mistaken

틀린, 잘못된

□ beat

능가하다

□ constantly

끊임없이

□ browse

검색하다

□ stupidity

어리석음

□ enterprise

(중요하거나 어려운) 일[사업, 기획, 계획]

26~28

□ ballroom

무도회장

□ obey

따르다, 순종하다

□ instruction

(보통 복수로) 지시

□ grip

딱 잡다, 움켜쥐다

□ thrilling

흥분되는

□ barely

거의 ~ 않다

□ extremely

몹시, 극도로

□ get carried away

도취되다, 들뜨다

□ clap

박수를 치다

□ firmly

단호하게

□ rest

엎다, 놓다

□ steady

균형을 잡다

□ explore

실패보다, 탐구하다

□ lyrical

서정적인

□ regard

존경하다