

수능특강

하이온 | 하이아온

본 교재는 고등학교 영어과 교육과정 성취 수준의 탈성 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.

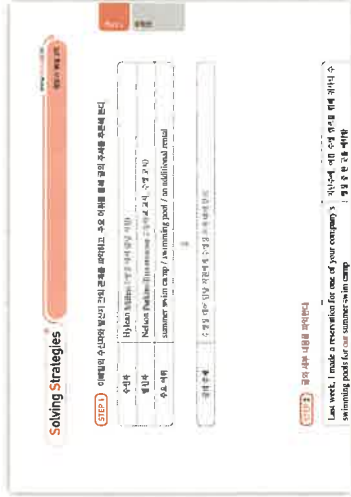
Gateway

출제 유형을 중심으로 구성된 유형편과 다양한 주제나 소재의 글을 중심으로 구성된 주제·소재편의 Gateway를 통해, 해당 유형 및 주제·소재에 부합하는 2023학년도 수능 혹은 모의평 가 기출 문항을 제시하여 수능의 각 유형 및 다양한 주제·소재 별 문항에 대비하는 능력을 높이고자 하였다.



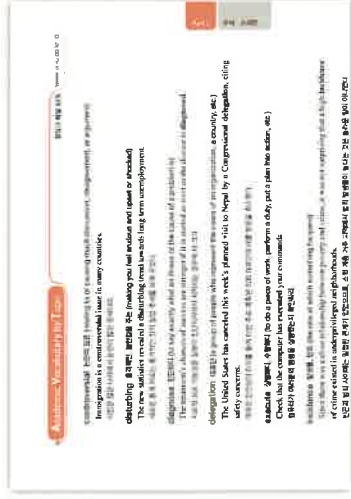
Solving Strategies

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·속어의 별책'으로 제시하였다.

Exercises

01 다음 글의 용어와 가장 적절한 것?

Dear Blue Light Theater,

Every year the Modern Art Association holds an awards night to honor accomplished artists in our state. For this year's program, we are featuring new and progressive artistic groups like yours. For the next few years, your local group has become well known for its unique style and fantastic energy. We will be honored if you help us celebrate this year's accomplishment in modern art by performing two selections for us on the evening of October 4.

If you accept our invitation, your travel and lodging expenses will be entirely covered. We must finalize our schedule by August 18, so we would appreciate it if you could let us know as early as possible if you are able to accept our invitation.

Best regards,

Christian Roberts

0. 4월 18일까지 발송을 기다린다

1. 8월 18일까지 공연을 할 예정이다

2. 10월 4일에 축하 공연을 A 공연이다

3. 10월 4일에 공연을 할 예정이다

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 글의 용어와 가장 적절한 것?

Dear Jimmy Owen,

I am a loyal subscriber of your magazine and have been for over three years now. I have enjoyed reading it very much and have always found it to be a place to read that you were going to do a piece on the charitable organization Open Heart Outreach Ministry, which is very close to my heart. I was, however, a little bit disappointed when I read the article and realized that there were several mistakes in it, especially with regard to the history of the group. I feel that a publication's reputation rests greatly on its ability to provide factual information and, therefore, feel moved to let you know that I have some corrections for you. I hope you will be able to help the Open Heart Outreach Ministry. This has done a lot of good for the lives of numerous children in Africa. Thank you and I hope to see a printed correction in your next issue.

Sincerely,

Lubia Joe

0. 1년 이상 정기적으로 구독한다

1. 3년 이상 정기적으로 구독한다

2. 3년 이상 정기적으로 구독한다



▶ 학생 EBS 교재 문제 검색

EBS 도우에서 문항코드나 사진으로 문제를 검색하면 푸터뷰어에 해당 문항을 제공합니다.

[23005-0001]

1. 아래 그래프를 이해한 내용으로 가장 적절한 것은?



1
2
3

※ EBS 사이트 및 모바일에서 이용이 가능합니다.
※ 사진 검색은 EBSi 고교강의 앱에서만 이용하실 수 있습니다.



▶ 교사 교시원센터 교재 자료실

교재 문항 한글 문서(NH)와 교재의 이미지 파일을 무료로 제공합니다.

교재 자료실

- 1. 한글다운로드
- 2. 교재이미지활용
- 3. 강의활용자료



※ 교시원센터(<https://teacher.ebsi.co.kr>) 접속 후 '교시인증'을 통해 이용 가능

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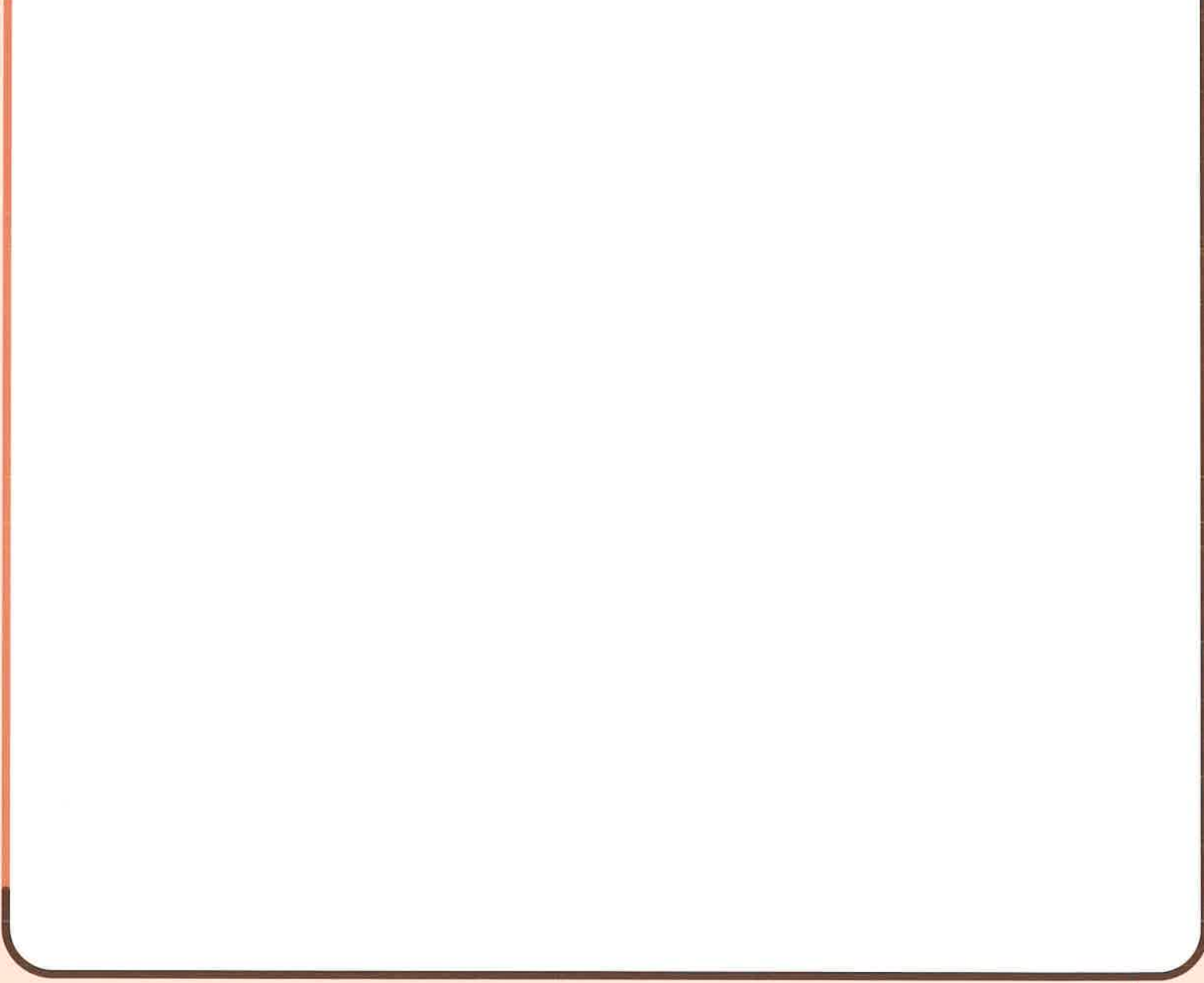
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수능특강 영어영역





PART

I

권영우

01 글의 목적 파악

Gateway

2023학년도 6월 모의평가 18번
23005-0001

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Hylean Miller,

Hello, I'm Nelson Perkins, a teacher and swimming coach at Broomstone High School. Last week, I made a reservation for one of your company's swimming pools for our summer swim camp. However, due to its popularity, thirty more students are coming to the camp than we expected, so we need one more swimming pool for them. The rental section on your website says that there are two other swimming pools during the summer season: the Splash Pool and the Rainbow Pool. Please let me know if an additional rental would be possible. Thank you in advance.

Best Wishes,
Nelson Perkins

- ① 수영 캠프 참가 날짜를 변경하려고
- ② 수영장 수용 가능 인원을 확인하려고
- ③ 수영 캠프 동선 방법에 대해 알아보려고
- ④ 수영장 추가 대여 가능 여부를 문의하려고
- ⑤ 수영장 대여 취소에 따른 환불을 요청하려고

Words & Phrases in Use

- reservation 예약
- section 부분, (신문·잡지의) 단(欄)
- popularity 인기
- rental 대여(의)
- in advance 미리, 사전에

STEP 1 이메일의 수신자와 발신자 간의 관계를 파악하고, 주요 어휘를 통해 글의 주제를 추론해 본다.

수신자	Hylean Miller(수영장 대여 담당 직원)
발신자	Nelson Perkins(Broomstone 고등학교 교사, 수영 코치)
주요 어휘	summer swim camp / swimming pool / an additional rental



글의 주제	수영장 대여 담당 직원에게 수영장 추가 대여 문의
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STEP 2 글의 세부 내용을 파악한다.

Last week, I made a reservation for one of your company's swimming pools for our summer swim camp.	지난주에, 여름 수영 캠프를 위해 귀사의 수영장 중 한 곳을 예약함
However, due to its popularity, thirty more students are coming to the camp than we expected, so we need one more swimming pool for them.	여름 수영 캠프의 인기로 인해 예상했던 것보다 더 많은 학생들이 캠프에 오게 되어, 수영장 한 곳이 더 필요함
Please let me know if an additional rental would be possible.	수영장 추가 대여가 가능한지를 문의함

STEP 3 글의 주제와 세부 내용을 종합하여 글의 목적을 파악한다.

여름 수영 캠프를 위해 지난주에 수영장 한 곳을 예약했으나 예상했던 것보다 더 많은 학생이 참가하게 되어 다른 수영장을 추가로 대여할 수 있는지를 알려 달라고 요청하는 내용이다.

...▶ 따라서 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은 ④ '수영장 추가 대여 가능 여부를 문의하려고'이다.

Exercises

01

23005-0002

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Blue Light Theater,

Every year the Modern Art Association holds an awards night to honor accomplished artists in our state. For this year's program, we are featuring new and progressive artistic groups like yours.

In a matter of one year, your vocal group has become well known for its unique style and fantastic range. We will be honored if you help us celebrate this year's accomplishments in modern art by performing two selections for us on the evening of October 6.

If you accept our invitation, your travel and lodging expenses will be entirely covered. We must finalize our schedule by August 18, so we would appreciate it if you could let us know as early as possible if you are able to accept our invitation.

Best regards,
Christian Rickerts

- ① 새로 발매된 앨범을 광고하려고
- ② 수상자로 선정된 것을 알리려고
- ③ 시상식의 축하 공연을 요청하려고
- ④ 추가 지불된 숙박비의 반환을 요청하려고
- ⑤ 무료 여행 경품에 당첨된 것을 축하하려고

02

23005-0003

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Mr. Carter,

Thank you for the interest you have shown in the FC Rainbow City 50 Year Anniversary products. The reason I'm writing this email is to provide you with an update on your recent order. We regret to inform you that due to unprecedented levels of demand in an extremely short space of time we're unable to fulfil your order for the FC Rainbow City 50 Year Anniversary Shirt 2XL. We are processing a refund for your original purchase. You will receive a refund back to the original form of payment within 2-7 business days. If you have any further questions, please feel free to write to me and I will be happy to assist you. We always appreciate your support and love as a loyal FC Rainbow City fan. Once again, we apologize for this inconvenience.

Sincerely,
 Chad Adams
 FC Rainbow City Online Store Manager

* unprecedented: 전례가 없는

- ① 상품 주문 건 미이행으로 인해 환불 처리 중임을 알리려고
- ② 주문과 다른 상품 배송에 대해 환불을 요청하려고
- ③ 상품을 온라인으로 주문하는 과정을 설명하려고
- ④ 기념 티셔츠의 디자인 공모 계획을 공지하려고
- ⑤ 구단 50주년 기념행사에 초대하려고

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Mr. Perkins,

Thank you for sending your work samples and discussing your views about the editor's position we have opened. I have reviewed your work and reflected at length on our last conversation, particularly your hesitancy to demonstrate your editorial approach to analytical topics. Since we talked I have interviewed several other candidates with substantial editorial credentials and have become convinced that analytical skills and technical knowledge are an important prerequisite for the job. My conclusion is that your background is not appropriate for the position and, frankly, that you would not enjoy the job during a necessary period of training. I regret that we must make this decision. Again, thank you for your interest in the job.

With best regards,

Shella Collins

Personnel Director

* credentials: 자격, 자격 증명서 ** prerequisite: 필수 조건

- ① 편집자직에 필요한 업무 능력을 설명하려고
- ② 지원자를 편집자로 채용할 수 없음을 알리려고
- ③ 프리랜서로 편집일을 맡아 달라는 부탁을 하려고
- ④ 편집자 교육 과정에 불참한 것에 대한 유감을 표하려고
- ⑤ 인사 지원 서류에 작성된 경력과 업무 실적을 확인하려고

04

23005-0005

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Mr. White,

I feel sincerely honored and privileged that you have invited me to be the guest speaker at the upcoming regional conference of the Personnel Management Association. I am fully aware that this will be a prestigious event, considering that you have invited a few senators to this gathering.

Regrettably, as much as I would like to speak at the conference, I will not be able to do so because I will be out of the country on that day due to a family event.

With that, I would like to suggest Ms. Julia Spencer to take my place as guest speaker. Ms. Spencer has been working in the field of human resources for 30 years, she is an expert in human and social organization, and she has done many speaking engagements throughout her career. Please let me know if you decide to invite her as my alternate so that I can give her advanced notice.

Once again, thank you for your invitation. I hope your event is a great success.

Sincerely,

Chris Kershaw

- ① 가족 행사의 초청 수락 여부를 확인하려고
- ② 회의에서 강연 순서를 뒤로 미뤄 줄 것을 요청하려고
- ③ 사회 조직에 관한 연구 실적 발표에 관해 문의하려고
- ④ 초청 연사 제안을 거절하고 대체할 사람을 추천하려고
- ⑤ 지역 사회 발전을 위한 전문가 초청 강연회를 홍보하려고

* senator: 상원 의원

02 심경 · 분위기 파악

Gateway

2023학년도 9월 모의평가 19번

23005-0006

다음 글에 드러난 Nathan의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

“Daddy!” Jenny called, waving a yellow crayon in her little hand. Nathan approached her, wondering why she was calling him. Jenny, his three-year-old toddler, was drawing a big circle on a piece of paper. “What are you doing, Sweetie?” Nathan asked with interest. She just kept drawing without reply. He continued watching her, wondering what she was working on. She was drawing something that looked like a face. When she finished it, Jenny shouted, “Look, Daddy!” She held her artwork up proudly. Taking a closer look, Nathan recognized that it was his face. The face had two big eyes and a beard just like his. He loved Jenny’s work. Filled with joy and happiness, Nathan gave her a big hug.

* toddler: 이집이장 같은 아이

- ① sorrowful → relieved
- ② frustrated → satisfied
- ③ worried → scared
- ④ curious → delighted
- ⑤ hopeful → disappointed

Words & Phrases in Use

- wave 흔들다
- artwork 작품
- beard (턱)수염
- approach 다가가다
- proudly 자랑스럽게
- give ~ a big hug ~을 꼭 안아 주다
- reply 대답
- recognize 알아차리다

STEP 1 등장인물에게 일어난 일을 중심으로 상황을 파악한다.

- 등장인물인 Nathan은 딸 Jenny가 손에 흰 노란색 크레용을 흔들며 왜 자신을 부르는지 궁금해하면서 아이에게 다가갔다.
“Daddy!” Jenny called, waving a yellow crayon in her little hand. Nathan approached her, wondering why she was calling him.
- Jenny는 얼굴처럼 보이는 것을 그리고 있었다.
She was drawing something that looked like a face.
- Jenny가 그린 그림을 더 자세히 보고 Nathan은 그것이 자신의 얼굴임을 알아차렸다.
Taking a closer look, Nathan recognized that it was his face.

STEP 2 등장인물의 심경을 추측할 수 있는 표현을 찾는다.

- Nathan은 딸 Jenny가 왜 자신을 부르는지 궁금해하면서 아이에게 다가갔다.
Nathan approached her, wondering why she was calling him.
- Nathan은 아이가 무엇을 하느라 애쓰고 있는지 궁금해하면서 그림을 그리는 아이를 계속 보고 있었다.
He continued watching her, wondering what she was working on.
- Jenny가 그린 얼굴에는 Nathan의 것과 똑같은 두 개의 큰 눈과 턱수염이 있었고, Jenny가 그린 것이 매우 마음에 든 Nathan은 기쁨과 행복에 가득 차서 Jenny를 꼭 안아 주었다.
The face had two big eyes and a beard just like his. He loved Jenny's work. Filled with joy and happiness, Nathan gave her a big hug.

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

...▶ 세 살배기 Jenny가 자신을 불러 놓고 뭔가를 그리는 것을 보고 있는 Nathan은 딸이 무엇을 그리느라 애쓰고 있는지 궁금해하면서 그냥 곁에서 지켜보고만 있다가, 마침내 완성된 딸의 그림이 자신의 얼굴을 그린 그림이라는 것을 알게 된 순간 마음이 기쁨과 행복으로 가득 차 있다는 내용이다. 따라서 Nathan의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은 ④ '궁금한' → '매우 기쁘다'이다.

- ① 슬픈 → 안도하는
- ② 좌절감을 느끼는 → 만족한
- ③ 걱정하는 → 무서워하는
- ④ 기대하는 → 실망한

Exercises

01

23005-0007

다음 글에 드러난 Sam의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

The phone rang late at night, and Sam sat up with a jolt. It felt to him as though his life was going to change after he picked up the flashing piece of metal that was vibrating on the end table. He couldn't shake the feeling that whatever he was about to learn would have an impact on the rest of his life. Sam's hand shook slightly as he answered the phone. It was from a number he didn't recognize. "Hey, Sam speaking." His voice was gruff and hesitant. "Hey there, friend, long time no see! It's John Havisham here. Hope that the last party Joe had over at the cottage wasn't too boring?" Sam felt relief flood over him. John would call occasionally to catch up on local news, ask whether Patty's art gallery had any exceptional pieces of art for sale, and order a few kegs of beer to be shipped to his home in Halifax.

* jolt: 놀람 ** gruff: 걸걸한 *** keg: (맥주 저장용의 직은) 통

- ① calm → surprised
- ③ confused → confident
- ⑤ disappointed → grateful

- ② jealous → regretful
- ④ nervous → relieved

02

23005-0008

다음 글에 드러난 I의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

One day we were asked to write a whole composition about some birds in Gaelic. I knew I could do it easily in English so it shouldn't be too difficult in Gaelic. The words came very easily and although I wasn't sure I'd got all the past, present and future tenses perfectly correct, overall I decided I'd made a really good job of it. Sister Cecilia then came towards me, and said, "Now, Kathleen O'Malley, let me see what you've done." She read my essay. I sat there patiently waiting for the praise I felt sure would be forthcoming. I did notice that her colour was getting more and more ruddy, and suddenly she said, "Kathleen O'Malley, do you expect to pass?" Without hesitation, I replied, "Yes, sister." She then continued, "I've never read anything like this before." I realized she had been anything other than blown away by my Gaelic masterpiece. As a horrible sense of self-pity started slowly to descend on me, she went over to one of the girls and said, "Now I'm sure you've got a better composition." She read that girl's work and a big smile spread across her face.

* Gaelic: 게일어

- ① furious → relieved
- ③ thankful → regretful
- ⑤ confident → disheartened

- ② nervous → satisfied
- ④ indifferent → surprised

03

23005-0009

다음 글의 분위기로 가장 적절한 것은?

Spring is in bloom and the park wears a new green coat. There are the tennis courts, a garden, and a small hill with an old house that used to be a manor and is now used for events and a food stand selling ice cream and snacks to sticky-fingered children. Two sets of train tracks loop around the park: the real one and the miniature one that is only for the summer and very small children. The sun is just starting to set, and while listening to the calming songs of the birds, Rosemary can see people enjoying the lengthening days. Runners make their way up the hill and down again. And on the edge of the park closest to her balcony a low redbrick building wraps its arms around a perfect blue rectangle of water. A place to spend the day without disturbance, the pool is striped with ropes that split the lanes and she can see bright towels on the deckchairs. Swimmers float in the water like petals. It is a place she knows well. It is the lido, her lido.

* lido: 야외 수영장

- ① noisy and energetic ② lonely and deserted
 ③ tense and frightening ④ relaxing and peaceful
 ⑤ boring and monotonous

04

23005-0010

다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

At my high school, two students were accepted to Tufts University. However, the editor of our newspaper, who had worked his whole high-school career for a Tufts admission, was rejected. Upon hearing that news, I was overwhelmed with anxiety about my own chances of getting accepted. That morning, all I could think about was Tufts University. At about 10:30, an assistant from the front office came to get me out of math class and handed me a note to call home. I knew this was it. My heart pounded. My hands shook. I was short of breath. I had no right to expect a "yes," but I wanted it more than anything in my life. I dialed our number. It rang twice. My mom picked up. Laughing with happiness, she said, "You got in! You got into Tufts!!" I jumped up and yelled, "Yes!" attracting the attention of everyone in the front office. A thrill ran through me. It was a moment that I will never, ever forget.

- ① jealous → grateful ② surprised → relieved
 ③ indifferent → thrilled ④ nervous → overjoyed
 ⑤ excited → disappointed

Gateway

2023학년도 수능 21번

23005-0011

밑줄 친 make oneself public to oneself가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Coming of age in the 18th and 19th centuries, the personal diary became a centerpiece in the construction of a modern subjectivity, at the heart of which is the application of a reason and critique to the understanding of world and self, which allowed the creation of a new kind of knowledge. Diaries were central media through which enlightened and free subjects could be constructed. They provided a space where one could write daily about her whereabouts, feelings, and thoughts. Over time and with rereading, disparate entries, events, and happenstances could be rendered into insights and narratives about the self, and allowed for the formation of subjectivity. It is in that context that the idea of “the self [as] both made and explored with words” emerges. Diaries were personal and private; one would write for oneself, or, in Habermas’s formulation, one would make oneself public to oneself. By making the self public in a private sphere, the self also became an object for self-inspection and self-critique.

* disparate: 이질적인 ** render: 만들다

- ① use writing as a means of reflecting on oneself
- ② build one’s identity by reading others’ diaries
- ③ exchange feedback in the process of writing
- ④ create an alternate ego to present to others
- ⑤ develop topics for writing about selfhood

Words & Phrases in Use

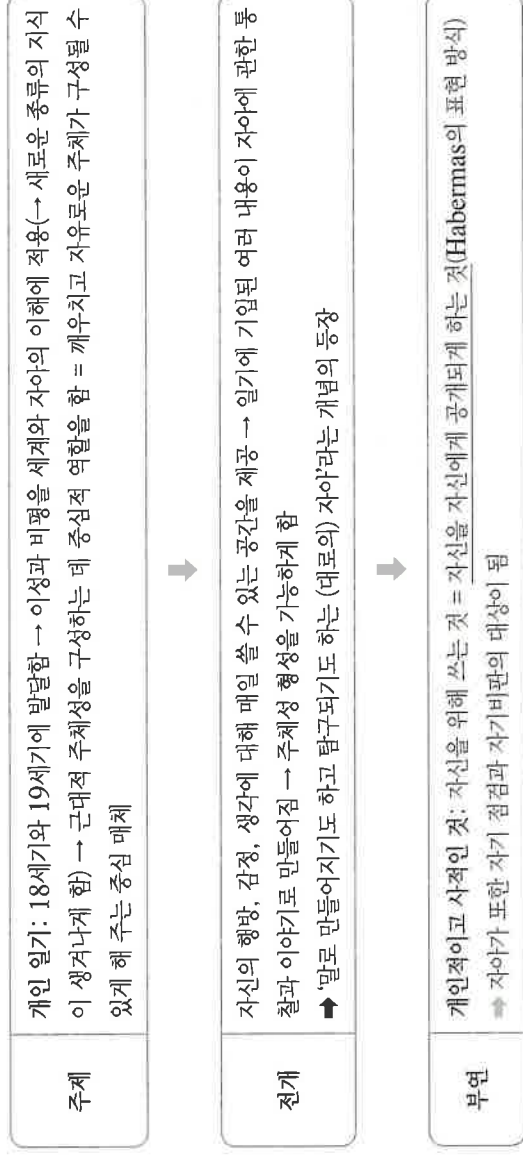
- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> come of age 발달한 상태가 되다, 성년이 되다 | <input type="checkbox"/> centerpiece 중심물, 중심적 존재 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> construction 구성, 건설 | <input type="checkbox"/> application 적용 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> reason 이상 | <input type="checkbox"/> enlightened 깨우친, 계몽된 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> whereabouts 행방, 소재 | <input type="checkbox"/> happenstance 뜻밖의 일 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> emerge 나타나다, 등장하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> public 공개되는, 공개적인 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> sphere 영역, 분야 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> subjectivity 주체성, 주관성 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> critique 비평, 비판 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> entry 기입 (내용) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> formulation 표현 방식 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> self-inspection 자기 점검 | |

STEP 1 글의 주제문을 통해 글의 요지를 파악한다.

- 주제문: Diaries were central media through which enlightened and free subjects could be constructed.
- 글의 요지: 일기는 깨우치고 자유로운 주체가 구성될 수 있게 해 주는 중심 매체였다.

Part 1

주제문

STEP 2 글의 전체 흐름을 파악한다.**STEP 3** 글의 요지와 관련하여 밀출된 부분의 함축적인 의미를 추론한다.

- ▶ 개인 일기가 개인적이고 사적인 것이었다고 말하고 나서, 사람들이 개인 일기를 자신을 위해 쓰곤 했던 것이라고 부연하고 있는데, 그 말을 Habermas의 표현 방식으로 다시 진술한 것이 밀출된 부분이다. 또한 밀출된 부분의 과정을 통해 자아가 자기 점검과 자기비판의 대상이 되었다고 했다. 따라서 밀출된 부분이 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은 ① '글을 자신을 되돌아보는 수단으로 사용하다'이다.
- ② 타인의 일기를 읽음으로써 자신의 정체성을 확립하다
- ③ 글 쓰는 과정에서 피드백을 교환하다
- ④ 다른 사람에게 보이기 위한 대체 자아를 만들어 내다
- ⑤ 자아에 관한 글쓰기 주제를 개발하다

밑줄 친 evolutionary timescales are long이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

In the past there was little genetic pressure to stop people from becoming obese. Genetic mutations that drove people to consume fewer calories were much less likely to be passed on, because in an environment where food was scarcer and its hunting or gathering required considerable energy outlay, an individual with that mutation would probably die before they had a chance to reproduce. Mutations that in our environment of abundant food now drive us towards obesity, on the other hand, were incorporated into the population. Things are of course very different now but the problem is that evolutionary timescales are long. It's only in the last century or so, approximately 0.00004 per cent of mammalian evolutionary time, that we managed to tweak our environment to such a degree that we can pretty much eat whatever we want, whenever we want it. Evolution has another couple of thousand years to go before it can catch up with the current reality of online food shopping and delivery.

* mutation: 돌연변이 ** outlay: (에너지 등의) 소비 *** tweak: 변경하다, 수정하다

- ① not all mutations matter to evolution
- ② it takes a long time to change the environment
- ③ evolution is too slow to address modern obesity
- ④ only the fittest can survive in hostile environments
- ⑤ obesity is a matter of the environment, not heredity

02

23005-0013

밑줄 친 an unkind Fate가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

The idea of family support, suggested as one of the preconditions of any child's success, is far from being faultless. Thus, for example, the well-known musical psychologist Jane Davidson and her colleagues state that all the parents of children who later become successful musicians were, in fact, their charges' great friends and allies from earliest childhood. If the great jazz musician Sidney Bechet were to hear of such a conclusion he would be surprised indeed. His altogether respectable parents, who dreamed of something rather more substantial and reliable than a career in music for their son, actually hid his clarinet from him. Robert Schumann's mother, the widow of a publisher and literary translator, reconciled herself only with difficulty to her son's choice of music as a profession; while Christoph W. Gluck, the great reformer of opera, was forced to roam about Italy and Bohemia after being expelled from home by his father. Even some of the great musical geniuses, it is clear, were given switches and coal by an unkind Fate instead of the presents other youngsters received. The 'universal support' given by parents to beginning musicians turns out, upon closer examination, to be a myth.

* charge: 보살피야 하는 사람 ** reconcile oneself to: ~을 감수하다 *** switch: 회조리

- ① having unsupportive parents
- ② pursuing an unrealizable dream
- ③ blaming their irresponsible parents
- ④ having a disappointing musical performance
- ⑤ showing a negative attitude toward themselves

03

23005-0014

밑줄 친 spotted fewer “Pinocchios”가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

A key feature particular to stories is that they have the ability to transport the reader. While experiencing stories, one can feel emotionally involved and as if being swept away as a participant. There is some evidence that being transported into a story requires a suspension of disbelief; enjoying *Jurassic Park* or a Harry Potter tale may involve putting aside what one knows about the world that contradicts the story. A story that suggests an unexpected outcome (“George Washington declined the nomination to become the first president of the United States”) results in readers being slower to verify well-known facts (“George Washington was elected first president of the United States”). This suspension of disbelief may make one less likely to spot problems in a narrative, as illustrated by a study in which participants read a story and circled any “false notes” or parts that did not make sense. Green and Brock refer to this method as “Pinocchio circling”: just as the puppet’s nose signaled when he told a falsehood, authors also leave clues when they are being untruthful. But readers who were more transported by the story spotted fewer “Pinocchios.”

* verify: 확인하다

- ① distanced themselves from the story more easily
- ② were less aware of the untruthfulness of the story
- ③ became less interested in the characters of the story
- ④ did not suspend their disbelief in the imaginary world
- ⑤ made a clearer distinction between truth and falsehood

04

23005-0015

밑줄 친 advertising is just the tip of the melting marketing iceberg가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Marketing is based on notions that are 20 years out of date. The notion that if you put enough messages out there some of them will be heard. The notion that ‘building the brand’ is money well spent. The notion that people believe what they see and read. Recent initiatives to take advantage of Web 2.0 technologies are merely reactions that apply old techniques to new media. Marketing needs to rethink the messages it is communicating, to whom it’s communicated and the methods being used. Many companies are disappointed at the lack of tangible return on their multi-million pounds marketing activities. Advertising remains the largest budget item on most firms’ marketing plans. Advertising may be a fixture in a company’s annual spend, but management boards are increasingly questioning why this is. The most recent Brandchannel survey illustrates this point well. Four of the world’s five largest brands have never conducted any advertising, and the same is true for seven out of the 10 fastest-growing brands. There is no proven causal relationship between advertising and financial performance. And advertising is just the tip of the melting marketing iceberg.

* tangible return: 유형 수익

- ① Small businesses invest a fraction of their profits in advertising.
- ② What is visible, if any, plays a small role in advertising in general.
- ③ Social media advertising is gradually replacing traditional methods.
- ④ Advertising accounts for an increasingly small percentage of marketing.
- ⑤ Current marketing strategies, including advertising, are not working well.

04 요지 파악

Gateway

2023학년도 6월 모의평가 22번

23005-0016

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Often overlooked, but just as important a stakeholder, is the consumer who plays a large role in the notion of the privacy paradox. Consumer engagement levels in all manner of digital experiences and communities have simply exploded — and they show little or no signs of slowing. There is an awareness among consumers, not only that their personal data helps to drive the rich experiences that these companies provide, but also that sharing this data is the price you pay for these experiences, in whole or in part. Without a better understanding of the what, when, and why of data collection and use, the consumer is often left feeling vulnerable and conflicted. “I love this restaurant-finder app on my phone, but what happens to my data if I press ‘ok’ when asked if that app can use my current location?” Armed with tools that can provide them options, the consumer moves from passive bystander to active participant.

* stakeholder: 이해관계자 ** vulnerable: 상처를 입기 쉬운

- ① 개인정보 제공의 속성을 심층적으로 이해하면 주체적 소비자가 된다.
- ② 소비자는 디지털 시대에 유용한 앱을 적극 활용하는 자세가 필요하다.
- ③ 현명한 소비자가 되려면 다양한 디지털 데이터를 활용해야 한다.
- ④ 기업의 디지털 서비스를 이용하면 상응하는 대가가 뒤따른다.
- ⑤ 타인과의 정보 공유로 인해 개인정보가 유출되기도 한다.

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> overlook 간과하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> notion 개념 | <input type="checkbox"/> paradox 역설 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> engagement 참여·관여 | <input type="checkbox"/> awareness 인식 | <input type="checkbox"/> conflicted 혼란스러운 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> in whole or in part 전체로든 부분으로든 | <input type="checkbox"/> location 위치 | <input type="checkbox"/> armed with ~으로 무장한 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> current 현재의 | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> bystander 방관자 | | |

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

the notion of the privacy paradox / their personal data / sharing this data / data collection and use	개인정보 제공
digital experiences / the rich experiences that these companies provide / the price you pay for these experiences	디지털 경험
feeling vulnerable and conflicted / passive bystander / active participant	소비자의 입장

→ 디지털 경험의 대가로 개인정보를 제공하는 과정에서 느껴지는 소비자의 입장에 관한 내용의 글인 것을 알 수 있다.

STEP 2 글의 세부 내용을 확인하면서 글의 요지를 추론한다.

- Consumer engagement levels in all manner of digital experiences and communities have simply exploded ~.
 - 디지털 경험과 공동체에서 소비자 참여 수준은 폭발적으로 증가해 왔음
- There is an awareness among consumers, not only that their personal data helps to drive the rich experiences that these companies provide, but also that sharing this data is the price you pay for these experiences, ~.
 - 개인정보가 디지털 경험을 추진하는 데 도움이 될 뿐 아니라, 개인정보 공유는 이러한 경험에 대한 대가라는 것을 인식하고 있음
- Without a better understanding of the what, when, and why of data collection and use, the consumer is often left feeling vulnerable and conflicted.
 - 정보 수집 및 이용에 대해 잘 이해하지 못할 경우, 소비자는 상처를 입기 쉽고 혼란스러운 기분을 갖게 됨

STEP 3 글의 결론을 통해 글의 요지를 확인한다.

- 결론: (개인정보를 공유하는 것에 대한) 선택권을 제공하는 도구로 무장한 소비자가 주체적인 소비자가 될 수 있다는 내용의 글이다.
- ...▶ 따라서 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은 ① '개인정보 제공의 속성을 심층적으로 이해하면 주체적 소비자가 된다.'이다.

Exercises

01

23005-0017

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

A key assumption in consumer societies has been the idea that “money buys happiness.” Historically, there is a good reason for this assumption — until the last few generations, a majority of people have lived close to subsistence, so an increase in income brought genuine increases in material well-being (e.g., food, shelter, health care) and this has produced more happiness. However, in a number of developed nations, levels of material well-being have moved beyond subsistence to unprecedented abundance. Developed nations have had several generations of unparalleled material prosperity, and a clear understanding is emerging: More money does bring more happiness when we are living on a very low income. However, as a global average, when per capita income reaches the range of \$13,000 per year, additional income adds relatively little to our happiness, while other factors such as personal freedom, meaningful work, and social tolerance add much more. Often, a doubling or tripling of income in developed nations has not led to an increase in perceived well-being.

* subsistence: 최저 생계

- ① 국가의 경제적 풍요와 국민 각자의 행복은 별개의 문제이다.
- ② 다른 사람과 자신을 비교하지 않는 것이 행복의 출발점이다.
- ③ 일정 소득을 넘으면 소득과 행복의 증가는 비례하지 않는다.
- ④ 심화하는 소득 불평등 해소를 위한 사회적 대응이 필요하다.
- ⑤ 물질적 행복과 정신적 행복은 서로 긴밀하게 연결되어 있다.

02

23005-0018

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

We are wired more for the struggle for survival on the savannah than we are for urban life. As a result, “Situations are constantly evaluated as good or bad, requiring escape or permitting approach.” In everyday life, this means that our aversion to losses is naturally greater than our attraction to gain (by a factor of two). We have an inbuilt mechanism to give priority to bad news. Our brains are set up to *detect* a predator in a fraction of a second, much quicker than the part of the brain that *acknowledges* one has been seen. That is why we can act before we even “know” we are acting. “Threats are privileged above opportunities,” Kahneman says. This natural tendency means that we “overweight” unlikely events, such as being caught in a terrorist attack. It also leads to us overestimating our chances of winning the lottery.

* savannah: 초원, 사바나 ** aversion: 혐오

- ① 우리는 가능성이 없는 것에 이끌리기보다는 반감을 느낀다.
- ② 새로운 발견은 예기치 못한 상황에서 비롯되는 경우가 많다.
- ③ 정확한 손익 계산을 위해 여러 가능한 상황을 고려해야 한다.
- ④ 개인의 가치에 따라 이익과 손실에 대한 판단 기준이 달라진다.
- ⑤ 우리는 기회보다 위험과 예상 밖의 상황어 우선순위를 부여한다.

03

23005-0019

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

It is not only through our actions that we can give life meaning — insofar as we can answer life’s specific questions responsibly — we can fulfill the demands of existence not only as active agents but also as loving human beings: in our loving dedication to the beautiful, the great, the good. Should I perhaps try to explain for you with some hackneyed phrase how and why experiencing beauty can make life meaningful? I prefer to confine myself to the following thought experiment: imagine that you are sitting in a concert hall and listening to your favorite symphony, and your favorite bars of the symphony resound in your ears, and you are so moved by the music that it sends shivers down your spine; and now imagine that it would be possible for someone to ask you in this moment whether your life has meaning. I believe you would agree with me if I declared that in this case you would only be able to give one answer, and it would go something like: “It would have been worth it to have lived for this moment alone!”

* hackneyed: 진부한

- ① 예술은 감정의 자발적인 흐름에 근거를 둔다.
- ② 인생의 목표에 대한 해답은 사람마다 다르다.
- ③ 능동적인 활동 참여를 통해 관계를 극복할 수 있다.
- ④ 끊임없는 연습과 인내가 예술 분야의 대가를 만든다.
- ⑤ 아름다움을 경험하는 데서 인생의 의미를 찾을 수도 있다.

04

23005-0020

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

The process of research is often not entirely rational. In the classical application of the ‘scientific method’, the researcher is supposed to develop a hypothesis, then design a crucial experiment to test it. If the hypothesis withstands this test a generalization is then argued for, and an advance in understanding has been made. But where did the hypothesis come from in the first place? I have a colleague whose favourite question is ‘Why is this so?’, and I’ve seen this innocent question spawn brilliant research projects on quite a few occasions. Research is a mixture of inspiration (hypothesis generation, musing over the odd and surprising, finding lines of attack on difficult problems) and rational thinking (design and execution of crucial experiments, analysis of results in terms of existing theory). Most of the books on research methods and design of experiments — there are hundreds of them — are concerned with the rational part, and fail to deal with the creative part, yet without the creative part no real research would be done, no new insights would be gained, and no new theories would be formulated.

* withstand: 잘 견디다 ** spawn: 탄생시키다, 낳다 *** muse over: ~에 대해 숙고하다

- ① 합리적인 사고방식을 통해 새로운 통찰력을 얻을 수 있다.
- ② 충분한 검증 전에 이루어지는 일반화는 결국 실패하게 된다.
- ③ 연구에는 합리적인 부분뿐만 아니라 창의적인 부분도 필요하다.
- ④ 동료와의 원활한 협업을 통해 연구의 길이 더욱 향상될 수 있다.
- ⑤ 연구 방법이 진정 과학적인지에 대한 지속적인 점검이 필요하다.

Gateway

2023학년도 수능 20번

23005-0021

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

At every step in our journey through life we encounter junctions with many different pathways leading into the distance. Each choice involves uncertainty about which path will get you to your destination. Trusting our intuition to make the choice often ends up with us making a suboptimal choice. Turning the uncertainty into numbers has proved a potent way of analyzing the paths and finding the shortcut to your destination. The mathematical theory of probability hasn't eliminated risk, but it allows us to manage that risk more effectively. The strategy is to analyze all the possible scenarios that the future holds and then to see what proportion of them lead to success or failure. This gives you a much better map of the future on which to base your decisions about which path to choose.

* junction: 분기점 ** suboptimal: 차선의

- ① 성공적인 삶을 위해 미래에 대한 구체적인 계획을 세워야 한다.
- ② 중요한 결정을 내릴 때에는 자신의 직관에 따라 판단해야 한다.
- ③ 더 나은 선택을 위해 성공 가능성을 확률적으로 분석해야 한다.
- ④ 빠른 목표 달성을 위해 지름길로 가고자 할 때 신중해야 한다.
- ⑤ 인생의 여정에서 선택에 따른 결과를 스스로 책임져야 한다.

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> journey 여정 | <input type="checkbox"/> encounter 만나다, 마주치다 | <input type="checkbox"/> pathway 길, 통로 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> uncertainty 불확실성 | <input type="checkbox"/> destination 목적지, 도착지 | <input type="checkbox"/> intuition 직관 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> potent 강력한, 유력한 | <input type="checkbox"/> analyze 분석하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> shortcut 지름길 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> probability 확률 | <input type="checkbox"/> eliminate 없애다, 제거하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> strategy 전략 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> proportion 비율 | | |

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

many different pathways / your destination / make the choice	많은 다른 길 중에서 선택
uncertainty / making a suboptimal choice	불확실성 / 차선의 선택
Turning the uncertainty into numbers / The mathematical theory of probability / analyze all the possible scenarios	확률적 분석

→ 많은 다양한 길 중에서 선택할 때 각각의 선택은 불확실성을 수반하고 차선의 선택을 하게 되는 문제가 있으므로, 확률적 분석을 그 해결 전략으로 제시하는 내용의 글인 것을 알 수 있다.

STEP 2 글의 세부 내용을 확인하면서 글의 요지를 추론한다.

- Each choice involves uncertainty about which path will get you to your destination.
 - 각각의 선택은 어떤 길이 여러분을 목적지로 데려다줄지에 대한 불확실성을 수반함
- Turning the uncertainty into numbers has proved a potent way of analyzing the paths and finding the shortcut to your destination.
 - 불확실성을 숫자로 바꾸는 것은 여러분의 목적지로 가는 길을 분석하고 지름길을 찾는 강력한 방법으로 입증됨
- The strategy is to analyze all the possible scenarios that the future holds and then to see what proportion of them lead to success or failure.
 - 그 전략은 미래가 쥐고 있는 모든 가능한 시나리오를 분석한 다음, 그것들이 성공이나 실패로 이어질 비율이 얼마나 되는지를 살펴보는 것임

STEP 3 글의 결론을 통해 필자의 주장을 확인한다.

- 결론: 우리가 하는 선택은 불확실성을 수반하는데, 불확실성을 확률적으로 분석하여 성공이나 실패로 이어질 비율을 살펴 볼 수 있다는 내용의 글이다.
- ...▶ 따라서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은 ㉓ '더 나은 선택을 위해 성공 가능성을 확률적으로 분석해야 한다.'이다.

Exercises

01

23005-0022

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Consumers usually attempt to spend as little as possible. However, it is often the case that people become too concerned with spending as little as possible in the short term, while ignoring the long-term cost of their expenditures. Homebuilders are keenly aware that most homebuyers are trying to buy a home for the lowest price possible. However, in the case of the new home, this is not the most important issue for a wise consumer. Most homes are purchased through a mortgage, and a wise homebuyer should be interested not just in the price of the mortgage, but also in the total price of owning and maintaining a home. Besides maintenance and insurance costs, this would include the mortgage and utility payments. It is usually the case that a more energy-efficient home costs more to build, and therefore has a higher mortgage payment. However, a more energy-efficient home also will result in smaller utility payments.

* mortgage: 주택 융자(금)

- ① 주택 건설업자는 건축 비용을 최대한 줄이기 위해 노력해야 한다.
- ② 주택 구매자는 주택 융자 조건을 꼼꼼하게 비교하고 선택해야 한다.
- ③ 전기 요금을 줄이기 위해 주택 유지 보수에 꾸준히 신경을 써야 한다.
- ④ 새 주택을 건설할 때는 구매자의 요구와 기호를 최대한 반영해야 한다.
- ⑤ 새 주택을 구매할 때는 가격뿐만 아니라 주택 유지 비용을 고려해야 한다.

02

23005-0023

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

It is obvious that organized party spirit is one of the greatest dangers of our time. In the form of nationalism it leads to wars between nations, and in other forms it leads to civil war. It should be the business of teachers to stand outside the strife of parties and endeavour to instill into the young the habit of impartial inquiry, leading them to judge issues on their merits and to be on their guard against accepting one-sided statements at their face value. The teacher should not be expected to flatter the prejudices either of the mob or of officials. His professional virtue should consist in a readiness to do justice to all sides, and in an endeavour to rise above controversy into a region of dispassionate scientific investigation. If there are people to whom the results of his investigation are inconvenient, he should be protected against their resentment, unless it can be shown that he has lent himself to dishonest propaganda by the dissemination of demonstrable untruths.

* dispassionate: 공정한 ** propaganda: 선전 *** dissemination: 유포

- ① 학생에 대한 유권자 교육이 강화되어야 한다.
- ② 교사는 특정 정치적 입장에 치우쳐서는 안 된다.
- ③ 폭력을 조장하는 정치적 견해에 규제가 필요하다.
- ④ 정당 간 정치적 갈등은 민주주의 국가에서 당연하다.
- ⑤ 정당은 유권자의 의견에 적극적으로 귀 기울여야 한다.

03

23005-0024

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

What urgent tasks are you facing this week? Make a list. Then compare that list of urgent tasks to your list of critical and enabling goals. Do you see anything resembling a match? Don't be surprised if most of the "urgent" issues on your list have nothing to do with your critical and enabling goals. In the absence of serious time management, it's easy for your days to fill up with urgent but unimportant activities. The same applies to many of the commitments we all make to others in the spirit of helpfulness. "Yes, I'll help you with that report," you tell a colleague. "Yes, I'll volunteer to sell raffle tickets for the school fund-raiser." Commitments like these keep us busy without necessarily bringing us closer to our higher goals. To be an effective time manager, you must discipline yourself to differentiate between what is urgent *and* important and what is simply urgent. When you recognize the difference, you'll know best how to allocate your time.

* raffle ticket: 정품 응모권

- ① 처리해야 할 일들의 우선순위를 마감 기한 기준으로 작성해야 한다.
- ② 효과적인 시간 관리를 위해 긴급하면서도 중요한 일을 가려내야 한다.
- ③ 장기적 목표를 현실에 맞게 수정하여 시간을 효율적으로 관리해야 한다.
- ④ 기한 내에 혼자 처리할 수 있는 업무량인지를 판단하여 의사를 밝혀야 한다.
- ⑤ 어려움에 처해 도움을 요청하는 동료를 자기 일처럼 헌신적으로 도와줘야 한다.

04

23005-0025

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

We can safely argue that nearly all aspects of modern human life owe their existence to science. Electric lights, mass food production, transport, air conditioning, medicine, heating, clothing manufacture, etc. are all the products of scientific research. If we therefore convinced ourselves that our scientific endeavours were merely of interest to other scientists, then we would not only be incorrect, we would be selfish, short-sighted, and historically ignorant. Even the most theoretical and 'blue skies' research can be useful and interesting to non-scientists. We are therefore compelled to extend our science results and their implications to as many people as possible. As if we needed more jobs to do and expertise to acquire! Unfortunately, effective public engagement is something that most scientists have done poorly since the advent of modern communication technologies, so mastering a good communication strategy should be something every developing scientist should try to improve.

* blue skies: 현실 세계에서의 적용이 즉각적으로 분명하지 않은

- ① 과학자는 자신의 일에 사명감을 가지고 연구에 임해야 한다.
- ② 연구의 어떤 과정에서도 과학자의 선입견이 개입되지 않아야 한다.
- ③ 과학자는 다른 과학자들과의 지속적인 교류로 시각을 넓혀야 한다.
- ④ 과학자는 훌륭한 대중 의사소통 전략을 갖추기 위해 노력해야 한다.
- ⑤ 연구가 우리의 실생활에 진정 필요한 것인지 끊임없이 질문해야 한다.

Gateway

2023학년도 6월 모의평가 23번

23005-0026

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Considerable work by cultural psychologists and anthropologists has shown that there are indeed large and sometimes surprising differences in the words and concepts that different cultures have for describing emotions, as well as in the social circumstances that draw out the expression of particular emotions. However, those data do not actually show that different cultures have different emotions, if we think of emotions as central, neurally implemented states. As for, say, color vision, they just say that, despite the same internal processing architecture, how we interpret, categorize, and name emotions varies according to culture and that we learn in a particular culture the social context in which it is appropriate to express emotions. However, the emotional states themselves are likely to be quite invariant across cultures. In a sense, we can think of a basic, culturally universal emotion set that is shaped by evolution and implemented in the brain, but the links between such emotional states and stimuli, behavior, and other cognitive states are plastic and can be modified by learning in a specific cultural context.

* anthropologist: 인류학자 ** stimuli: 자극 *** cognitive: 인지적인

- ① essential links between emotions and behaviors
- ② culturally constructed representation of emotions
- ③ falsely described emotions through global languages
- ④ universally defined emotions across academic disciplines
- ⑤ wider influence of cognition on learning cultural contexts

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> considerable 많은, 상당한 | <input type="checkbox"/> central 중추 신경의 | <input type="checkbox"/> neurally 신경계에서 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> implement 실행(시행)하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> architecture 구조, 건축 | <input type="checkbox"/> interpret 해석하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> categorize 분류하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> appropriate 적절한 | <input type="checkbox"/> invariant 한결같은, 고른 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> universal 보편적인 | <input type="checkbox"/> evolution 진화, 발전 | <input type="checkbox"/> plastic 유연한, 가소성의 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> modify 바꾸다, 수정하다 | | |

STEP 1 글에서 반복적으로 제시된 핵심 개념을 파악한다.

for describing emotions 감정을 묘사하기 위해 / the expression of particular emotions 특정한 감정의 표현 / interpret, categorize, and name emotions 감정을 해석하고, 분류하며, 명명하다 / 명명하다 / express emotions 감정을 표현하다 / the emotional states 감정 상태

➔ 핵심 개념 1 : 감정(emotions)

different cultures 서로 다른 문화 / the social circumstances 사회적 상황 / varies according to culture 문화마다 다르다 / a specific cultural context 특정한 문화적 상황

➔ 핵심 개념 2 : 문화(culture)

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

~ there are indeed large and sometimes surprising differences in the words and concepts that different cultures have for describing emotions, as well as in the social circumstances that draw out the expression of particular emotions.

특정한 감정의 표현을 끌어내는 사회적 상황에서만 아니라 감정을 묘사하기 위해 서로 다른 문화가 가지는 어휘와 개념에 서로 정렬로 크고 때로는 놀랄 만한 차이가 있다.

~, those data do not actually show that different cultures have different emotions, if we think of emotions as central, neurally implemented states.

그러한 사실은 서로 다른 문화가 서로 다른 감정을 가진다는 것을 실제로 보여 주는 것은 아닌데, 만약 우리가 감정을 중추 신경의, 즉 신경계에서 실행되는 상태라고 생각한다면 말이다.

In a sense, we can think of a basic, culturally universal emotion set that is shaped by evolution and implemented in the brain, but the links between such emotional states and stimuli, behavior, and other cognitive states are plastic and can be modified by learning in a specific cultural context.

어떤 의미에서, 우리는 진화에 의해 형성되어 뇌에서 실행되는 기본적으로 문화적으로 보편적인 감정의 집합을 생각할 수 있지만, 그런 감정 상태와 자극, 행동, 그 밖의 다른 인지 상태 간의 연관성은 유연하여, 특정한 문화적 상황에서의 학습에 의해 바뀔 수 있다.

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

감정은 진화와 신경의 관점에서 번치 않고 보편적인 것으로 여겨질 수 있지만, 감정의 표현은 문화적 상황에 따라 다를 수 있다는 내용의 글이다. 따라서 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은 ㉔ '문화적으로 구성되는 감정의 표현'이다.

- ① 감정과 행동 사이의 본질적인 관계
- ② 전 세계의 언어를 통해 잘못 서술되는 감정
- ④ 학문 분야 진반에 걸쳐 보편적으로 정의되는 감정
- ⑤ 인식이 문화적 맥락을 학습하는 데 미치는 더 폭넓은 영향

Exercises

01

23005-0027

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Nobody has to teach a child to demand fair treatment; children protest unfairness vigorously and as soon as they can communicate. Nobody has to teach us to admire a person who sacrifices for a group; the admiration for duty is universal. Nobody has to teach us to disdain someone who betrays a friend or is disloyal to a family or tribe. Nobody has to teach a child the difference between rules that are moral — “Don’t hit” — and rules that are not — “Don’t chew gum in school.” These preferences also emerge from somewhere deep inside us. Just as we have a natural suite of emotions to help us love and be loved, so, too, we have a natural suite of moral emotions to make us disapprove of people who violate social commitments, and approve of people who reinforce them. There is no society on earth where people are praised for running away in battle.

* vigorously: 격렬하게 ** disdain: 경멸하다

- ① innate moral sense in human nature
- ② core knowledge in moral education for children
- ③ moral standards different from culture to culture
- ④ conditional necessity of expressing a sense of justice
- ⑤ qualitative differences between moral principles and legal rules

02

23005-0028

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

In a recent presidential election, one of our local comedians compiled a list of all the recommendations being made by both the Democratic and Republican candidates for the presidency. He then switched them, and asked committed Democratic and Republican supporters about them. Democratic voters were told their candidate thought the American military needed to be strengthened, the national borders more tightly controlled, and voter identification efforts strengthened. As for those committed to the Republican candidate, he questioned them about their support of their candidate’s (supposed) statements underscoring the need to expand national health care, create a more equitable tax system, and increase the minimum wage. In every case, the supporters did not question the veracity of the list. Instead, they began justifying their candidate’s positions. It was as if it did not matter what the facts were; once they had made up their minds who they were voting for, their job was to support him, not question him.

* equitable: 공정한 ** veracity: 진실성

- ① the role of candidates’ statements in an election
- ② the necessity of political cooperation in policy making
- ③ differences between Democratic and Republican ideals
- ④ dangers of hostile relationships between political parties
- ⑤ political party supporters’ blind loyalty to their candidates

03

23005-0029

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

You may believe that all forms of negative thinking are unnecessary, extreme, and irrational. Nothing could be further from the truth. Quite often, you might experience unpleasant, tragic, and upsetting events in your life that you believe to be negative. As a result of these beliefs, you experience unpleasant emotions. If you are perceiving a situation accurately, your distressing emotions will serve a useful function for you. For example, if a close friend has died and you are extremely sad because you miss your close relationship, crying, grieving, and sadness will allow you to work through the difficult situation and incorporate it into your experience so that you can move on with your life. Only when the thoughts take on an unrealistically negative and distorted quality (e.g., “my life is over because my friend is gone; the same fate will soon befall me; I have nothing left to look forward to in my life”) is it likely that you will experience emotions and behavioral reactions that are dysfunctional and self-defeating.

* befall: (안 좋은 일이) 닥치다 ** dysfunctional: 역기능적인

- ① ways to cope with loss and learn to heal
- ② the importance of perceiving one's own emotions
- ③ the potentially useful function of negative thinking
- ④ roles of positive feelings in psychological well-being
- ⑤ the powerful influence of emotion on human behavior

04

23005-0030

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Evolution theory is being challenged. Darwin saw evolution as a gradual process of natural selection and survival of the fittest as the most likely phenomenon. Now evolutionists such as paleontologists Niles Eldredge and Stephen Jay Gould argue that evolution is characterized by long periods of relative stability that are punctuated by sudden changes, followed by more stability, followed by more changes, and so on. One hypothesis on why this occurs is that changes in environment cause species to diversify and specialize into several new niches, creating new lineages. In Gould's theory, a species will be unchanged for thousands or hundreds of thousands of years and then suddenly something will happen that will change it (perhaps gene-splicing?) or even wipe it out. Gould's theory can be thought of as macroevolution — periodic sudden large changes, and the normal concept of gradual evolution can be thought of as microevolution — a continuous, almost unnoticeable succession of small changes.

* paleontologist: 고생물학자 ** niche: (특정 종류의 생물이 살기에 적합한 환경

- ① environmental changes that caused the evolution of species
- ② impacts of Darwinism on biological education and research
- ③ a theoretical approach to estimating the rates of evolutionary change
- ④ models that help understand the gradual process of natural selection
- ⑤ a new view of evolution as a continuous alternation of stability and rapid change

Gateway

2023학년도 9월 모의평가 24번

23005-0031

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Not only musicians and psychologists, but also committed music enthusiasts and experts often voice the opinion that the beauty of music lies in an expressive deviation from the exactly defined score. Concert performances become interesting and gain in attraction from the fact that they go far beyond the information printed in the score. In his early studies on musical performance, Carl Seashore discovered that musicians only rarely play two equal notes in exactly the same way. Within the same metric structure, there is a wide potential of variations in tempo, volume, tonal quality and intonation. Such variation is based on the composition but diverges from it individually. We generally call this ‘expressivity’. This explains why we do not lose interest when we hear different artists perform the same piece of music. It also explains why it is worthwhile for following generations to repeat the same repertoire. New, inspiring interpretations help us to expand our understanding, which serves to enrich and animate the music scene.

* deviation: 벗어남

- ① How to Build a Successful Career in Music Criticism
- ② Never the Same: The Value of Variation in Music Performance
- ③ The Importance of Personal Expression in Music Therapy
- ④ Keep Your Cool: Overcoming Stage Fright When Playing Music
- ⑤ What's New in the Classical Music Industry?

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> committed 열성적인, 헌신적인 | <input type="checkbox"/> voice (말로) 표하다[나타내다] | <input type="checkbox"/> score 악보 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> gain in 있다 | <input type="checkbox"/> note (악보의) 음 | <input type="checkbox"/> metric 미터(소절, 운율 등) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> variation 변주, 변형 | <input type="checkbox"/> tonal quality 음색 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> intonation 인토네이션(노래나 연주 시 의도한 음정에 정확히 도달했는지 여부) | | <input type="checkbox"/> composition (음악의) 작품, 작곡 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> diverge from ~으로부터 벗어나다[일탈하다] | | <input type="checkbox"/> repertoire 레퍼토리 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> interpretation 해석 | <input type="checkbox"/> expand 넓히다, 확장하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> enrich 풍부하게 하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> animate 활기 있게 하다 | | |

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

deviation, performance, go far beyond the information, variation, diverge

→ '벗어남, 연주, 내용을 훨씬 뛰어넘다, 변화, 벗어나다' 등의 어구들이 반복해서 나오는 것으로 보아, '음악가가 연주할 때의 연주 가능성'에 대한 글임을 알 수 있다.

STEP 2 글의 흐름을 따라가며 악보를 작품에서의 정해진 내용을 벗어나 연주하는 연주 가능성을 설명한 필자의 견해를 파악한다.

- 주제
 - 음악의 아름다움은 정해진 악보로부터의 표현상의 벗어남에 있다는 의견이 있음(the beauty of music lies in an expressive deviation from the exactly defined score)
- 논증
 - 콘서트 공연은 악보에 적힌 내용을 뛰어넘을 때 흥미로워지고 매혹하는 힘을 얻을 수 있음(Concert performances become interesting and gain in attraction from the fact that they go far beyond the information printed in the score.)
 - 음악가는 정확히 같은 방식으로 같은 음을 연주하는 경우가 거의 없음(musicians only rarely play two equal notes in exactly the same way)
- 결론
 - 음악적 해석은 음악에 대한 이해를 넓혀, 음악계를 풍부하게 하고 활기 있게 하는 역할을 함(New, inspiring interpretations help us to expand our understanding, which serves to enrich and animate the music scene.)

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

- ① 음악 비평에서 성공적인 경력을 쌓는 방법
 - ② 절대 감지 없음: 음악 연주에서 변주의 가치
 - ③ 음악 요법에서 개인적 표현의 중요성
 - ④ 방정을 유지하라: 음악 연주 시 무대 공포증을 극복하기
 - ⑤ 클래식 음악 산업에서 새로운 것이 무엇인가?
- STEP 2에서 확인한 글의 주제를 가장 정확하게 담고 있는 제목은 ㉠이다.

Exercises

01

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

23005-0032

If you're stuck developing an idea or even thinking of one, get unstuck by literally getting away from your desk. Go for a walk. Exercise. Bring your work somewhere else. Physical movement has been shown to have a positive effect on creative thinking. The philosopher and author Henry Thoreau claimed that his thoughts began to flow "the moment my legs began to move." Now scientists have discovered that taking part in regular exercise such as going for a walk or riding a bike really does improve creative thought. Professor Lorenza Colzato, a cognitive psychologist at Leiden University in the Netherlands, found in her 2013 study that people who exercised four times a week were able to think more creatively than those with a more sedentary lifestyle. One of my course sessions, an observation lab, is held outdoors, and the students love the walk and change in environment as they brainstorm possible solutions while moving across our campus.

* sedentary: 주로 앉아서 지내는

- ① Get Up and Get Moving to Help You Come Up with Creative Ideas
- ② Effective Emotional Interaction Through Physical Movement
- ③ Do Regular Exercise for Your Physical and Mental Health
- ④ Brainstorming: Part of the Problem-Solving Process
- ⑤ Persistence: A Necessary Condition for a Great Idea

02

23005-0033

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Cosmology would not exist as a subject unless there were such a thing as “the universe” to explain. Instead of finding that space is filled with a dog’s breakfast of unrelated bric-a-brac, astronomers see an orchestrated and coherent unity. On the largest scale of size there is order and uniformity. Stars and galaxies billions of light-years away closely resemble those in our astronomical backyard and are distributed in much the same way everywhere. Their compositions and motions are similar. The laws of physics appear to be identical as far out in space as our instruments can penetrate. In short, there is cosmos rather than chaos. This basic fact is crucial for our existence: life could not emerge, still less evolve to the point of intelligence, in chaos. It is also — or at least it was until recently — deeply mysterious. Why should the totality of things be organized so systematically? To find the answer to this intriguing question, we need to understand how the universe began and work out how it evolved over billions of years to attain its present orderly and life-encouraging form.

* cosmology: 우주론 ** bric-a-brac: 장식품 *** penetrate: 침투하다

- ① What’s Really Going On in the Universe?
- ② How Does Cosmology Fit into Modern Science?
- ③ The Origin of the Universe: Humanity’s Compelling Inquiry
- ④ Chaos in the Cosmos: The Stunning Complexity of the Universe
- ⑤ Understanding the Largest-Scale Unity: The Ultimate Goal of Cosmology

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

23005-0034

Ideally, business requires a stable environment within which to operate. Yet, the framework of law which governs business activities is subject to constant change. The burden of keeping up to date may be eased slightly by making use of professional people such as an accountant or solicitor to advise on the latest developments in such areas as tax or company law. Nevertheless, the businessman will still need to keep himself informed of general legal changes which will affect his day-to-day running of the business. If he employs others in his business, he will need to keep up to date on such matters as health and safety at work, the rights of his employees and his duties as an employer. If he sells goods direct to the consumer, he must be aware of changes in consumer protection law. Almost every aspect of his business will be subject to legal regulation and the law could always change.

* solicitor: 사무 변호사

- ① Legal Change Derives from Business Digital Transformation
- ② Government's New Policies: Do They Really Help Businesses?
- ③ How Businesses Can Keep Up with Changing Technology Trends
- ④ Consumer Protection Law: Still Biased in Favor of Big Businesses
- ⑤ A Requirement for Businessmen: Keeping Pace with Legal Changes

04

23005-0035

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

In absolute terms, the overall demand for doctors and teachers is much larger than that for professional athletes. Education and health care make up huge chunks of the US economy — health care, measured as a percentage of GDP, is in the double digits and growing. By contrast, despite the attention paid to it, professional sports is nowhere near as big. In relation to the number of practitioners in each field, however, the demand for athletes' services is much larger than in either health care or education. The source of that demand is that hundreds of millions of people enjoy watching these sports, whether in person or on television. Fans will pay as much as hundreds of dollars per ticket to attend, while advertisers will pay literally billions of dollars to broadcasters that can deliver mass audiences for sports. The world might well be a better place if people paid less attention to spectator sports and more to reading, hiking, declaiming poetry, or practising Zen meditation, but the fact is that at the current stage of human development large numbers of people do enjoy pro sports, and that creates significant income for the industry.

* chunk: 부분, 상당한 양 ** declaim: 낭독하다 *** Zen meditation: 참선

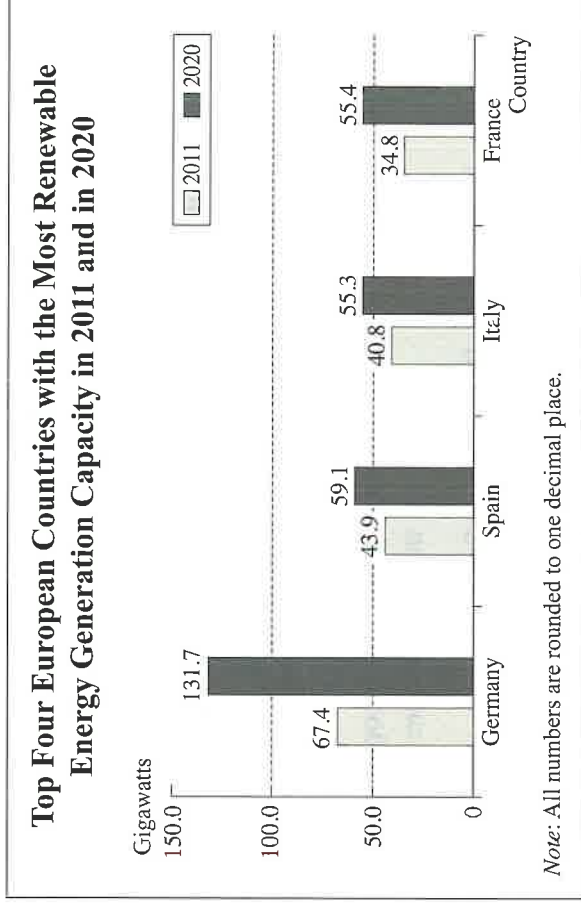
- ① Market Power in Pro Sports: Problems and Solutions
- ② Why Is the Sports Industry Failing in the United States?
- ③ How Will Supply and Demand Shape the Pro Sports Industry?
- ④ How Sports Fans Use Social Media to Get Closer to the Game
- ⑤ U.S. Pro Sports Enjoy High Demand with Relatively Few Athletes

Gateway

2023학년도 9월 모의평가 25번

23005-0036

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows the top four European countries with the most renewable energy generation capacity in 2011 and in 2020. ① Each of the four countries in the graph had a higher capacity to generate renewable energy in 2020 than its respective capacity in 2011. ② Germany's capacity to generate renewable energy in 2011 reached more than 50.0 gigawatts, which was also the case in 2020. ③ Among the countries above, Spain ranked in second place in terms of renewable energy generation capacity in 2011 and remained in second place in 2020. ④ The renewable energy generation capacity of Italy in 2020 was lower than that of Spain in the same year. ⑤ The renewable energy generation capacity of France was higher than that of Italy in both 2011 and 2020.

* decimal: 소수의

Words & Phrases in Use

- renewable energy 재생 에너지 generation (특히 전기·열 등의) 발생 capacity 용량, 능력
 round 반올림[반내림]하다 respective 각자의, 각각의 in terms of ~ 면에서, ~에 관해서

STEP 1 도표의 제목 및 내용을 파악한다.

- 도표의 제목: Top Four European Countries with the Most Renewable Energy Generation Capacity in 2011 and in 2020 → 2011년과 2020년의 재생 에너지 발전 용량이 가장 큰 유럽의 상위 4개국
- 도표의 내용: 독일, 스페인, 이탈리아, 프랑스의 2011년과 2020년의 재생 에너지 발전 용량을 제시

Part 1

복합영역

STEP 2 글의 도입부를 통해 도표의 이해를 위한 개요를 파악한다.

The graph above shows the top four European countries with the most renewable energy generation capacity in 2011 and in 2020.

- 위의 도표는 2011년과 2020년의 재생 에너지 발전 용량이 가장 큰 유럽의 상위 4개국을 보여 준다. (국가별 순위, 연도 별 국가 순위 변화 파악)

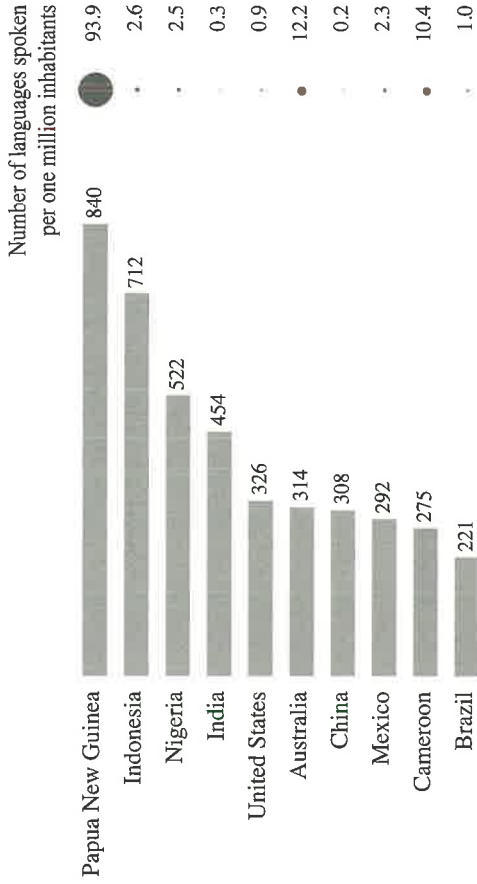
STEP 3 도표와 선택지 내용을 비교하여 일치 여부를 판단한다.

- ① 4개국 각각의 2020년의 재생 에너지 발전 용량은 각자의 2011년의 재생 에너지 발전 용량보다 더 컸음
→ 일치
 - ② 독일의 2011년의 재생 에너지 발전 용량은 50.0기가와트가 넘었는데, 2020년에도 또한 그러했음
→ 일치
 - ③ 스페인은 2011년의 재생 에너지 발전 용량 면에서 2위를 차지했고, 2020년에 2위를 유지했음
→ 일치
 - ④ 이탈리아의 2020년의 재생 에너지 발전 용량은 스페인의 같은 해의 재생 에너지 발전 용량보다 더 작았음
→ 일치
 - ⑤ 2011년의 재생 에너지 발전 용량: 프랑스 34.8기가와트 < 이탈리아 40.8기가와트
→ 불일치
- ∴ 따라서 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은 ⑤이다.

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

23005-0037

Number of Living Languages Spoken per Country in 2021



The above graph shows the number of living languages spoken per country in 2021, including the number of languages spoken per one million inhabitants. ① Papua New Guinea is the most linguistically diverse country in the world, with 840 languages spoken. ② Second on the list is Indonesia, with 712 different languages spoken throughout the country, immediately followed by Nigeria with 522 living languages. ③ Among the ten countries, there are only three where the number of living languages is less than 300. ④ In terms of the number of languages spoken per one million inhabitants, Papua New Guinea also tops the list, with 93.9 languages spoken, immediately followed by Cameroon with 10.4 languages. ⑤ China has the smallest number of languages spoken per one million inhabitants among the ten countries.

02

23005-0038

다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

U.S. College Enrollment Rates of 18- to 24-year-olds, by Race/Ethnicity: 2000, 2010 and 2018

Race/Ethnicity	Year		
	2000	2010	2018
White	39%	43%	42%
Black	31%	38%	37%
Hispanic	22%	32%	36%
Asian	56%	64%	59%
American Indian / Alaska Native	16%	41%	24%

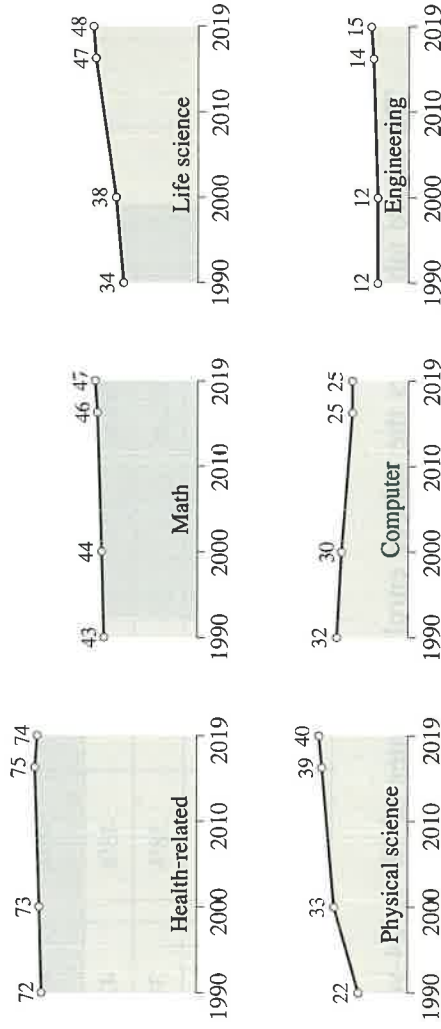
The above table shows the college enrollment rates of 18- to 24-year-olds by race/ethnicity in 2000, 2010, and 2018 in the U.S. ① Among all the racial and ethnic groups listed in the table, Asians showed the highest college enrollment rate in all three years. ② The college enrollment rates in 2010 were higher than in 2000 for both Whites (43 vs. 39 percent) and Blacks (38 vs. 31 percent). ③ But compared to 2010, in 2018, the college enrollment rates marked a decrease for both White and Black 18- to 24-year-olds. ④ For Hispanics, the college enrollment rate was 10 percentage points higher in 2010 than in 2000 and 4 percentage points higher in 2018 than in 2010. ⑤ Among all the groups in the table, American Indians / Alaska Natives showed the highest increase in the college enrollment rate from 2000 to 2010, and again from 2010 to 2018.

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

23005-0039

The Share of Women Across STEM Job Types in the U.S.

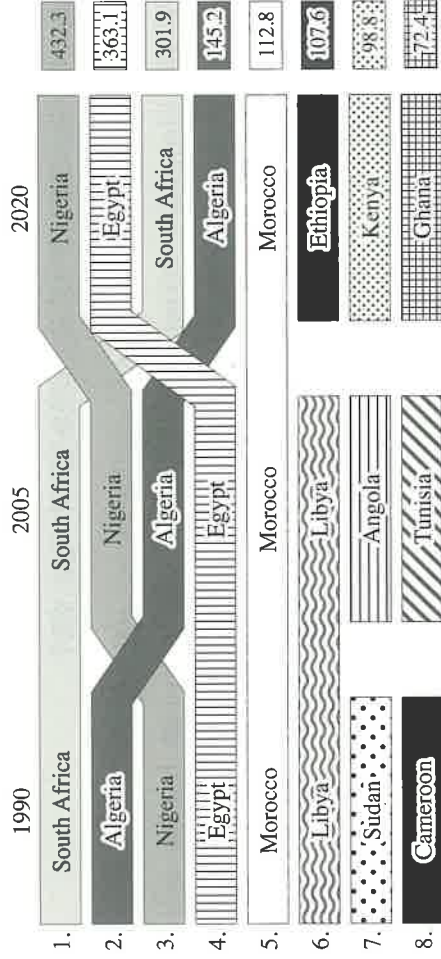
% of employed in each occupational group who are women



The above graphs show the share of women employees in STEM (science, technology, engineering and math) job types between 1990 and 2019 in the U.S. ① In 2019, women comprised about three-quarters of health-related jobs, which was the largest occupational type for women, followed by life science and math in that order. ② In 1990, the share of women employees in life science jobs was lower than that of women employees in math jobs, but this was reversed in 2019 by one percentage point. ③ Women have made significant gains in life science and physical science jobs, which showed a 14- and 18-percentage-point increase, respectively, between 1990 and 2019. ④ In both 1990 and 2019, the share of women employees in computer jobs was more than double that of women employees in engineering jobs. ⑤ The share of women employees in engineering jobs was the lowest among STEM job types, at 12 percent, in 1990, slightly inching up to 15 percent in 2019.

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The Top 8 African Countries with the Highest GDP in 1990, 2005, and 2020



Note: The figures, in billion U.S. dollars, belong to 2020.

The graph above shows the top 8 African countries with the highest GDP in 1990, 2005, and 2020. ① South Africa maintained its status as the African country with the highest GDP both in 1990 and 2005, but it fell to third with a GDP of \$301.9 billion in 2020. ② In 2020, Algeria, which ranked second in 1990 and third in 2005, ranked fourth, while Nigeria and Egypt ranked first and second, respectively. ③ Morocco ranked fifth among the top 8 African countries in 1990, 2005, and 2020, with its GDP reaching \$112.8 billion in 2020. ④ Libya ranked sixth in the listing both in 1990 and 2005, but dropped out of the top 8 African countries in 2020. ⑤ Angola and Tunisia entered the top 8 African countries in 2005, and Ethiopia, Kenya, and Ghana did so in 2020, despite all three countries having GDPs below \$100 billion.

Gateway

2023학년도 6월 모의평가 26번

23005-0041

William Buckland에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

William Buckland (1784–1856) was well known as one of the greatest geologists in his time. His birthplace, Axminster in Britain, was rich with fossils, and as a child, he naturally became interested in fossils while collecting them. In 1801, Buckland won a scholarship and was admitted to Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He developed his scientific knowledge there while attending John Kidd's lectures on mineralogy and chemistry. After Kidd resigned his position, Buckland was appointed his successor at the college. Buckland used representative samples and large-scale geological maps in his lectures, which made his lectures more lively. In 1824, he announced the discovery of the bones of a giant creature, and he named it *Megalosaurus*, or 'great lizard'. He won the prize from the Geological Society due to his achievements in geology.

- ① 태어난 곳이 화석이 풍부하였다.
- ② John Kidd의 강의를 들으며 자신의 과학 지식을 발전시켰다.
- ③ John Kidd의 사임 전에 그의 후임자로 임명되었다.
- ④ 자신의 강의에서 대충척 지질학 지도를 사용하였다.
- ⑤ 1824년에 거대 생물 뼈의 발견을 발표하였다.

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> geologist 지질학자 | <input type="checkbox"/> fossil 화석 | <input type="checkbox"/> scholarship 장학금 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> mineralogy 광물학 | <input type="checkbox"/> appoint 임명하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> successor 후임자, 계승자 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> representative sample 대표 표본 | | |

STEP 1

글의 전반부에서 소재를 파악하고 무엇에 관한 정보인지 확인한다.

William Buckland (1784–1856) was well known as one of the greatest geologists in his time.

→ 지질학자 William Buckland에 관한 글이다.

STEP 2

선택지의 핵심 정보를 확인하고 글의 내용을 예측한다.

① 태어난 곳은 화석이 풍부

→ His birthplace, Axminster in Britain, was rich with fossils ~.

② John Kidd의 강의를 들으며 자신의 과학 지식을 발전시킴

→ developed his scientific knowledge there while attending John Kidd's lectures

③ John Kidd의 사임 전(→ 후)에 그의 후임자로 임명됨

→ After Kidd resigned his position, Buckland was appointed his successor at the college.

④ 자신의 강의에서 대충적 지질학 지도를 사용

→ used representative samples and large-scale geological maps in his lectures

⑤ 1824년에 거대 생물 뼈의 발견을 발표

→ In 1824, he announced the discovery of the bones of a giant creature, ~.

STEP 3

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

① His birthplace, Axminster in Britain, was rich with fossils, and as a child, he naturally became interested in fossils while collecting them.

→ 태어난 곳인 영국 Axminster는 화석이 풍부했으므로 글의 내용과 일치한다.

② He developed his scientific knowledge there while attending John Kidd's lectures on mineralogy and chemistry.

→ John Kidd의 강의를 들으며 자신의 과학 지식을 발전시켰으므로 글의 내용과 일치한다.

③ After Kidd resigned his position, Buckland was appointed his successor at the college.

→ John Kidd의 사임 전이 아니라 사임 후에 그의 후임자로 임명되었으므로, 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는다.

④ Buckland used representative samples and large-scale geological maps in his lectures, which made his lectures more lively.

→ 자신의 강의에서 대충적 지도를 사용하였으므로 글의 내용과 일치한다.

⑤ In 1824, he announced the discovery of the bones of a giant creature, and he named it *Megalosaurus*, or 'great lizard'.

→ 1824년에 거대 생물 뼈의 발견을 발표하였으므로 글의 내용과 일치한다.

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

Exercises

01

23005-0042

southern sea lion에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Southern sea lions are seals with small, clearly visible external ears. They are much more mobile on land than true seals, being able to rotate their rear flippers sideways to propel their bodies forward. Sea lions can move quite fast in this manner. A fully grown southern sea lion bull is much larger and more impressive than his northern cousin, the California sea lion. This massive animal measures well over 2 m long and weighs up to half a tonne. His enormous neck is decorated with a shaggy mane; hence the name 'sea lion', which also refers to his roar. The elegant, nearly yellowish females that make up his harem weigh roughly half the average weight of an adult male, but then they expend less energy. From the time he comes ashore in December to when he leaves in March, the bull sea lion neither eats nor sleeps for more than a few minutes at a time: guarding his harem is a full-time job.

* shaggy: 털수룩한 ** mane: 갈기 *** harem: 5렘(번식을 위해 한 마리의 수컷을 공유하는 암컷의 무리)

- ① 참물범보다 육지에서 훨씬 더 기동성이 있다.
- ② 다 자란 수컷은 캘리포니아바다사자보다 훨씬 크다.
- ③ 바다사자라는 이름은 그것의 포효와도 관련이 있다.
- ④ 암컷의 체중은 성체 수컷 평균 체중의 절반 정도이다.
- ⑤ 수컷은 12월부터 3월까지 아무것도 먹지 않고 잠을 잔다.

02

23005-0043

Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet was born in Philadelphia on December 10, 1787. His family moved to Hartford, Connecticut, where he attended the Hartford Grammar School. He entered Yale College in 1802 and graduated the youngest in his class. Gallaudet became interested in the education of deaf people after meeting Alice Cogswell, the deaf daughter of a neighbor. With funding from Cogswell's father and others, Gallaudet went to Europe in 1815 to learn how to teach deaf children. Dissatisfied by what he saw in British schools for deaf people, Gallaudet visited a school in Paris. There, he received training from deaf teachers Jean Massieu and Laurent Clerc. Gallaudet accompanied Laurent Clerc back to Hartford in 1816 and established the first school for the deaf in the United States in 1817, now known as the American School for the Deaf. Gallaudet served as the institution's principal until 1830. He married one of his former students, Sofia Fowler, and had eight children.

- ① 1802년 Yale College에 입학했다.
- ② Alice Cogswell을 만난 후 청각 장애인 교육에 관심을 갖게 되었다.
- ③ 영국의 청각 장애인 학교에서 본 것에 대해 만족했다.
- ④ 1817년 미국에 최초의 청각 장애인 학교를 설립했다.
- ⑤ 여덟 명의 자녀를 두었다.

03

23005-0044

William Black에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

William Black was born in Glasgow, Scotland. His father, a successful merchant, sent him to the School of Art at Glasgow, but Black pursued journalism instead of painting. As a teenager he began writing essays for the local Glasgow newspapers. Some of Black's early articles were on well-known 19th-century English writers and thinkers such as Thomas Carlyle and John Ruskin. His early novel *James Merle* (1864) made little impression. Black eventually left Glasgow for London, where he began to write for another paper, the *Morning Star*. In 1865, he married Augusta Wenzel, who died in childbirth the following year. Black then went to Europe as a foreign correspondent to cover the so-called Seven Weeks' War, a conflict between Austria and Prussia. After returning to London, he continued to work as a journalist but also began to have success as a novelist. Black set his novels in the Scottish countryside and used a great deal of local color, traditions, and dialect, often setting up a dramatic tension between his rural and his city-bred characters.

- ① Glasgow에 있는 예술 학교에 갔지만 그림 대신 저널리즘을 추구했다.
- ② 십 대에 Glasgow 지역 신문에 에세이를 쓰기 시작했다.
- ③ 초기 소설 *James Merle*은 별다른 인상을 주지 못했다.
- ④ Seven Weeks' War를 취재하기 위해 해외 특파원으로 유럽에 갔다.
- ⑤ 런던으로 돌아와서는 저널리스트를 그만두고 소설가가 되었다.

04

23005-0045

Pi Day에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Pi Day has been celebrated annually on 14 March since 1988. The brainchild of Larry Shaw, a physicist at the San Francisco Exploratorium, the date 14 March was chosen because the American pattern of writing dates is to put the month before the day, so that 14 March is written as 3/14, corresponding to the pattern of the first three digits of π , 3.14 (three point one four). In 2009, the US House of Representatives passed a resolution recognising 14 March as National Pi Day. The date has attracted increasing worldwide publicity and is celebrated in a vast variety of ways, particularly in schools and colleges, and involves the inevitable consumption of all kinds of pies as well as competitions to memorise and recite as many of the digits of π as possible. Pi Day in 2015 was particularly significant because the date corresponded to the first five digits of π , 3.1415.

* brainchild: 아이디어, 투뇌의 소산 ** US House of Representatives: 미국 하원 *** recite: 암송하다

- ① 1988년부터 해마다 기념되고 있다.
- ② 월일을 표기하는 미국 방식으로 인해 날짜가 선택되었다.
- ③ 미국 하원에서 기념일로 인정하는 결의안이 통과되었다.
- ④ π 값의 자리 숫자를 가능한 한 많이 암송하는 대회가 열린다.
- ⑤ 2009년의 기념일이 π 값의 처음 다섯 자리 숫자와 일치했다.

Part 1

40
02
11

Gateway

2023학년도 9월 모의평가 27번

23005-0046

2022 K-Tea Culture Program에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

2022 K-Tea Culture Program

Evergreen Tea Society invites you to the second annual K-Tea Culture Program! Come and enjoy a refreshing cup of tea and learn about traditional Korean tea culture.

Program Includes:

- 1) Watching a short video about the history of Korean tea culture
- 2) Observing a demonstration of a traditional Korean tea-ceremony (*dado*)
- 3) Participating in the ceremony yourself
- 4) Tasting a selection of teas along with cookies

When: Saturday, September 24, 3:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Where: Evergreen Culture Center

Participation Fee: \$20 per person (traditional teacup included)

Reservations should be made online (www.egtsociety.or.kr) at least one day before your visit.

- ① 한국의 차 문화 역사에 관한 영상을 시청한다.
- ② 한국 전통 다도 시연을 본다.
- ③ 쿠키와 함께 차를 맛본다.
- ④ 참가비에는 전통 찻잔이 포함되어 있다.
- ⑤ 예약은 방문 일주일 전까지 해야 한다.

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> society 협회 | <input type="checkbox"/> annual 연례의 | <input type="checkbox"/> refreshing 기운을 돋우는, 상쾌한 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> demonstration 시연, 시범 | <input type="checkbox"/> tea-ceremony 차 의식, 다도 | <input type="checkbox"/> along with ~과 함께 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> reservation 예약 | <input type="checkbox"/> at least 적어도 | |

STEP 1 안내문의 도입부 내용을 통해 소재를 파악한다.

Evergreen Tea Society invites you to the second annual K-Tea Culture Program!

→ 한국 차 문화 프로그램에 초대하는 안내문이다.

STEP 2 선택지의 핵심 정보를 확인하고 안내문의 내용을 추측한다.

- ① 한국 차 문화의 역사에 관한 영상
→ a short video about the history of Korean tea culture
- ② 한국 전통 다도 시연
→ a demonstration of a traditional Korean tea-ceremony (*dado*)
- ③ 쿠키와 함께 제공되는 차
→ a selection of teas along with cookies
- ④ 참가비 관련 세부 사항
→ \$20 per person (traditional teacup included)
- ⑤ 예약 방법
→ Reservations should be made online ~.

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

- ① Watching a short video about the history of Korean tea culture
→ 한국의 차 문화 역사에 관한 영상을 시청한다고 했으므로 안내문의 내용과 일치한다.
- ② Observing a demonstration of a traditional Korean tea-ceremony (*dado*)
→ 한국 전통 다도 시연을 본다고 했으므로 안내문의 내용과 일치한다.
- ③ Tasting a selection of teas along with cookies
→ 쿠키와 함께 엄선된 차를 맛본다고 했으므로 안내문의 내용과 일치한다.
- ④ Participation Fee: \$20 per person (traditional teacup included)
→ 참가비에는 전통 찻잔이 포함되어 있다고 했으므로 안내문의 내용과 일치한다.
- ⑤ Reservations should be made online (www.egtsociety.or.kr) at least one day before your visit.
→ 예약은 적어도 방문 하루 전까지 해야 한다고 했으므로 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는다.
→ 따라서 ①, ②, ③, ④는 안내문의 내용과 일치하고, ⑤는 일치하지 않는다.

Central Square Summer Youth T-ball Camp에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Central Square Summer Youth T-ball Camp

Enroll your child in a fun summer camp to learn T-ball and make friends. The camp focuses on teaching kids the fundamentals of throwing, catching, and batting skills.

General information:

- The camp meets twice per week, on Mondays and Wednesdays.
- There will be 4 teams, and each team will have a maximum of 13 players.
- Each participant will receive a camp T-shirt and a hat.
- Lunch will be provided along with snacks.

When: June 5th – July 12th, Monday/Wednesday, 10:00 a.m.–2:00 p.m.

Where: Central Square Park. In case of bad weather, the camp will be held in an indoor arena at Central Square.

Registration: Registration opens May 15th, in person at the Central Square Community Center or online at www.centralsquare.org. Due to limited spaces, register early!

Cost: \$45 per child

Our camp needs parent volunteer coaches. Please contact the community center if you are able to volunteer. Training will be provided.

- ① 일주일에 두 번 만나게 된다.
- ② 팀당 최대 13명의 선수로 구성된다.
- ③ 참가자에게는 점심이 간식과 함께 제공된다.
- ④ 날씨가 좋지 않은 경우, 캠프는 취소된다.
- ⑤ 현장 등록과 온라인 등록 모두 가능하다.

02

23005-0048

Future Scientists Program에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Future Scientists Program

We are now inviting applicants for the 2023 Future Scientists Program!

The Future Scientists Program provides opportunities for those interested in science and research to participate as research assistants (RA) with our institute. Research assistant positions will last for three months.

Eligibility Requirements

- Current university or community college students, or recent graduates
- Those who are able to dedicate at least 5 hours per week for the duration of the program

Important Dates

- March 1: application period opens.
- April 15: application period closes.
- May 3: results of application process will be announced.
- June 1: program begins.
- August 31: program ends.

Application Requirements

- Complete the online application form.
- Send two letters of recommendation to fsp23_letters@institute.org.
- There is a \$20 USD application fee.

* eligibility: 자격, 적격(성)

- ① 연구 조교직은 1년간 지속된다.
- ② 대학 졸업자만 지원할 수 있다.
- ③ 5월 3일에 지원 처리 결과가 발표된다.
- ④ 지원자의 추천서를 우편으로 받는다.
- ⑤ 지원 비용은 무료이다.

Jericho Vet Hospital Canine Therapeutic Massage Class에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Jericho Vet Hospital Canine Therapeutic Massage Class

Therapeutic massage is very beneficial because it helps dogs release their physical and emotional stress. Come join our class to learn ten basic massage techniques that you can use on your dogs to help them relax.

Class Information

- The class is conducted by a certified canine massage therapist.
- Participants will observe a therapeutic massage session and learn about the ten techniques applied.
- Date & Time: Saturday, March 25, 9 a.m.–11 a.m.
- Cost: \$30 per person
- Only 10 spaces are available on a first-come-first-served basis.

To reserve your spot, email us at jerichovethospitaltmc@abd.com or give us a call at 999-123-5210.

* canine: 개의

- ① 10가지 기본적인 마사지 기술을 배운다.
- ② 개 마사지 자격증이 있는 치료사가 수업을 진행한다.
- ③ 3월 25일 오전에 2시간 동안 진행된다.
- ④ 1인당 비용은 30달러이다.
- ⑤ 10명의 참가자를 추천으로 선발한다.

04

23005-0050

2023 Farmers' Market Scavenger Hunt에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

2023 Farmers' Market Scavenger Hunt

Bring your kids to the 2023 Farmers' Market Scavenger Hunt for a fun day at the farmers' market!

Date and time: Saturday, June 3rd (9 a.m.–12:30 p.m.)

Place: Hillsdale County Farmers' Market outdoor parking lot

Participants should be children ages 5 to 12.

General information:

- Arrive at the market, get instructions and a list of items to find from any vendor, and start looking.
- The first ten scavenger hunt finishers each receive a \$5 coupon to anything at the market.
- All participants will be entered into a drawing for another chance to win a prize at 1:00 p.m.

For more information, email hcfm@freshhillsdale.com or call 375-288-0761.

* scavenger hunt: 보물찾기 게임 ** vendor: 노점

- ① 3시간 동안 진행되는 행사이다.
- ② Farmers' Market의 실내에서 진행된다.
- ③ 참가자의 나이에 제한이 없다.
- ④ 첫 번째로 보물찾기 게임을 마친 한 명의 참가자만 쿠폰을 받는다.
- ⑤ 모든 참가자가 상품 추첨 대상자가 될 것이다.

Part.1

10
005
105

11 어법 정확성 파악

Gateway

2023학년도 9월 모의평가 29번

23005-0051

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Recognizing ethical issues is the most important step in understanding business ethics. An ethical issue is an identifiable problem, situation, or opportunity that requires a person to choose from among several actions that may ① be evaluated as right or wrong, ethical or unethical. ② Learn how to choose from alternatives and make a decision requires not only good personal values, but also knowledge competence in the business area of concern. Employees also need to know when to rely on their organizations' policies and codes of ethics or ③ have discussions with co-workers or managers on appropriate conduct. Ethical decision making is not always easy because there are always gray areas ④ that create dilemmas, no matter how decisions are made. For instance, should an employee report on a co-worker engaging in time theft? Should a salesperson leave out facts about a product's poor safety record in his presentation to a customer? Such questions require the decision maker to evaluate the ethics of his or her choice and decide ⑤ whether to ask for guidance.

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> ethical 윤리적인 | <input type="checkbox"/> ethics 윤리 | <input type="checkbox"/> identifiable 식별 가능한 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> evaluate 평가하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> alternative 대안 | <input type="checkbox"/> competence 역량 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> policy 정책 | <input type="checkbox"/> dilemma 딜레마, 진퇴양난 | <input type="checkbox"/> engage in ~을 하다, ~에 관여하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> time theft 시간 훔치기(일하지 않은 시간에 대해 보상을 받는 행위) | | <input type="checkbox"/> guidance 지도, 안내 |

STEP 1 글의 내용을 파악하면서 읽는다.

비즈니스 윤리를 이해하는 데 있어서 윤리적 문제의 인식이 가장 중요하다는 것을 설명하는 글이다.

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

① 수동태

An ethical issue is an identifiable problem, situation, or opportunity that requires a person to choose from among several actions that may be evaluated as right or wrong, ethical or unethical.

관계절의 수식을 받는 several actions는 evaluate의 행위의 대상이므로, 수동태인 be evaluated가 쓰였다. ➡ OK

② 명령문을 이끄는 동사원형

Learn how to choose from alternatives and make a decision requires not only good personal values, but also knowledge competence in the business area of concern.

밑줄 친 부분이 동사원형의 형태로 명령문을 이끌 경우, 술어 동사 requires의 주어 역할을 하는 표현이 없게 된다.

➡ STEP 3

③ 대등한 연결

Employees also need to know when to rely on their organizations' policies and codes of ethics or have discussions with co-workers or managers on appropriate conduct.

or에 의해 rely on과 대등하게 연결되어 to에 이어진다. ➡ OK

④ 관계절

Ethical decision making is not always easy because there are always gray areas that create dilemmas, no matter how decisions are made.

밑줄 친 부분은 create의 주어 역할을 하면서 gray areas를 수식하는 관계절을 이끈다. ➡ OK

⑤ whether+to부정사

Such questions require the decision maker to evaluate the ethics of his or her choice and decide whether to ask for guidance.

「whether + to부정사는 '~할 것인지라는 뜻으로 decide의 목적어 역할을 한다. ➡ OK

STEP 3 어법상 틀린 것으로 생각되는 ㉠을 정밀하게 분석하여 답을 확정한다.

[Learn how to choose from alternatives and make a decision] requires not only good personal values, but also knowledge competence in the business area of concern.

[]는 술어 동사 requires의 주어 역할을 하는 동명사구가 되어야 한다.

...▶ Learn은 Learning 또는 To learn으로 고쳐야 한다.

Exercises

01

23005-0052

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Sometimes it's important to disagree. All the great social reforms which took place in the eighteenth century, for instance, began with the dedicated campaigns of a handful of people who saw something wrong, and did not let ① it rest. Slavery was widely accepted in Europe in the eighteenth century, but as a result of consistent campaigning, the slave trade was made ② illegal near the beginning of the nineteenth century, and the owning of slaves became illegal a few years later. Social psychologists Moscovici and Nemeth showed that if just a few people stick to a particular view, which they are convinced ③ are right, then over time they can have a great deal of influence on a larger group. The important thing, though, is that those people who are in the minority and trying to influence the majority should ④ be seen to be genuine, consistent and resisting social pressure. If we see people acting like that, over time we become curious about ⑤ why they are doing it and so are likely to think more seriously about what they are saying.

02

23005-0053

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Attention is selective. We cannot focus on everything, and the knowledge we bring to a given situation allows us to direct our attention to the most important elements and ① to ignore the rest. The extent to which our schemas and expectations guide our attention was powerfully demonstrated by an experiment ② which participants watched a videotape of two "teams" of three people, each passing a basketball back and forth. The members of one team wore white shirts, and the members of the other team wore black shirts. Each participant was asked to count the number of passes ③ made by the members of one of the teams. Forty-five seconds into the action, a person wearing a gorilla costume strolled into the middle of the action. Although a large black gorilla might seem hard to miss, only half the participants noticed ④ it! The participants' schemas about what is likely to happen in a game of catch directed their attention so ⑤ intently to some parts of the videotape that they failed to see a rather dramatic stimulus they did not expect to see.

03

23005-0054

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

With the rise of modern science new habits of mind developed. The method of the sciences and the image of scientific narratives became unquestioned and reinforced the new habits of mind, ① becoming an accomplice to those that would best accommodate the new image. These habits of mind became a duplication in the classroom of ② what the sciences were supposed to be doing in the laboratory. They developed clear and distinct ideas imitating mathematical models that are hypothetical, abstract, ahistorical, and ③ humanly disembodied. Descartes, Newton, Galileo, Locke, and Rousseau are the best examples. The mind was trained ④ to repeat certain logical operations until a habit was developed of reading the world according to those skills. Even if the reading was supposed to be disembodied and therefore objective, the result was that the viewpoints and skills became embodied in those using ⑤ it. For the older habits of mind, external cosmologies (now considered outdated) were substituted in all classrooms.

* accomplice: 공범 ** duplication: 복제, 복제품 *** cosmology: 우주론

04

23005-0055

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Commodities do not go to market all on their own. Someone has to take them there. Goods must be moved, prices ① agreed, and only after a long and complicated process will the commodity in question be there for the end-user to enjoy. This applies to films and videos as much as it ② is to any other commodity, and it applies even in that sector of the film and video business that likes to think of itself as remote from and even antagonistic to the regular processes of commodity exchange. But perhaps because of this aversion, the process ③ by which commodities get to market — generally referred to in the film trade as distribution — is the least studied of all the aspects of cinema and other forms of moving image. A lot is written about film and video production, about the films and videos produced and about ④ how they are perceived/received by the spectator, but very little about the intermediate stages between production and consumption. Sometimes it seems as if, in the world of cinema and the moving image, commodities do indeed ⑤ mysteriously get to market all on their own.

* antagonistic: 상반되는 ** aversion: 반감

12 어휘 적절성 파악

Gateway

2023학년도 수능 30번

23005-0056

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

Everywhere we turn we hear about almighty “cyberspace”! The hype promises that we will leave our boring lives, put on goggles and body suits, and enter some metallic, three-dimensional, multimedia otherworld. When the Industrial Revolution arrived with its great innovation, the motor, we didn’t leave our world to go to some ① remote motorspace! On the contrary, we brought the motors into our lives, as automobiles, refrigerators, drill presses, and pencil sharpeners. This ② absorption has been so complete that we refer to all these tools with names that declare their usage, not their “motorness.” These innovations led to a major socioeconomic movement precisely because they entered and ③ affected profoundly our everyday lives. People have not changed fundamentally in thousands of years. Technology changes constantly. It’s the one that must ④ adapt to us. That’s exactly what will happen with information technology and its devices under human-centric computing. The longer we continue to believe that computers will take us to a magical new world, the longer we will ⑤ maintain their natural fusion with our lives, the hallmark of every major movement that aspires to be called a socioeconomic revolution.

* hype: 과대광고 ** hallmark: 특징

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> almighty 전능한 | <input type="checkbox"/> absorption 흡수 | <input type="checkbox"/> declare 분명하게 밝히다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> usage 쓰임새 | <input type="checkbox"/> profoundly 깊이 | <input type="checkbox"/> adapt 적응하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fusion 융합 | <input type="checkbox"/> aspire 열망하다 | |

STEP 1

글의 앞부분을 읽으며 글의 중심 소재를 파악한다.

글의 중심 소재 → 인간 삶의 기술의 융합

Part 1

주요
어휘

STEP 2

글의 논리적인 흐름을 따라가며 문장 간 또는 문장 내에서 문맥상 근거를 파악하여 밑줄 친 낱말의 적절성을 판단한다.

- ① remote: 위대한 혁신인 모터와 함께 산업 혁명의 도래 → 우리의 세상을 떠날지 여부
 ← 위대한 혁신인 모터와 함께 산업 혁명이 도래했을 때 우리는 어떤 외판 모터 공간으로 가기 위해 우리의 세상을 떠나지 않았고 반대로, 모터를 우리 삶에 가져왔다는 흐름이 자연스러우므로, 적절하다.
- ② absorption: 모터를 우리 삶에 가져옴 → ‘모터성’이 아닌 쓰임새를 밝히는 이름으로 모든 도구를 지칭
 ← 모터를 자동차, 냉장고, 드릴 프레스, 연필깎이와 같은 것들로 우리 삶에 가져온 이 흐름은 매우 완전해서 우리는 그것들의 ‘모터성’이 아니라 그것들의 쓰임새를 분명하게 밝히는 이름으로 이 모든 도구를 지칭한다는 흐름이 자연스러우므로, 적절하다.
- ③ affected: 혁신품들이 우리의 일상에 들어옴 → 주요한 사회 경제적 운동
 ← 혁신품들이 정확히 우리의 일상생활에 들어와 깊어 영향을 미쳤기 때문에 주요한 사회 경제적 운동으로 이어졌다는 흐름이 자연스러우므로, 적절하다.
- ④ adapt: 사람들은 수천 년 동안 근본적으로 불변 → 기술은 끊임없이 변화
 ← 사람들은 수천 년 동안 근본적으로 변하지 않았지만 기술은 끊임없이 변화한다. 따라서 기술이 우리에게 적용해야 할 다른 흐름이 자연스러우므로, 적절하다.
- ⑤ maintain: 기술이 우리에게 적용해야 할 → 컴퓨터와 우리 삶의 융합 유형
 ← 기술이 우리에게 적용해야 하는 것이 바로 인간 중심의 컴퓨터 사용하에서 정보 기술과 그 장치들에 일어날 일인데, 컴퓨터가 우리를 마법 같은 신세계로 데려다줄 것이라고 계속해서 더 오래 믿게 될수록 컴퓨터와 우리 삶의 자연스러운 융합이 더 오래 유지될 것이라는 내용은 문맥상 자연스럽지 못하다. 따라서 maintain은 문맥상 적절하지 않다.

STEP 3 문맥상 적절해 보이지 않는 ⑤ maintain의 대안을 생각해 보고 문맥을 점검하여 답을 확정한다.

새로운 기술이 나타날 때 우리가 그 기술이 만들어 내는 세상으로 가는 것이 아니라, 그 기술이 우리의 삶으로 들어와야 하고 우리에게 적용해야 한다는 내용의 글이다. 따라서 컴퓨터가 우리를 마법 같은 신세계로 데려다줄 것이라고 계속해서 더 오래 믿게 되면 컴퓨터와 우리 삶의 자연스러운 융합이 더 오래 지연될 것이라고 해야 문맥상 자연스럽다. 따라서 ⑤ maintain(유지하다)을 delay(지연하다)와 같은 단어로 바꾸어야 한다.

Exercises

01

23005-0057

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

On April 12, 1955, the day that the US government announced that the new polio vaccine was safe and effective, its inventor, Jonas Salk, was asked on television who ① owned the vaccine. He famously replied, “Well, the people, I would say. There is no patent. Could you patent the sun?” The vaccine was ② common property; it belonged to the people who had donated money for the public interest. Salk was later ③ pitied for his decision. He could have earned \$7 billion if his vaccine had been patented. His attitude to patenting, however, is not ④ unique. Even in the era of excessive property protection, there is a new interest in open sources and access, global goods, and the notion of the commons. Elon Musk, CEO of Tesla Motors, decided in June 2014 to ⑤ protect all of his patents. Technological leadership is not defined by patents. The future of sustainable transport will be better served by openly sharing information and knowledge. “All our patents belong to you.”

* polio: 소아마비

02

23005-0058

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

By the early 1990s, the decline of the southwestern willow flycatcher was clear. In 1993, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) formally ① proposed listing the flycatcher as a federal endangered species and designating critical habitat, an important step under the Endangered Species Act that prevents damage to specific areas. The task of writing the rule that listed the bird as endangered under the act fell to Rob Marshall. Marshall, a Yale-trained biologist with FWS in Arizona, was becoming ② thrilled by the overall implementation of the Endangered Species Act. The FWS was highly politicized by powerful, moneyed interests that saw species listings and particularly habitat designations as a ③ threat to business: if a species is listed but no critical habitat is designated, a now-common pattern, then restrictions on business are far fewer. This created an atmosphere in which it was extremely ④ difficult for technical biological staff to maintain their integrity, says Marshall. For example, the process to list the flycatcher as endangered began in 1992, the proposed rule didn't come out until 1995, and it took until 1997 to produce the final ruling to list it. The FWS only ⑤ completed the listing because the watchdog organization Center for Biological Diversity sued them.

* willow flycatcher: 버드나무 딱새 ** implementation: 시행, 이행 *** integrity: 변함없는 원칙, 고수, 무결함

03

23005-0059

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

Translating theory into something that can be assessed in the physical environment means that phenomena are made measurable. It is often assumed that the phenomenon being measured is the same no matter how it is measured. Translations of theory into practice may differ, but these do not alter the ① nature of the phenomenon being measured. Without this assumption, measurement between different individuals made in different places or at different times could not be ② compared. The assumption does not, however, mean that this viewpoint is correct. Within quantum physics there is a view that the observer and the phenomenon cannot be ③ separated. The observer and phenomenon make up a single system, a measurement system. In this context it is not possible to separate the measurement made from the measurement system within which it was made. The measurement and the phenomenon become combined in an unbreakable link in the measurement system. It is impossible to talk of a separate ④ existence for the phenomenon and so also, therefore, to talk of an independent measurement of that phenomenon. This means that within the supposedly objective, hard science of physics, it is ⑤ rejected that reality and how it is measured form an inseparable whole.

Part I

30
0059
11쪽

04

23005-0060

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

Why are certain languages mistakenly thought to be primitive? There are several reasons. Some people consider other languages ugly or “primitive sounding” if those languages make use of sounds or sound combinations they find ① clear because the sounds are greatly different from those of the languages they themselves speak. Such a view is based on the ethnocentric attitude that the characteristics of one’s own language are obviously ② superior. But words that seem unpronounceable to speakers of one language — and are therefore considered obscure or even grotesque — are easily acquired by even the youngest ③ native speakers of the language in which they occur. To a native speaker of English, the Czech word *scvrnks* “you flicked off (something) with your finger” looks quite strange, and its pronunciation may sound odd and even ④ impossible because there is no vowel among the eight consonants; for native speakers of Czech, of course, *scvrnks* is just another word. Which speech sounds are used and how they are combined to form words and utterances vary from one language to the next, and speakers of no language can ⑤ claim that their language has done the selecting and combining better than another.

* obscure: 불분명한. 이해하기 어려운 ** grotesque: 괴상한 *** flick: (손가락 등으로) 튀기다

Gateway

2023학년도 수능 32번

23005-0061

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

People have always wanted to be around other people and to learn from them. Cities have long been dynamos of social possibility, foundries of art, music, and fashion. Slang, or, if you prefer, “lexical innovation,” has always started in cities — an outgrowth of all those different people so frequently exposed to one another. It spreads outward, in a manner not unlike transmissible disease, which itself typically “takes off” in cities. If, as the noted linguist Leonard Bloomfield argued, the way a person talks is a “composite result of what he has heard before,” then language innovation would happen where the most people heard and talked to the most other people. Cities drive taste change because they _____, who not surprisingly are often the creative people cities seem to attract. Media, ever more global, ever more far-reaching, spread language faster to more people.

* foundry: 주물 공장 ** lexical: 어휘의

- ① provide rich source materials for artists
- ② offer the greatest exposure to other people
- ③ cause cultural conflicts among users of slang
- ④ present ideal research environments to linguists
- ⑤ reduce the social mobility of ambitious outsiders

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> dynamo 발전기, 다이너모 | <input type="checkbox"/> slang 속어, 은어 | <input type="checkbox"/> innovation 혁신 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> outgrowth (자연스러운) 결과물 | <input type="checkbox"/> frequently 빈번히 | <input type="checkbox"/> manner 방식, 태도 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> transmissible 전염성의 | <input type="checkbox"/> noted 저명한, 유명한 | <input type="checkbox"/> linguist 언어학자 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> composite 합성의, 복합의 | <input type="checkbox"/> drive 0 쫓다 | <input type="checkbox"/> taste 취향 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> global 전방위적인 광범위한 | <input type="checkbox"/> far-reaching 멀리까지 영향을 미치는 | |

STEP 1 도입 부분을 읽고, 글이 어떤 소재를 중심으로 전개될지 추론해 본다.

- 사람들은 항상 다른 사람들 주위에 머무르며 그들로부터 배우기를 원해 왔음
(People have always wanted to be around other people and to learn from them.)
 - 도시는 오랫동안 사회적 기능성의 발전기. 즉 예술, 음악, 패션의 주물 공장이 되어 왔음
(Cities have long been dynamos of social possibility, foundries of art, music, and fashion.)
- ➔ 사람들은 다른 사람들 주위에 머무르며 서로 배우기를 원해 왔고, 도시가 그러한 매개 역할을 한다는 내용이 전개될 것을 추론할 수 있다.

Part 1

10
02월
11일**STEP 2** 전개 부분을 읽고, 사람과 도시의 관계에 대한 구체적 내용을 파악한다.

- 속어, 또는, 여러분이 선호한다면, ‘어휘의 혁신’은 항상 도시에서 시작되었는데, 그 모든 각양각색의 사람들이 너무나도 빈번히 서로를 접한 결과물임
(Slang, or, if you prefer, “lexical innovation,” has always started in cities — an outgrowth of all those different people so frequently exposed to one another.)
- 언어 혁신은 가장 많은 사람이 가장 많은 다른 사람의 말을 듣고 이들에게 말한 곳에서 일어날 것임
(~ language innovation would happen where the most people heard and talked to the most other people.)
- 인제라도 더 진방위적이고 인제라도 더 멀리까지 영향을 미치는 미디어는 언어를 더 빨리 더 많은 사람에게 퍼뜨림
(Media, ever more global, ever more far-reaching, spread language faster to more people.)

STEP 3 도입과 전개 부분을 통해 파악한 사람과 도시의 관계에 대한 구체적 내용을 상기하면서 빈칸 내용을 추론한다.

- 결론: 속어, 또는 어휘의 혁신은 각양각색의 사람들이 서로 빈번히 접한, 즉 가장 많은 사람이 서로 의사소통할 기회를 얻는 곳인 도시에서 생겨난다는 내용의 글이다.

…▶ 도시가 취향의 변화를 이끄는 이유가 기술되어야 할 빈칸에는 도입과 전개 부분에서 언급된 도시의 속성이 기술되어야 하므로, 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은 ㉔ ‘다른 사람들과 가장 많은 접촉을 제공하기’이다.

- ① 예술가에게 풍부한 원재료를 공급하기
- ② 속어 사용자 사이에서 문화 갈등을 초래하기
- ③ 언어학자에게 이상적인 연구 환경을 제공하기
- ④ 야심 있는 국외자의 사회 이동을 줄이기

Exercises

01

23005-0062

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

When we bemoan the lack of originality in the world, we blame it on the absence of creativity. If only people could generate more novel ideas, we'd all be better off. But in reality, the biggest barrier to originality is not idea generation — it's idea _____. In one analysis, when over two hundred people dreamed up more than a thousand ideas for new ventures and products, 87 percent were completely unique. Our companies, communities, and countries don't necessarily suffer from a shortage of novel ideas. They're constrained by a shortage of people who excel at choosing the right novel ideas. The Segway, a two-wheeled, self-balancing personal transporter, was a false positive: it was forecast as a hit but turned out to be a miss. *Seinfeld*, an American sitcom television series, was a false negative: it was expected to fail but ultimately flourished.

* bemoan: 한탄하다

- ① selection ② exchange ③ collection
④ development ⑤ implementation

02

23005-0063

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

A striking experiment was performed accidentally by Japanese anthropologists attempting to relieve an overpopulation and hunger problem in a community of monkeys on an island in south Japan. The anthropologists threw grains of wheat on a sandy beach. Now it is very difficult to separate wheat grains one by one from sand grains; such an effort might even expend more energy than eating the collected wheat would provide. But one brilliant monkey, Imo, perhaps by accident or out of pique, threw handfuls of the mixture into the water. Wheat floats; sand sinks, a fact that Imo clearly noted. Through the sifting process she was able to eat well. While cider monkeys, set in their ways, ignored her, the younger monkeys appeared to grasp the importance of her discovery, and imitated it. In the next generation, the practice was more widespread; today all monkeys on the island are competent at water sifting, an example of a cultural _____ among the monkeys.

* expend: (에너지·시간 등을) 쓰다[들이다] ** out of pique: 욱해서

- ① conflict ② barrier ③ identity
④ tradition ⑤ divide

23005-0064

03

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The fact that a majority of the global population has at least some level of multilingual competence surely indicates that adding a second language is not a particularly remarkable feat. And yet, especially within powerful linguistic groups, it is common to find references to the difficulties involved or to the peculiar lack of language talents supposedly possessed. In the modern world, for example, English and American monolinguals often complain that they have no aptitude for foreign-language learning. This is usually accompanied by expressions of envy for those multilingual Europeans, and sometimes (more subtly) by a linguistic smugness reflecting a deeply held conviction that, after all, those clever “others” who don’t already know English will have to accommodate in a world made increasingly safe for anglophones. All such attitudes, of course, reveal more about social _____ and convention than they do about aptitude.

* feat: 재주 ** smugness: 우월거림 *** anglophone: 영어 사용자

- ① security ② morality ③ dominance
④ knowledge ⑤ conformity

04

23005-0065

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

A gentleman came into my stress-management office and said, ‘I’m mad at my boss. I don’t like my job. I don’t like the people that work with me. No one appreciates my work. I’m really angry.’ When I began teaching him about how his own thinking creates his angry feelings he said, ‘With all due respect, Dr. Carlson, I’m angry almost all the time, but I almost never think angry thoughts.’ Do you see where he was being fooled? Until that moment, he believed that ‘thinking’ meant the same thing as ‘pondering.’ Even though he may not have dwelled on his misery for hours at a time, he was nevertheless continually thinking negatively, a moment here and a moment there. He spent nearly all of his time thinking about the little things that irritated and annoyed him. It was almost as if the unstated goal of his life was to analyse it and to give his opinions on how various things affected him. His negative thoughts were creating his negative feelings and emotions and he didn’t even know he was thinking them. He _____.

* ponder: 심사숙고하다

- ① disliked going to work ② lacked faith in himself
③ tried to avoid his misery ④ dismissed his negative thoughts
⑤ was a victim of his own thinking

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Caregivers for the old do much more than simply perform tasks. They provide intellectual engagement, social interaction, and emotional support, key factors in long-term health and longevity. As society has grown more urban and as family homes have become less multigenerational, greater numbers of the elderly now live alone. This shift brings with it _____ . In the United States, a 2010 American Association of Retired Persons study found that over a third of respondents age forty-five and older were lonely as measured on the UCLA loneliness scale. Interactions with robots offer an opportunity to counteract, if not entirely remedy, the effects of such social isolation. Brain scan studies using fMRI have shown people have a measurable emotional response to robots similar to that measured when interacting with other people, at least in certain situations. While robots and technology can't entirely fill our need for social interaction, they may be able to provide some level of engagement.

- ① diminished opportunities for social interaction
- ② a changing focus on social development policy
- ③ the contracting global home automation market
- ④ the increasing demand for elderly care facilities
- ⑤ deepening conflicts between the young and the old

06

23005-0067

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

How are films made and produced? A news item, an event, a novel or the biography of an important person might suggest suitable themes. The film director's first job is to write a short account of the subject and to present it for a producer. This simple, untechnical plan is called a *treatment*. Movie director Jean Renoir and his scriptwriter wrote several unused treatments for *La Grande Illusion*. One of them is easy to get hold of; it _____ . If a producer and a group of actors are interested in the scheme, the director or the scriptwriter rewrites the text in order to give a full list of shots, described in their order, with stage directions and technical terms clearly marked; this is the scenario. There is a good scenario of *October (Ten Days That Shook the World)* written by Eisenstein himself but, once again, it is far removed from the three finished versions of the film we can see today. It is difficult to put into practice what was decided beforehand, and important alterations occur in the course of production.

- ① will turn out to be the best of all
- ② is quite different from the final film
- ③ can make the director easily stand out
- ④ provides a deeper insight into the movie
- ⑤ is regarded as good as the finished scenario

Part 1

40
02월
17일

07

23005-0068

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Our present-day thinking is based on a succession of historically evolved mentalities; on mental edifices which previous generations have constructed, pulled down, renovated and extended. Past events are compressed in images and metaphors which determine our present thinking even if we are not always aware of them. Common sense is the thickly viscous form of the past, the reflex of history which, like the story about a puppet and a chess-playing machine, always triumphs. The puppet dressed in Turkish garb was sitting in front of a chessboard on a large table. A cunning arrangement of mirrors created the impression of being able to see underneath the table. In actual fact, there was a dwarf sitting underneath who was a chess master, and controlled the puppet. We can imagine _____ acting like an ugly, unloved and happily forgotten dwarf, moving the pieces in the chess game of our everyday life.

* edifice: (사고의) 체계 ** viscous: 끈적이는 *** garb: 복장

- ① the ongoing debate on common sense
- ② the continuous effect of historical experience
- ③ the subjective interpretation of historical facts
- ④ the expertise and creativity to devise new ways
- ⑤ the product of our present thinking and actions

08

23005-0069

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The word “entertainment” derives from the Latin *tenere*, which means “to hold or keep steady, busy, or amused.” The notion of making money by keeping an audience steady, busy, or amused remains central to those in the business of entertainment. Media practitioners, then, define entertainment as material that grabs the audience’s attention and leaves agreeable feelings, as opposed to challenging their views of themselves and the world. However, this doesn’t mean that people who work in the entertainment business always _____. Many movies that are categorized under “entertainment” by their production firms have been written and produced with the intention of making a political point (think of *The Day After Tomorrow*, *Syriana*, or *Blood Diamond*) or an educational point (like *Schindler’s List*, *Crash*, or *Letters from Iwo Jima*). When media practitioners label a product as “entertainment,” though, they are signaling to their audiences that their primary concern should be with enjoyment, not with any other messages that may be included.

- ① seek out only material benefits
- ② are open to all cultures and races
- ③ feel responsible for social participation
- ④ stay away from informing or persuading
- ⑤ support active exchanges with other industries

* practitioner: (전문직) 종사자

09

23005-0070

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Ritual is a set of catalytic messages, effecting transformation of state from one season of the year or one stage of the life cycle to another. *State* refers either to a social and biological stage in life — adolescence or adulthood, for example — or to social status, such as graduate student or doctor of philosophy. Many vertebrate species — especially birds but fish and mammals, too — have ritual. In these animals ritual is triggered by certain messages or symbols _____ . For example, among the three-spined stickleback fish, the male's zigzag courtship dance, whereby he entices a prospective mate to his nest, is triggered by the sight of her red belly, which is the signal that she is biologically ready to lay eggs. We assume, further, that the form of the zigzag dance itself is genetically programmed in the male's nervous system. In any case, the ritual effects his transformation into a parent that tends the eggs in his nest.

* catalytic: 촉매(작용)의 ** vertebrate: 척추동물(의) *** entice: 유인하다

- ① when conflict becomes inevitable
- ② as a means to preserve dominant status
- ③ which influence the behavior of other species
- ④ in response to chemical messages from the genes
- ⑤ that change depending on the perception of the male

10

23005-0071

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Post-traumatic stress syndrome became common knowledge but not the concept of post-traumatic growth, which is actually far more widespread. Most people who undergo trauma ultimately feel that the experience has made them stronger, wiser, more mature, more tolerant and understanding, or in some other way better people. The influential psychologist Martin Seligman has often lamented that so much attention is lavished on post-traumatic stress syndrome rather than post-traumatic growth because it causes people to mistakenly expect that bad events will have mainly negative effects. After being exposed to a terrifying event, at least 80 percent of people do not experience post-traumatic stress syndrome. Even though a single bad event is more powerful than a good event, over time people respond in so many constructive ways that they typically emerge more capable than ever of confronting life's challenges.

* post-traumatic: (정신적) 외상(外傷) 후의 ** lament: 한탄하다 *** lavish: 낭비하다

- ① Experiences sometimes lie
- ② Stressful situations regularly occur
- ③ Bad can make us stronger in the end
- ④ People do not like being exposed to bad events
- ⑤ Anxiety is something everyone experiences at times

Part 1

10월 11일

11

23005-0072

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

There is a common misconception that the reason we have hunger is because _____ . This is not the case. The world uses only about a third of its arable land for crop production. And even that third we use inefficiently. China, for instance, has dramatically higher crop yields per acre than the United States, primarily because, even though the two countries are comparable in size, China has three times the population of the United States and only one-sixth the arable land, so its population has to grow crops more efficiently. Planet earth is in fact such a prodigious producer of food that in the United States, enough food is thrown away to keep all of the hungry people in the world fed.

* arable: 경작할 수 있는 ** prodigious: 거대한

- ① food is too expensive for the poor worldwide to buy
- ② the earth is straining to feed an ever-growing population
- ③ climate change is diminishing crop yields around the globe
- ④ crop produced throughout the world is not distributed evenly
- ⑤ the world powers are attempting to keep food provisions safe

12

23005-0073

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

There is a saying made famous by the Nobel memorial prize-winning economist Milton Friedman that ‘There’s no such thing as a free lunch’ — that we can’t magic wealth out of nothing (say, by printing money) or shift costs into the ether. Friedman’s view was that if we legislate to reduce a burden on some citizens, or to increase the advantages they may enjoy, there will be repercussions somewhere down the line that will involve a cost for others and might even ultimately mean the measure is counterproductive. So even if a meal is priced at zero, someone, somewhere is paying for it. Modern economics may disparage the concept of free lunches, yet, today, one often gets a sense from key economists and policy-makers that _____ . Economics aims to show how we can generate growth by identifying more efficient ways of organising society, thereby making us richer and, hopefully, happier, with the least amount of sacrifice on our part. Such a utopia is achievable, economists believe, because they understand the mechanisms that drive everything from business investment and production decisions to consumer purchase choices, to individual attitudes to saving.

* ether: 하늘, 창공 ** repercussion: 반향 *** disparage: 폄하하다

- ① a free lunch isn't that far away
- ② no one gets anything without effort
- ③ more sacrifices won't lead to free lunches
- ④ the problem of cost and revenue will remain
- ⑤ stricter laws are needed for public well-being

14

흐름에 무관한 문장 찾기

Gateway

2023학년도 6월 모의평가 35번

23005-0074

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The animal in a conflict between attacking a rival and fleeing may initially not have sufficient information to enable it to make a decision straight away. ① If the rival is likely to win the fight, then the optimal decision would be to give up immediately and not risk getting injured. ② But if the rival is weak and easily defeatable, then there could be considerable benefit in going ahead and obtaining the territory, females, food or whatever is at stake. ③ Animals under normal circumstances maintain a very constant body weight and they eat and drink enough for their needs at regular intervals. ④ By taking a little extra time to collect information about the opponent, the animal is more likely to reach a decision that maximizes its chances of winning than if it takes a decision without such information. ⑤ Many signals are now seen as having this information gathering or ‘assessment’ function, directly contributing to the mechanism of the decision-making process by supplying vital information about the likely outcomes of the various options.

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> conflict 갈등 | <input type="checkbox"/> flee 도망가다 | <input type="checkbox"/> initially 처음에 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> sufficient 충분한 | <input type="checkbox"/> optimal 최적의 | <input type="checkbox"/> defeatable 이길 만한 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> considerable 상당한 | <input type="checkbox"/> territory 영역, 영토 | <input type="checkbox"/> be at stake 상태가 달려 있다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> maintain 유지하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> constant 일정한 | <input type="checkbox"/> opponent 상대 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> maximize 최대화하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> assessment 평가 | <input type="checkbox"/> vital 매우 중요한 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> outcome 결과 | | |

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

- animal, conflict, attack, rival, fight, opponent, decision
- 동물이 상대를 공격하는 것과 도망가는 것 사이에서 결정을 내리기 위해서 약간의 추가 시간을 들여 수집한 상태에 대한 정보가 자신에게 유리한 결정을 내리는 데 도움이 되고 상태에 대한 사전 정보 수집과 평가가 다양한 선택의 가능한 결과에 관한 매우 중요한 정보를 제공한다.
- ➔ 글의 요지: 상태에 대한 사전 정보 수집과 평가는 동물의 의사 결정 과정에서 중요하다.

STEP 2 글의 요지외의 연관성을 고려하면서 흐름에서 벗어난 문장을 찾는다.

첫 문장 ➔ 도입: 동물은 상대를 공격하는 것과 도망가는 것 사이에서 즉시 결정을 내릴 수 있을 만큼 충분한 정보가 없을 수도 있음

- 문장 ① ➔ 상대가 싸움에서 이길 것 같으면 즉시 포기하는 것이 최적의 결정이라는 내용이므로 요지와 연관됨
 문장 ② ➔ 상대를 이길 것 같으면 싸워서 이득을 얻는다는 내용이므로 요지와 연관됨
 문장 ③ ➔ 동물이 일정한 체중을 유지하며 규칙적으로 필요하면 만큼만 먹고 마신다는 내용이므로 글의 요지와 무관함
 문장 ④ ➔ 상태에 대한 정보를 수집하는 데 약간의 추가 시간을 들이면 더 좋은 결정에 도달할 가능성을 키운다는 내용이다
 로 요지와 연관됨

문장 ⑤ ➔ 많은 신호가 의사 결정 과정의 메커니즘에 직접적으로 기여하는 사전 정보 수집이나 평가 기능을 가지고 있는 것으로 여겨진다는 내용이므로 요지와 연관됨

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

도입부	동물은 상대를 공격하는 것과 도망가는 것 사이에서 즉시 결정을 내릴 수 있을 만큼 충분한 정보가 없을 수도 있음
예시 1	상대가 싸움에서 이길 것 같으면 즉시 포기하는 것이 최적의 결정
예시 2	상대를 이길 것 같으면 싸워서 이득을 얻음
논지 전개	상태에 대한 정보를 수집하는 데 약간의 추가 시간을 들여서 더 좋은 결정에 도달할 가능성을 키움
요지	상태에 대한 사전 정보 수집과 평가는 동물의 의사 결정 과정에서 중요하다.

...▶ 따라서 글의 전체 흐름과 관계가 없는 문장은 ③이다.

Exercises

01

23005-0075

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Random sampling doesn't mean just choosing the people to participate in the study haphazardly — there's a difference between the meaning of the word 'random' in everyday use and its meaning in statistics and research methods. ① A random sample is a sample in which every member of the population has an equally likely chance of being selected for the study — and that isn't as easy as it sounds. ② Most sampling methods will unconsciously favour some people, and not others. ③ Picking names at random out of a telephone directory means that people who are ex-directory or who don't use landlines are not going to be included. ④ While landline phones are disappearing from homes, mobile phones are gaining in popularity. ⑤ In a psychological study, that could introduce a bias, because those people may be different from others in some important way — for example, by being younger, or more suspicious of strangers.

* haphazardly: 되는 대로

02

23005-0076

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Spatial position can be indicative of social status. ① Historical analyses of hundreds of paintings indicate that when two people appear in the same picture the more dominant, powerful person is usually facing to the right. ② For example, relative to men, women are more often displayed showing the left cheek, consistent with gender roles that consider them as less agentic. ③ According to cross-cultural studies, for some cultures, the pattern is maintained, which shows that it was common for the socially disadvantaged not to reveal themselves in the field of art, including painting. ④ In other words, traditionally weak and submissive characters have been assigned to their respective place by where they are situated in space. ⑤ From the 15th century to the 20th century, however, this gender bias in paintings has become less pronounced, therefore paralleling increasingly modern views of women's role in society.

* agentic: 주도적인 ** submissive: 복종하는

03

23005-0077

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Within travel destinations, it is not uncommon to see higher sticker prices in areas most frequented by tourists; prices are much lower elsewhere where locals shop. ① A few smart tourists soon learn to get away from these “tourist traps” to find better deals where there are not as many tourists. ② Most tourists will not, because it doesn’t pay to spend their scarce vacation time attempting to find cheaper restaurants, souvenirs, and so on outside the tourist areas. ③ This attribute of the tourism product presents a difficult challenge to tourism suppliers who must figure out how to inform potential customers about their products. ④ If the time spent in searching and shopping for the best deals is included as part of the prices of the purchases, “prices” are actually lower in the tourist areas for most tourists. ⑤ In sum, locational price differences are generally not considered price discrimination.

Part 1

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해설
11쪽

04

23005-0078

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The desire for esteem can be used effectively by society to influence how people act. Systems of prestige are found in all cultures, and in general prestige is used to recognize and reward people who do what is most useful to the culture. ① People will labor for years, even decades, in the hope of securing the esteem of their fellows and the accompanying right to think well of themselves. ② By linking prestige and esteem to particular activities or accomplishments, a culture can direct many people to devote their energies in those directions. ③ People whose self-esteem is already high tend to emphasize gaining even more esteem, whereas people with low or moderate self-esteem give first priority to not losing any of it. ④ It is no accident that in small societies struggling for survival, prestige comes with bringing in large amounts of protein (hunting) or defeating the most dangerous enemies (fighting). ⑤ By the same token, the prestige of motherhood probably rises and falls with the society’s need to increase population, and the prestige of entertainers rises and falls with how much time and money the population can devote to leisure activities.

Gateway

2023학년도 수능 37번

23005-0079

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

The most commonly known form of results-based pricing is a practice called *contingency pricing*, used by lawyers.

- (A) Therefore, only an outcome in the client's favor is compensated. From the client's point of view, the pricing makes sense in part because most clients in these cases are unfamiliar with and possibly intimidated by law firms. Their biggest fears are high fees for a case that may take years to settle.
- (B) By using contingency pricing, clients are ensured that they pay no fees until they receive a settlement. In these and other instances of contingency pricing, the economic value of the service is hard to determine before the service, and providers develop a price that allows them to share the risks and rewards of delivering value to the buyer.
- (C) Contingency pricing is the major way that personal injury and certain consumer cases are billed. In this approach, lawyers do not receive fees or payment until the case is settled, when they are paid a percentage of the money that the client receives.

* intimidate: 위협하다

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

Words & Phrases in Use

- contingency pricing 송소 시 보수 약정 compensate 보수(금액)를 지급하다 make sense 합리적이다, 타당하다
 settle 해결하다, 합의를 보다 settlement 합의금 injury 상해, 부상
 payment 보수, 지급금

STEP 1

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

주어진 글 → 가장 잘 알려진 결과 기반 가격 책정의 형태는 변호사가 사용하는 '승소 시 보수 약정'이라고 불리는 관행이라고 했으므로, '승소 시 보수 약정'에 관한 설명이 전개될 것임을 예측함

STEP 2

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

(C) → **Contingency pricing** is the major way that personal injury and certain consumer cases are billed.

- 주어진 글에서 언급된 승소 시 보수 약정(contingency pricing)을 구체적으로 설명하고 있으므로 주어진 글 뒤에는 (C)가 적절함

(A) → **Therefore**, only an outcome in the client's favor is compensated. From the client's point of view, the pricing makes sense in part because most clients in these cases are unfamiliar with and possibly intimidated by law firms.

- (A)의 '의뢰인에게 유리한 결과에 대해서만 보수가 지급된다.'는 내용은 (C)에 언급된 승소 시 보수 약정의 수수로 지급 방식으로 인한 결과이므로 (C) 뒤에는 (A)가 적절함

STEP 3

마지막 부분을 연결하여, 글의 전체적인 흐름이 자연스럽게 완결성이 있는지 확인한다.

(B) → By using **contingency pricing**, clients are ensured that they pay **no fees** until they receive a settlement.

- (A)에서 대부분의 의뢰인이 법률 회사에 익숙하지 않고 어렵다면 그것에 의해 주눅이 들어 있고 문제를 해결하는데 수년이 걸릴 수 있는 소송에 대한 높은 수수료를 가장 크게 걱정하고 있음을 설명함

- 승소 시 보수 약정을 사용함으로써 의뢰인은 합의금을 받을 때까지 수수료를 지불하지 않도록 보장을 받으므로 (A)에서 제기된 문제점이 해결됨

- 공급자 입장에서 승소 시 보수 약정을 설명하면서 글을 마무리함

→ 다른 순서도 가능한지 검토한 후, 정답을 최종적으로 결정한다.

Exercises

01

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

23005-0080

What do we want to hear when asking the question why John slammed the door?

- (A) Even when we think in a materialistic frame of mind that the state of being offended can be traced in John's brain, we usually will not be interested in an answer in neurological terms. So, normally, in our day-to-day why-questions about people's actions we expect to hear about their reasons.
- (B) Probably not that John put more than average energy into his act, giving the door more speed (which resulted in a heavy collision of the door with the doorpost, a loud noise and the lamp rocking back and forth). We normally are not interested in a report of the chain of causes and effects leading up to the slamming.
- (C) Neither do we expect to hear a report about micro-processes in John's body causing his movements. The why-question asks for reasons — 'He felt offended', for instance.

① (A) – (C) – (B)

② (B) – (A) – (C)

③ (B) – (C) – (A)

④ (C) – (A) – (B)

⑤ (C) – (B) – (A)

02

23005-0081

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

We can presume that the components of love proposed by Sternberg can be found in all cultures. Intimacy, passion, and commitment are most likely cultural universals.

- (A) In collectivist cultures like those found in Asia and Africa, relationships with family may take priority over relationships with lovers and friends. In individualistic cultures, like those of Northern Europe and North America, friendships and romantic relationships compete with family for priority (and often win).
- (B) Evidence of this comes from many sources, including cultural anthropology, psychological research, and love poetry from across the world. What does appear to vary across cultures, however, is the emphasis placed on the different components of love and on different types of relationships.
- (C) Likewise, the concept of duty (similar to Sternberg's concept of commitment) is absolutely central to Chinese Confucianism. In contrast, judging by the mountains of romance novels, love songs, and beauty products found in North America, it is the passionate side of love that is prized in this culture.

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

Part 1

40
02

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

It could be argued that the ‘processual’ nature of personhood means that one becomes a person as one ‘goes along’ in society. Indeed, the African philosopher Ifeanyi Menkiti takes this position. He maintains that children are not fully human.

- (A) Because one can fall short of these standards at any stage in the life cycle, personhood could be regarded as a *becoming*. It is an unpredictable, open-ended process during which personhood may be achieved, lost, and regained, depending on a person’s circumstances.
- (B) These are standards such as generosity, benevolence and respect. A number of sayings in some African societies refer to people who have failed to meet standards expected of a fully human person. These are sayings such as *ga e se motho* (Tswana) or *a ku si muntu* (Nguni), literally meaning ‘he or she is not a person’.
- (C) Following Kwame Gyekye, a Ghanaian philosopher, however, I would argue that the fact that personhood must be earned is not a denial of personhood to children. It is an affirmation of the view that *personhood is an ongoing process* attained through interactions with others and one’s community. It requires one to affirm ideals and standards thought to be constitutive of the life of a community.

* benevolence: 자비심 ** affirmation: 지지, 확인

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

04

23005-0083

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Some countries grow cash crops. These are crops that are in high demand and can be grown in large quantities in specific areas of the world.

- (A) Because there is a worldwide demand for specific items such as these, the farmers in tropical countries grow as much of these commodities as they can. These cash crops are sold all around the world and bring in a lot of money, but there are risks to specializing in just one commodity for trade.
- (B) If these farmers grow too much of a particular cash crop, that creates more supply than demand, which drops the price of the commodity. If the climate is bad, and the cash crop does not grow well one year, that hurts the country selling it because that crop may be the only one the country provides in large enough quantities to make a living from.
- (C) For example, sugar needs a hot, damp climate; coffee needs a hot climate, rainfall, and higher mountain elevations. Tea needs to grow on hillsides in rainy areas. Bananas grow well in tropical environments.

* cash crop: 환금 작물(시장에 내다 팔기 위하여 재배하는 농작물)

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

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Some might have had the impression that early scientists like Newton and Galileo belonged to a small sect that conjured science out of the blue as a result of mystical investigation. This wasn't so. Their work did not take place in a cultural vacuum: it was the product of many ancient traditions.

- (A) Rather, there is a coherent *scheme of things*. This is often expressed by the simple saying that there is order in nature. But scientists have gone beyond this vague notion to formulate a system of well-defined *laws*.
- (B) And then there were religions which encouraged belief in a created world order. The founding assumption of science is that the physical universe is neither random nor absurd; it is not just a meaningless jumble of objects and phenomena randomly placed side by side.
- (C) One of these was Greek philosophy, which encouraged the belief that the world could be explained by logic, reasoning, and mathematics. Another was agriculture, from which people learned about order and chaos by observing the cycles and rhythms of nature, interrupted periodically by sudden and unpredictable disasters.

* sect: 종파 ** conjure: (마법으로) 불러내다 *** jumble: 뒤범벅

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

06

23005-0085

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

In English, many spelling errors could be avoided if we systematically transcribed each sound with a fixed letter. For instance, if we were to avoid writing the sound *f* with both the letter “f” and with “ph,” life would be much simpler.

- (A) Many more steps could have been taken along the same lines. As expert readers, we cease to be aware of the absurdity of our spelling. Even a letter as simple as “x” is unnecessary, as it stands for two phonemes *ks* that already have their own spelling.
- (B) In Türkiye, one takes a “taksi.” That country, which in the space of one year adopted the Roman alphabet, drastically simplified its spelling, and taught three million people how to read, sets a beautiful example of the feasibility of spelling reform.
- (C) There is little doubt that we could easily get rid of this and many other useless redundancies whose acquisition eats up many years of childhood. In fact, this is the timid direction that American spelling reform took when it simplified the irregular British spellings of “behaviour” or “analyse” into “behavior” and “analyze.”

* phoneme: 음소 ** feasibility: 실현 가능성 *** redundancy: 군더더기

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

16 주어진 문장의 적합한 위치 찾기

Gateway

2023학년도 수능 38번
23005-0086

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

There's a reason for that: traditionally, park designers attempted to create such a feeling by planting tall trees at park boundaries, building stone walls, and constructing other means of partition.

Parks take the shape demanded by the cultural concerns of their time. Once parks are in place, they are no inert stage — their purposes and meanings are made and remade by planners and by park users. Moments of park creation are particularly telling, however, for they reveal and actualize ideas about nature and its relationship to urban society. (㉠) Indeed, what distinguishes a park from the broader category of public space is the representation of nature that parks are meant to embody. (㉡) Public spaces include parks, concrete plazas, sidewalks, even indoor atriums. (㉢) Parks typically have trees, grass, and other plants as their central features. (㉣) When entering a city park, people often imagine a sharp separation from streets, cars, and buildings. (㉤) What's behind this idea is not only landscape architects' desire to design aesthetically suggestive park spaces, but a much longer history of Western thought that envisions cities and nature as antithetical spaces and oppositional forces.

* aesthetically: 미적으로 ** antithetical: 대조적인

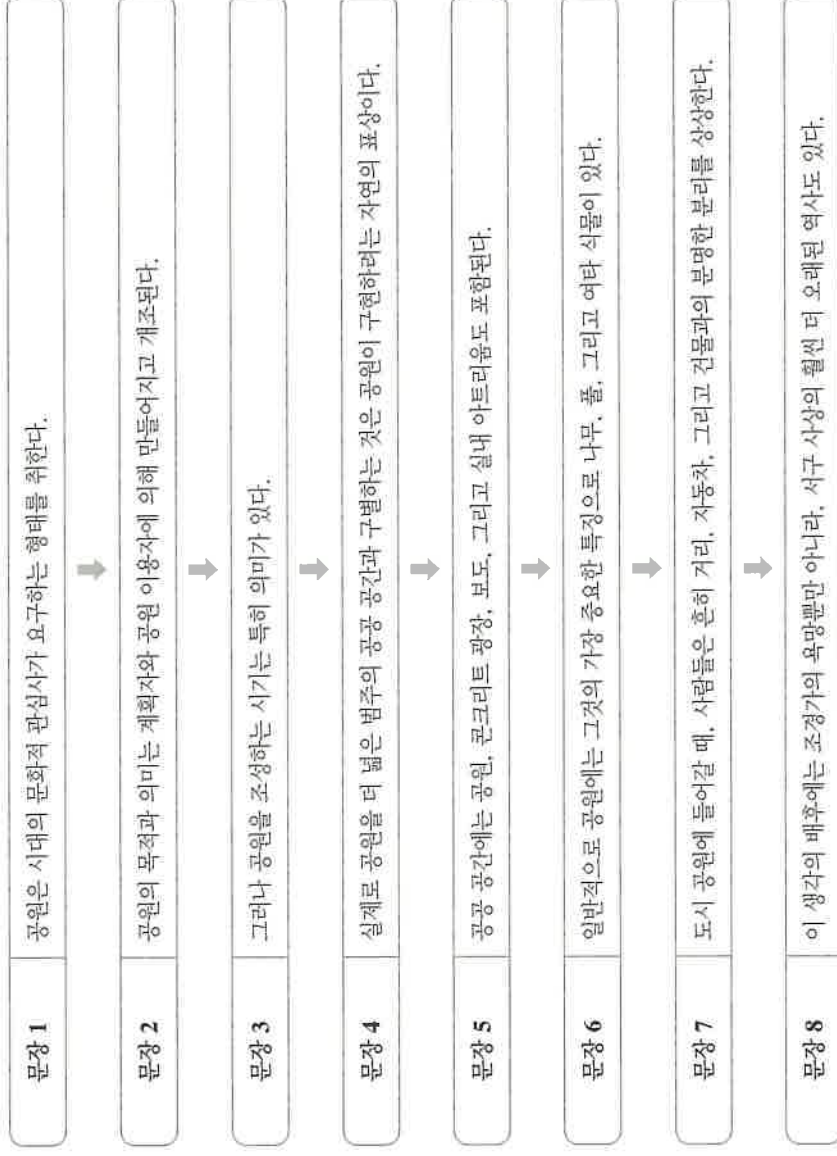
Words & Phrases in Use

- plant 심다, 이식하다
- demand 요구하다
- actualize 실현하다
- representation 표상, 표현
- atrium 이트리움(현대식 건물 중앙 높은 곳에 보통 유리로 지붕을 한 넓은 공간)
- landscape arch tect 조경가
- oppositional 대립하는, 반대하는
- construct 건축하다, 세우다
- inert 비활성[불활성]의
- distinguish 구별하다
- embody 구현하다, 상징하다
- atrium 이트리움(현대식 건물 중앙 높은 곳에 보통 유리로 지붕을 한 넓은 공간)
- suggestive 시사하는 바가 큰[많은]
- partition 경계벽, 칸막이
- reveal 드러내다, 밝히다
- category 범주
- plaza 광장, 쇼핑센터
- separation 분리
- envision 상상하다, 마음속에 그리다

STEP 1 글의 주제와 요지를 포함한 전반적인 내용을 개략적으로 파악한다.

- 글의 주제: 도시 공원이 지닌 속성
- 글의 요지: 도시 공원은 자연과 도시 사회의 관계에 관한 생각을 드러내고 구현하며, 도시 공원에 들어갈 때, 사람들은 도시의 사물과 분리되는 것을 상상한다.

STEP 2 글의 주제와 요지를 염두에 두고 읽으면서 문장 사이의 흐름이 부자연스럽거나 단절되는 곳을 파악한다.



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

진통적으로 공원 설계자들이 공원 경계에 키가 큰 나무를 심기도 하고, 들담을 쌓기도 하고, 그 밖의 다른 경계벽의 수단을 진척하기도 했다. 주어진 문장의 내용은 문장 7에서 사람들이 도시 공원에서 갖는 느낌의 이유에 해당하는데, 주어진 문장의 such a feeling은 문장 7에서 언급된 공원과 도시의 사물이 분리되는 느낌을 의미한다. 그리고 문장 8에서는 이 생각의 배후에 관한 내용이 기술되어 있다.

...▶ 그러므로 주어진 문장은 문장 7과 문장 8 사이의 ㉞에 들어가야 한다.

Exercises

01

23005-0087

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

If one person is advocating a risky strategy early on, others may begin to think of even more challenging examples, and that leads the discussion towards reaching a riskier decision.

When we are in groups, we tend to feel that we, personally, aren't as responsible as we would be if we were acting on our own. So the decisions that the group makes can easily become extreme. (①) Occasionally, groups reach riskier decisions — they decide to take actions which are more challenging or unsafe than they should be. (②) Sometimes, though, they make choices that are too cautious. (③) It's known as group polarization: a tendency towards extremes. (④) A lot depends on how the discussions in the group develop. (⑤) But if someone advocates more cautious approaches at an early stage, this too can influence the direction of the discussion, resulting in a more cautious decision than the group members might have made individually.

02

23005-0088

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

This evolution does not mean, however, that governments are uninvolved in steering the development of media.

Advertising in the United States is a relatively large and stable marketplace with a dollar volume of activity closely tied to the overall health of the economy. (①) The same is true of other mature industrialized nations, especially those of Western Europe. (②) One significant difference, however, is the way commercial media evolved. (③) In the United States, radio and television systems began as commercial ventures; in many other countries media were largely or completely government supported for years. (④) Different models of commercial support are still evolving and the precise configurations vary by country. (⑤) As Joseph Straubhaar observes, television systems are often “stubbornly national,” which means advertisers must tailor “global” media plans to the regulatory policies and cultural expectations of individual countries.

* configuration: 형태, 구조 ** stubbornly: 완강하게, 고집스럽게

03

23005-0089

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

However, facts and events are concepts very different from each other.

Some people think that facts are the same as *events*, which they regard as the “objective,” “hard core” elements of this universe. The main reason for thinking this is that events seem the best candidates to offer us a rock-solid foundation for our facts. (①) True, events do happen or do not happen; you can neglect them but not deny them. (②) So by replacing facts with events, we might think we have found the strong objective foundation that we strive for. (③) Unlike facts, events are dated, tied to space and time, whereas facts are detached from space and time. (④) It is even considered a fact that certain events did not occur; it is a fact, for instance, that Darwin did not have a copy of Mendel’s 1866 article in his collection. (⑤) Apparently, a fact is not the same as an event; the best we can say is that a fact is a description of an event, but not the event itself.

04

23005-0090

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

When the workers are highly educated, intelligent, and have considerable expertise in their areas, participatory decision making is more effective.

The extent to which decision making is shared with subordinates or concentrated at the top of the hierarchy differs across organizations. Thus, organizations can vary from strongly centralized decision-making practices to highly participatory decision-making practices. (①) In participatory decision making, subordinates have much more input into how decisions are made. (②) Research shows that greater participation in decision making improves employees’ satisfaction with the decisions, but does not necessarily translate into better group performance. (③) Therefore, research has investigated when participatory decision making is most useful, and when it is less important. (④) Additionally, when the task at hand is highly complex and knowledge about local conditions is important to the decision, participatory decision making is important. (⑤) Finally, in times of crisis, when the decisions have very strong impact, participatory decision making is useful.

* subordinate: 하급자 ** hierarchy: 위계, 계층

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

In a reply to Darwin about this puzzle, Alfred R. Wallace proposed that bright colors could advertise the distastefulness of the caterpillars to experienced predators.

Insects attract collectors' attention because they are extremely diverse and often bear spectacular colors. (①) To biologists, however, bright coloration has been a constantly renewed puzzle because it makes an insect a highly visible prey to prospective predators. (②) Charles Darwin understood that bright colors or exaggerated forms could evolve via sexual selection, the process by which individuals compete for access to mates and fertilization opportunities. (③) However, he felt sexual selection could not account for the striking color pattern of nonreproductive larvae in, for example, *Pseudosphinx* hawk moth caterpillars. (④) Indeed, prey that are not edible to predators are predicted to gain by exhibiting very recognizable colors; experienced predators can then correctly identify and subsequently avoid attacking such prey. (⑤) E. B. Poulton later developed this idea, expanded it to other warning signals (i.e., sounds or smells), and coined the term aposematism to describe this phenomenon (from the Greek "away" and "sign").

* caterpillar: 애벌레 ** larva: 유충, 애벌레 (pl. larvae) *** Pseudosphinx hawk moth: Pseudosphinx 속(屬) 바자시나방

06

23005-0092

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

However, in modern times it was realized for the first time that trust in the accord between reality and thinking was based on a grossly exaggerated notion of the scope of human reason.

In ancient and medieval times considerable respect was accorded to language by those working in the scientific field. According to the ancient metaphysical *Weltanschauung*, it was believed that the structure of reality and of thought were so closely allied that they were interchangeable. (①) A *logical* statement — not only a matter of thinking but also of linguistics — was automatically a *true* statement of reality. (②) Since such a statement happened to be true, it did not need to be subjected to experimental testing. (③) In order to discover whether a logical statement (i.e. the logical language) was really true (i.e. agreed with reality), the statement should be tested against empirical reality in an experiment. (④) The emphasis on the physical experiment is characteristic of modern science. (⑤) Later again it was realized that even this approach overrated the importance of thinking: from the outset research should be directed by experiments, although that experimental action — like any action — required the support of logical thought.

* *Weltanschauung*: 세계관 ** empirical: 경험적인

Gateway

2023년 9월 모의평가 40번
23005-0093

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

A striving to demonstrate individual personality through designs should not be surprising. Most designers are educated to work as individuals, and design literature contains countless references to ‘the designer’. Personal flair is without doubt an absolute necessity in some product categories, particularly relatively small objects, with a low degree of technological complexity, such as furniture, lighting, small appliances, and housewares. In larger-scale projects, however, even where a strong personality exercises powerful influence, the fact that substantial numbers of designers are employed in implementing a concept can easily be overlooked. The emphasis on individuality is therefore problematic — rather than actually designing, many successful designer ‘personalities’ function more as creative managers. A distinction needs to be made between designers working truly alone and those working in a group. In the latter case, management organization and processes can be equally as relevant as designers’ creativity.

* strive: 애쓰다 ** flair: 재능



Depending on the _____ (A) _____ of a project, the capacity of designers to _____ (B) _____ team-based working environments can be just as important as their personal qualities.

- (A) (B)
- ① size coordinate
- ③ size identify
- ⑤ goal investigate

- (A) (B)
- ② cost systematize
- ④ cost innovate

Words & Phrases in Use

- demonstrate 보여 주다
- countess 무수히 많은, 셀 수 없이 많은
- category 범주
- appliance 가전(제품)
- substantial (양·가치·중요성이) 상당한
- emphasis 강조
- latter 후자의; 후자
- personality 개성, 인물, 유명 인사
- reference 언급, 참고, 참조
- complexity 복잡성
- exercise (권력·권리·역량 등을) 행사[발휘]하다
- implement 실행하다, 실시하다
- function 기능하다
- equally 똑같이, 동등하게
- literature 문헌, 인세물
- absolute 절대적인
- lighting 조명
- oversee [새]발휘하다
- overlook 간과하다
- distinction 구별, 구분
- relevant 관련 있는, 관련된

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

이 글은 디자이너가 보통 개인으로 일하고 개인적인 재능을 중요시하는 직업이지만, 프로젝트의 크기에 따라 여러 명이 집단으로 작업하는 경우, 창의적인 관리자로 직업 환경을 조정하는 능력이 요구되기도 한다는 내용이다.

STEP 2 요약문을 통해 얻은 단서들을 바탕으로 글을 읽는다.

글의 요지	디자이너가 낮은 정도의 기술적 복잡성을 가진 비교적 작은 물건들을 다룰 경우, 개인적인 재능이 중요하다 지만, 더 큰 규모의 프로젝트에서는 상당수의 디자이너가 하나의 콘셉트를 실행하기 위해 참여하고 있어 관리 조직과 과정이 디자이너의 창의성 못지않게 똑같이 관련이 있을 수 있다.
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글의 요지를 뒷받침하는 내용

- 디자인을 통해 개인의 개성을 보여 주기 위한 노력은 놀라운 것이 아님(A striving to demonstrate individual personality through designs should not be surprising.)
- 개인적인 재능이 일부 제품 범주에서는 절대적으로 필요한 것임에는 의심할 여지가 없으며(Personal flair is without doubt an absolute necessity in some product categories), 특히 비교적 작은 물건들에서 그러함(particularly relatively small objects, with a low degree of technological complexity)
- 프로젝트의 규모가 더 큰 경우(In larger-scale projects), 상당한 수의 디자이너가 콘셉트를 실행하는 데 참여한다는 사실이 쉽게 간과됨(the fact that substantial numbers of designers are employed in implementing a concept can easily be overlooked)
- 많은 성공한 디자이너 '유명인들이 실제로 디자인하기보다는 창의적인 관리자의 기능을 더 많이 함(rather than actually designing, many successful designer 'personalities' function more as creative managers)
- 집단을 이루어 일하는 디자이너(those working in a group)의 경우, 관리 조직과 과정이 디자이너의 창의성 못지 않게 똑같이 관련이 있을 수 있음(management organization and processes can be equally as relevant as designers' creativity)

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

(A) 디자이너가 맡은 일이 개인 혹은 집단을 이루어 일해야 하는 규모인가에 따라 고려되는 능력이 다르다는 것을 알 수 있다.

→ size(크기)

(B) 집단을 이루어 일하는 디자이너의 경우 관리 조직과 과정이 디자이너의 개인적 창의성 못지않게 관련이 있음을 알 수 있다.

→ coordinate(조정하다)

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

Exercises

01

23005-0094

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

There are several theories about why older people experience “long-term” time compression so much more acutely than young people. It has been observed, for example, that for a twenty-year-old, ten years is half a lifetime, but for a fifty-year-old, the same span represents just 20 percent of one’s life. As we age, a decade becomes an ever-smaller proportion of our life experience. Others have emphasized the fact that, in a ten-year span, younger people encounter more “turning points” than older people. In just ten years, a younger person is likely to graduate from college, woo and win a mate, start a family, and buy a house. Older people, in contrast, can easily pass a decade doing the same job and living in the same house with the same spouse. The absence of frequent life-changing events may partly explain why older people feel that the later decades seem to pass so quickly.

* compression: 압축 ** woo: 구애하다



Older people experience long-term time compression more acutely because to them, a time period such as a decade represents a(n) (A) _____ proportion of their life and the occurrence of major life events during that period is (B) _____.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|-----------------|-------|---------|
| ① declining | ..... | rare |
| ② varying | ..... | rare |
| ③ sizeable | ..... | random |
| ④ substantial | ..... | regular |
| ⑤ insignificant | ..... | regular |

02

23005-0095

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

Social mobility is upward or downward movement in social position over time in a society. That movement can be specific to individuals who change social positions or to categories of people, such as racial or ethnic groups. Social mobility between generations is referred to as intergenerational mobility. The self-made myth suggests that social position in the United States is largely up to the individual, implying that mobility is quite common and easy to achieve for those who apply themselves. However, what people believe and what is fact are often not the same. A recent experimental study found that Americans substantially and consistently overestimate the amount of income mobility and educational access in society. The higher one's social class, the more likely they are to overestimate social mobility. In other words, wealthy Americans tend to subscribe to the belief that pulling oneself out of poverty is easier than it actually is and that one's wealth is a result of hard work and initiative, rather than luck or birth.



Americans tend to have the unproven belief that social position largely depends upon (A) _____ effort, and those with greater wealth and higher social status are more likely to consider upward social mobility readily (B) _____.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① personal | achievable |
| ② social | predictable |
| ③ intellectual | recognizable |
| ④ social | transferable |
| ⑤ personal | neglectable |

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

In Ancient Greece, many private individuals believed in the powers of magic, such as farmers who were always dependent on the weather. Even though the use of magic was widespread in Ancient Greece, there remained an official caution over its use. We know that the Greek authorities believed that magic was an activity capable of results, but they grew concerned about those who practiced harmful magic. So it was established that those who practiced harmful magic could be punished by civic action. This may be the reason why magic in the classical world was held in low esteem and condemned by speakers and writers. Likewise, we find certain intellectuals realizing that the power of magic could be abused. For example, Plato believed that those who sold spells and curse tablets should be punished. Epicurean and Stoic philosophers also believed that magic should be eliminated. This mistrust of magic, along with religion and a separation of humans from the divine world, created a need to develop new methods of understanding the world. It is thus understandable that the Ancient Greeks created the foundations for philosophy.

* civic: 시민의 ** curse tablet: 저주 서판



Widespread magical beliefs and practices in Ancient Greece (A) the banning of harmful magic and the hostility to magic by Greek thinkers, which was one of the factors that prompted the (B) of philosophy.

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------|------------|
| ① resulted in | decline |
| ② resulted in | emergence |
| ③ shut off | decline |
| ④ got around | emergence |
| ⑤ got around | prosperity |

04

23005-0097

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

The development psychologist Jerome Kagan measured changes in children's temperament between the ages of 4 months and 7 years. He classified several healthy 4-month-old infants as high reactors (easily excited or fearful) or low reactors (relaxed and unafraid), depending upon their responses to an unfamiliar stimulus. Kagan waved colorful mobiles in front of a baby, played a tape saying, "Hello baby, how are you doing today?" and popped a balloon behind the baby's head. High reactors moved around violently and cried, while low reactors rested or even laughed during the tests. By the time these infants were 4 years old, some of the high reactors were quite shy, subdued, and quiet, while others had moved toward the center of Kagan's "shy-bold" continuum. By the age of 7, only 15 percent of the initially low reactors were enthusiastic, fearless, and highly sociable kids, and the rest had moved closer to the center. None of the high reactors became fearless, and none of the low reactors became fearful; in other words, environment only moderately affected the final outcome.

* temperament: 기질 ** subdued: 차분해진



In his study with children grouped by their reactions to _____ (A) stimuli, Jerome Kagan found that the children's temperamental characteristics had not been _____ (B) affected by environment during early childhood.

- | | |
|------------|-----------------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① repeated | significantly |
| ② repeated | developmentally |
| ③ familiar | negatively |
| ④ novel | significantly |
| ⑤ novel | negatively |

18 장문 독해 (1)

Gateway

2023학년도 수능 41~42번

01~02 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

There is evidence that even very simple algorithms can outperform expert judgement on simple prediction problems. For example, algorithms have proved more (a) accurate than humans in predicting whether a prisoner released on parole will go on to commit another crime, or in predicting whether a potential candidate will perform well in a job in future. In over 100 studies across many different domains, half of all cases show simple formulas make (b) better significant predictions than human experts, and the remainder (except a very small handful), show a tie between the two. When there are a lot of different factors involved and a situation is very uncertain, simple formulas can win out by focusing on the most important factors and being consistent, while human judgement is too easily influenced by particularly salient and perhaps (c) irrelevant considerations. A similar idea is supported by further evidence that ‘checklists’ can improve the quality of expert decisions in a range of domains by ensuring that important steps or considerations aren’t missed when people are feeling (d) relaxed. For example, treating patients in intensive care can require hundreds of small actions per day, and one small error could cost a life. Using checklists to ensure that no crucial steps are missed has proved to be remarkably (e) effective in a range of medical contexts, from preventing live infections to reducing pneumonia.

* parole: 가석방 ** salient: 두드러진 *** pneumonia: 폐렴

01

23005-0098

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① The Power of Simple Formulas in Decision Making
- ② Always Prioritise: Tips for Managing Big Data
- ③ Algorithms’ Mistakes: The Myth of Simplicity
- ④ Be Prepared! Make a Checklist Just in Case
- ⑤ How Human Judgement Beats Algorithms

02

23005-0099

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> evidence 증거 | <input type="checkbox"/> outperform 능가하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> accurate 정확한 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> release 풀어 주다 | <input type="checkbox"/> commit (범죄를) 저지르다 | <input type="checkbox"/> potential 잠재적인 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> candidate 후보자 | <input type="checkbox"/> domain 영역 | <input type="checkbox"/> the remainder 나머지 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> handful 소수 | <input type="checkbox"/> consistent 일관성이 있는 | <input type="checkbox"/> irrelevant 관련이 없는 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> step 조치 | <input type="checkbox"/> miss 놓치다 | <input type="checkbox"/> intensive care 집중 치료 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cost 없게 하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> crucial 중요한 | <input type="checkbox"/> remarkably 현저하게 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> context 상황, 맥락 | <input type="checkbox"/> live 당면한, 생생한 | <input type="checkbox"/> infection 감염 |

Solving Strategies

STEP 1 글의 전반적인 흐름을 파악한다.

도입 예측하는 능력에서 알고리즘이 인간 전문가보다 더 낫다.

예시 가석방으로 풀려난 죄수가 추가 범죄를 저지를 것인지를 예측하는 경우 잠재적인 후보자가 장차 직장에서 일을 잘할 것인지를 예측하는 경우

요지 체크 리스트를 이용하면 전문가의 결정의 질을 향상할 수 있다.

예시 집중 치료 중인 환자를 치료하는 다양한 의학적 상황

STEP 2 글의 내용을 종합적으로 파악하여 제목으로 적절한 것을 고른다.

예측하는 능력에서 알고리즘이 인간 전문가보다 더 낫고, 체크 리스트를 마련해서 이용하면 다양한 영역에서 전문가의 결정의 질을 향상할 수 있다는 내용의 글이므로, 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은 ① '의사 결정을 할 때의 간단한 공식의 힘'이다.

- ② 향상 우선순위를 결정하라: 빅 데이터 관리 요령 ③ 알고리즘의 실수: 단순함의 근거 없는 믿음
 ④ 준비하라! 만일의 경우를 대비해 체크 리스트를 만들라 ⑤ 인간의 판단이 알고리즘을 이기는 방법

STEP 3 글의 맥락을 살피서 어휘의 적절성을 파악하고 문맥에 맞지 않은 단어를 고른다.

- (d) 집중 치료 중인 환자에게 하루에 수백 가지의 작은 조치가 필요한 상황처럼 해야 할 일에 과부하가 걸릴 때 어떠한 조치라도 놓치지 않도록 체크 리스트가 필요하다는 맥락이므로, (d)의 relaxed를 overloaded와 같은 낱말로 바꾸어야 한다.
- (a) 매우 간단한 알고리즘조차도 간단한 예측 문제에 대한 전문가의 판단을 능가할 수 있다는 증거가 있다는 예시이므로 accurate는 문맥상 적절하다.
- (b) 간단한 알고리즘과 유사한 개념인 간단한 공식은 전문가보다 중요한 예측을 더 잘할 것이므로 better는 문맥상 적절하다.
- (c) 관련된 많은 다른 요인이 있고 상황이 매우 불확실할 때 승리할 수 있는 간단한 공식과 달리, 인간의 판단은 특히 두드러지고 관련이 없는 고려 사항에 의해 너무 쉽게 영향을 받으므로 irrelevant는 문맥상 적절하다.
- (e) 체크 리스트가 전문가의 결정의 질을 향상할 수 있어, 어떠한 중요한 조치라도 놓치지 않기 위해 체크 리스트를 사용하는 것은 당면한 감명을 예방하는 것에서부터 폐렴을 줄이는 것에 이르기까지 다양한 의학적 상황에서 현저하게 효과적이므로 effective는 문맥상 적절하다.

Exercises

01~02

다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

We do know that the ability to question, whether verbally or through other means, is one of the things that separates us from lower primates. Paul Harris, an education professor at Harvard University who has studied questioning in children, observes, “(a) Unlike other primates, we humans are designed so that the young look to the old for cultural information.” He sees this as an important “evolutionary divide” — that from an early age, even before speech, humans will use some form of questioning to try to gain information. A child may pick up a kiwi fruit and indicate, through a look or gesture directed at a nearby adult, a (b) desire to know more. Chimpanzees don’t do this; they may “ask” for a treat through signaling, but it’s a simple request for food, as opposed to an information-seeking question.

So then, one of the primary drivers of questioning is an awareness of what we don’t know — which is a form of higher awareness that (c) separates not only man from monkey but also the smart and curious person from the dullard who doesn’t know or care. Good questioners tend to be aware of, and quite (d) comfortable with, their own ignorance (Richard Saul Wurman, the founder of the TED Conferences, has been known to brag, “I know more about my ignorance than you know about yours”). But they constantly examine that vast ignorance using the question flashlight — or, if you prefer, they (e) defend it with the question spade.

* primate: 영장류 ** brag: 호언장담하다 *** spade: 삽

01

23005-0100

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Human Inquiry: The Main Means of Breaking Down Ignorance
- ② How Are Ignorant People Aware of What They Don’t Know?
- ③ Questioning: An Old-Fashioned Way to Get Information
- ④ The Evolution of Social Communication in Primates
- ⑤ Good Leaders Answer Their Own Questions

02

23005-0101

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

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

03~04

다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

You attract whatever you spend time pondering, including whatever you love and whatever you fear. Your soul will rise to achieve your highest hope and will also fall to the depths of your basest appetite and your life will be a direct reflection of all your desires. This holds true for both your conscious and unconscious thoughts, which may seem a bit confusing at first. For example, you may want (a) prosperity and believe that you're working toward bringing more of it into your life. Your savings account, however, remains (b) empty. This is because unconsciously you're thinking, *I'm afraid of poverty, and I don't think I'll ever be rich*. Even though you've made an effort to increase your wealth, your pessimistic thinking with respect to money is so ingrained that it actually cancels out your (c) positive steps. Yet with continued effort and vigilance against negative self-talk, you can turn around and create a prosperous life.

The outer world of your circumstances is shaped by the inner world of your thoughts. Every seed of thought that you sow or allow to fall into your mind and take root eventually blossoms into action. And once again, good thoughts bear sweet fruit, while bad ones bear rotten fruit. A person doesn't end up homeless or in jail by the tyranny of fate or by chance, but as the direct (d) result of cynical thinking and corrupt desires. Similarly, a model citizen doesn't suddenly commit a crime due to a chance occurrence, but because he or she secretly (e) resisted the criminal thought for a long time.

* pessimistic: 비관적인, 회의적인 ** vigilance: 경계, 조심 *** tyranny: 횡포, 폭정

03

23005-0102

읽기의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Try to Copy the Traits of the Wealthy
- ② Action Is a Key Foundation to Success
- ③ The Bright and Dark Sides of Negative Thoughts
- ④ Power of Thought: The Force That Shapes Your Life
- ⑤ Building New Habits Will Help You Break the Old Ones

04

23005-0103

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

Exercises

05~16

다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Humans are motivated, at least in part, by empathy and concern for the welfare of others. We donate blood for strangers, contribute to charity, and punish violators of social norms. Chimpanzees are, together with bonobos, our closest relatives, and they (a) similarly engage in cooperative hunting, comfort victims of aggression, and perform other collective activities. Would they show concern for the welfare of unrelated, familiar chimps if the benefits were at no cost to themselves?

Researcher Joan Silk and her collaborators conducted an experiment with chimps that had lived together for fifteen years or more. Eighteen chimps were studied, from two different populations with different life histories and exposures to experiments. Pairs of chimps faced each other in opposing enclosures or sat side by side, and could see and hear each other. One chimp, the actor, was (b) given the choice to pull one of two handles: if the actor pulled the “nice” handle, both the actor and the other chimp got food, and exactly the same portion. If the actor pulled the “nasty” handle, only the actor received food, and the other chimp got nothing. In a control test, only the actor was present. Which handle did the chimps pull?

When no other chimp was present, the actors chose both options about equally frequently. The chimps didn't (c) care, and why should they? Yet even when a second chimp arrived, the chimps didn't choose the “nice” option more often. Although they could clearly see the other one displaying desperate (d) begging gestures, or happily eating the food when it was dispensed, the chimps showed no sign of empathy. It should be noted that they showed no spitefulness either. What mattered to the actors more than the other chimp was whether the handle for the nice option was placed on their right or left side. They had a much (e) weaker preference for the right side than for the happiness of their partner. Chimps simply did not seem to care about the welfare of unrelated group members.

* enclosure: 울타리 안. 담장 안 ** dispense: 제공하다. 나눠 주다 *** spitefulness: 악의

05

23005-0104

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Chimps' Deep Affection for Their Own Group Members
- ② Chimps Seek Happiness and Contentment Like Humans Do
- ③ Fierce Competition Among Chimps and Its Harmful Effects
- ④ Empathy and Concern Toward Others: Virtues Chimps Don't Have
- ⑤ Both Humans and Chimps Can Cultivate Empathy Through Training

06

23005-0105

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

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

07~08

다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

The main message from studies of change blindness is that people can miss obvious changes in what they see and hear. Despite this possibility, most people believe they will always (a) notice large changes, that important events automatically draw their attention. This erroneous belief persists because people often do not find out about the things they fail to perceive. In addition, the phenomenon of change blindness is so counterintuitive that few people believe how much they do not see. *Change blindness* is people's (b) unawareness that they often do not notice apparently obvious changes in their environments.

Imagine you are driving up a hill. At the top of the hill, there is an intersection. When you reach the top, you see another car heading straight into your lane, and in a flash you swerve to avoid a collision. The other car hits yours, but your last-minute swerve convinces eyewitnesses that you caused the accident by driving wildly. Change blindness could be a factor in their reports: Perhaps out of a desire to help, the eyewitnesses believe they saw the (c) whole accident, but they may have missed the critical moments because they were attending to their own activities.

Being aware of change blindness is a critical thinking skill. Thinking that we always notice large changes in our visual field may lead us to perceive things incorrectly, such as in erroneously believing something did or did not happen. Recognizing the (d) limitations of attention may help prevent us from misleading ourselves about our perceptions. Knowledge about change blindness should make us more (e) confident about what we really see and what we remember.

* counterintuitive: 직관에 반하는 ** swerve: 방향을 바꾸다: 방향 전환 *** collision: 충돌

07

23005-0106

읽글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① What Do We Actually Lose from Change Blindness?
- ② Overcoming Change Blindness Through Selective Attention
- ③ Unattended Information Is Always Available in Some Form
- ④ Change Blindness: A Tool for Preventing Errors of Perception
- ⑤ Recognizing Change Blindness Blindness for Proper Perception

08

23005-0107

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

19 장문 독해 (2)

Gateway

2023학년도 9월 모의평가 43~45번

01~03 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A) Walking out of Charing Cross Station in London, Emilia and her traveling companion, Layla, already felt their hearts pounding. It was the second day of their European summer trip. They were about to visit one of the world's most famous art galleries. The two of them started hurrying with excitement. Suddenly, Emilia shouted, "Look! There it is! We're finally at the National Gallery!" Layla laughed and responded, "(a) Your dream's finally come true!"

(B) "Don't lose hope yet! Which gallery is the special exhibition at?" Layla asked. Emilia responded, "Well, his *Sunflowers* is still in England, but it's at a gallery in Liverpool. That's a long way, isn't it?" After a quick search on her phone, Layla stated, "No! It's only two hours to Liverpool by train. The next train leaves in an hour. Why don't we take it?" After considering the idea, Emilia, now relieved, responded, "Yeah, but (b) you always wanted to see Rembrandt's paintings. Let's do that first, Layla! Then, after lunch, we can catch the next train." Layla smiled brightly.

(C) However, after searching all the exhibition rooms, Emilia and Layla couldn't find van Gogh's masterpiece anywhere. "That's weird. Van Gogh's *Sunflowers* should be here. Where is it?" Emilia looked upset, but Layla kept calm and said, "Maybe (c) you've missed a notice about it. Check the National Gallery app." Emilia checked it quickly. Then, she sighed, "*Sunflowers* isn't here! It's been lent to a different gallery for a special exhibition. (d) I can't believe I didn't check!"

(D) Upon entering the National Gallery, Emilia knew exactly where to go first. (e) She grabbed Layla's hand and dragged her hurriedly to find van Gogh's *Sunflowers*. It was Emilia's favorite painting and had inspired her to become a painter. Emilia loved his use of bright colors and light. She couldn't wait to finally see his masterpiece in person. "It'll be amazing to see how he communicated the feelings of isolation and loneliness in his work," she said eagerly.

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

- 23005-0108
 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?

- 23005-0109
 ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

03

230005-0110

윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① Emilia와 Layla는 유럽 여행 중이었다.
- ② Layla는 Emilia에게 Liverpool로 가자고 제안했다.
- ③ Emilia는 기사들 점심 식사 전에 타자고 말했다.
- ④ National Gallery에는 van Gogh의 *Sunflowers*가 없었다.
- ⑤ Emilia는 van Gogh의 *Sunflowers*를 좋아했다.

Words & Phrases in Use

- companion 동반자, 동행
- pound (기금이) 두근거리다
- masterpiece 걸작
- weird 이상한
- drag 끌고 가다
- in person 직접
- isolation 고립
- loneliness 고독
- eagerly 진폭 기대하며, 열정적으로

Solving Strategies

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

글 (B): “Don’t lose hope yet! Which gallery is the special exhibition at?” Layla asked. Emilia responded, “Well, his *Sunflowers* is still in England, but it’s at a gallery in Liverpool. That’s a long way, isn’t it?”

⇒ van Gogh의 *Sunflowers*가 다른 미술관에 대여되었다는 것을 알게 된 글 뒤에 이어지는 것이 적절함

글 (C): However, after searching all the exhibition rooms, Emilia and Layla couldn’t find van Gogh’s masterpiece anywhere.

⇒ National Gallery에서 van Gogh의 *Sunflowers*를 직접 어서 보고 싶어 했다는 글 뒤에 이어지는 것이 적절함

글 (D): Upon entering the National Gallery, Emilia knew exactly where to go first.

⇒ Emilia와 Layla가 방문을 고대하던 National Gallery에 도착했다는 글 뒤에 이어지는 것이 적절함

STEP 2 주어진 단서를 종합하여 글의 순서를 완성한다.

Emilia와 Layla가 유럽 여행 둘째 날, 방문을 고대하던 National Gallery에 도착했다는 내용의 (A) 다음에, Emilia는 자신이 가장 좋아하는 그림이자 자신에게 화가가 되도록 영감을 준 것이어서 직접 보고 싶어 했던 van Gogh의 *Sunflowers*를 보러 갔다는 내용의 (D)가 이어져야 한다. 그다음에는 미술관의 모든 전시실을 찾아보았지만 *Sunflowers*를 찾을 수 없었고, Emilia가 그 그림이 다른 미술관에 대여되었다는 공지를 뒤늦게 확인하게 되는 내용의 (C)가 이어지는 것이 적절하다. 마지막으로 그 그림이 리버풀에 있는 미술관에 전시된 것을 Emilia와 Layla가 알게 된 후, Layla가 보고 싶어 했던 Rembrandt의 그림을 먼저 보고 점심 식사를 한 다음 기차를 타고 리버풀에 가자고 Emilia가 제안하는 내용인 (B)가 이어지는 것이 글의 순서로 가장 적절하다.

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

■ (a), (c), (d), (e)는 모두 Emilia를 가리키지만, (b)는 Layla를 가리킨다.

■ 글 (B)에서 Emilia는 리버풀까지는 기차로 겨우 두 시간 거리이고 Layla가 Rembrandt의 그림을 보고 싶어 했으므로, 먼저 그림을 보고 점심 식사 후에 기차를 타자고 제안했다. 따라서 글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은 ㉠이다.

Exercises

01~03

다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

Although my family weren't really all that excited about having animals in the house, they'd been persuaded to take on a two-year-old dog called Sally, a Bull Terrier-Boxer cross. She was very attractive, being smooth-haired, mostly black with a white chest and reddish-brown eyebrows and rings around her legs, and a thin reddish-brown line around her white chest, dividing it from the rest of her black coat. Mum had been assured (a) she was well-behaved and non-aggressive, but she didn't suspect just how thoroughly I was going to test that guarantee out!

(B)

I remember my Uncle Phil, who was a very kindly soul, waving an arm around my head once as he tried to swat a fly away from me. Thinking he was going to hit me, Sally leapt between us and grabbed and held his arm. She didn't bite him — she never bit — but (b) she held him tight all the same. From quite a young age I was completely safe to wander around the countryside, so long as I had my guardian with me. (c) She was my playmate and my best friend for 12 years, and we went everywhere together.

* swat: (파리 등을 잡기 위해) 찰박 때리다

(C)

Not having time to do anything more than yell out of the window, which might have triggered a bad reaction from the dog, my mother could only watch in fear at what might happen next. Apparently, after I'd casually reached down and grabbed the bone, I walked off with it, with poor Sally following along behind me. That moment was the start of a lifelong friendship. Because Sally was two and I was two when (d) she came to the family, we grew up together. She was my constant escort and guardian.

(D)

On the day of her arrival, Sally was given a big bone and let into the garden with it, where she soon settled down and started chewing contentedly. A few minutes later Mum was distracted by the arrival of a neighbour, and when (e) she came back into the kitchen and looked out of the window, she saw, to her horror, her two-year-old (me) tottering across the grass to the dog and bending down to grab the bone from her jaws.

* totter: 이질어장 걷다

01

23005-0111

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)

Part 1

주
안
편

02

23005-0112

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

03

23005-0113

윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① Sally는 전반적으로 까만색이지만 가슴은 하얀색이었다.
 ② Sally는 삼촌을 이빨로 물었다.
 ③ Sally는 T의 가장 친한 친구였다.
 ④ 엄마는 Sally를 향해 창밖으로 소리를 지르지 않았다.
 ⑤ T는 Sally가 물고 있던 뼈를 손으로 움켜잡았다.

Exercises

04~06 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

Mr. Johnson's three sons worked together in a local trading company. One Monday, Mr. Johnson went down to the company to speak to his sons' manager. The manager came out of his office and introduced himself. "Please come into my office," he said, and he motioned for Mr. Johnson to go first. As they walked into the office, the manager invited (a) him to take a seat in the chair in front of the desk. Mr. Johnson sat down, but he seemed to be somewhat displeased.

(B)

This son at least knew of the shipment, but he couldn't confirm whether it had arrived or not. But he was going to find out and later inform the manager. Then, the manager called down for the third son. When the manager asked him about the shipment, he seemed to know all about it. "Yes, sir, it arrived this morning. I did inventory on it and found that it's a crate short. But don't worry sir. I already sent a fax to the company's office and they are replacing the crate in the next shipment." The manager turned to Mr. Johnson and said, "Now do (b) you see why they make different amounts of money?"

* crate: (물품 운송용 대형 나무) 상자

(C)

The manager asked him what (c) he could help him with. "Well, all three of my boys got hired here the same day. All of them have been here the same amount of time, work the same number of hours and even have the same position," Mr. Johnson began. "That's a problem for you?" asked the manager. "No, it's not that," Mr. Johnson continued to explain. "What (d) I don't understand is, if they all have the same position and do the same amount of work, why do they all make different amounts of money?"

(D)

The manager listened to him quietly and fully understood his concerns. He wanted to explain everything to Mr. Johnson, but then decided that it would be easier to show (e) him why there was a significant difference in the salaries. He called down to the warehouse and asked for the first son. When he answered, the manager asked him about the shipment that was supposed to have arrived that morning. The first son said he knew nothing about any shipment. Then the manager called down for the second son, and also asked him about the shipment.

04

23005-0114

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)

Part 1

30
영문

05

23005-0115

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

06

23005-0116

윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① Johnson 씨는 다소 불만스러운 듯한 표정으로 의자에 앉았다.
 ② 둘째 아들은 화물이 도착했는지 확인해 줄 수 없었다.
 ③ 셋째 아들은 한 상자의 화물이 부족하다는 것을 발견했다.
 ④ Johnson 씨는 세 이들의 직위가 같은 것이 문제라고 생각했다.
 ⑤ 부장은 Johnson 씨의 염려를 충분히 이해했다.

Exercises

07~09

다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Dhira was a shoeshine boy. He lost his father when he was very young and now lived with his mother and sister. He was a hard-working boy. After school, he would sit near a cinema hall and polish shoes for a living. One day it was very hot. Dhira sat under a tree counting his day's earnings when he overheard a passerby. "A thief has just escaped from the jewellery shop." Dhira stopped counting. (a) He quickly put his money back in his pocket and asked the passerby, "When? Where?" "Just now. He stole a gold necklace and managed to run away. They say he has a beard."

(B)

'What can it be?' Dhira wondered. He bent his head to take a closer look. 'My goodness!' "That'll do, boy. It's time," the man said taking his foot off the stand. Dhira quickly tied the ends of the laces of the two shoes and got up without taking the coin the man held out. (b) He rushed to the policemen. The man fell flat on his face when he tried to walk. While he was struggling to get up, Dhira was back with the two policemen. They caught hold of him. Yes, he was the jewel thief! The gold necklace was found in his shoe and his 'beard' in his pocket. He was taken to the police station. Dhira was rewarded by the police and by the jeweller. His school, too, honoured (c) him with a medal for his bravery.

(C)

He was eager to ask them about the theft, but the customer seemed to have lost his temper. "You, silly boy! You're not doing your job well," he cried glancing quickly at the policemen. So Dhira concentrated his attention on polishing the shoe. He said, "The other shoe, sir." The man said, "Hurry up, there are only two minutes for the show to begin." 'Funny!' Dhira said to himself. 'A moment ago (d) he was in no hurry, but now he is in a great hurry.' As Dhira was about to shine it with a cloth, he found something sticking out of it at the back.

(D)

So saying the passerby went on his way. Dhira was about to go towards the jewellery shop to find out more details when a customer accosted him. "Boy, polish my shoes nicely. There's no hurry," he said looking at his wristwatch. The customer was wearing a blue suit and a red tie. He looked like a rich man. Dhira sat down immediately to polish his shoes, though (e) his mind was still on the theft. Through the corner of his eye, Dhira saw two policemen approaching.

* accost: 다가와 말을 걸다

07

23005-0117

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)

Part 1

30
영단어

08

23005-0118

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

09

23005-0119

윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① Dhira는 방과 후에 생계를 위해 구두를 닦곤 했다.
 ② Dhira는 손님이 내민 동전을 받고 일어났다.
 ③ Dhira는 경찰과 보석상으로부터 포상을 받았다.
 ④ 손님은 쇼 시작이 겨우 2분 남았다고 말했다.
 ⑤ 손님은 파란색 정장에 빨간색 넥타이를 착용하고 있었다.

Exercises

10~12

다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

While working for the state parks management department in Michigan, Rob was told from his boss that the state had been very concerned recently with the large number of boating accidents that occur on state lakes and wished to reduce this number. The boss asked him to help determine some ways to reduce the number of boating accidents in the state. Rob was excited about this assignment. This was a chance for (a) him to impress his boss by solving a serious problem.

(B)

Rob started the project by looking at a lot of data. He wanted to see what events were associated with boating accidents and he used his knowledge of statistics to calculate correlations. Other governmental agencies and departments were generous in sharing data with Rob, and (b) he found many interesting correlations. The most fascinating thing, though, was that there was a very high correlation, in the state of Michigan, between ice-cream consumption and boating accidents.

(C)

Rob proposed to his boss that there be no ice-cream sales at all state beaches and all state parks that include a lake. To make doubly sure that there would be no ice-cream consumption on state lakes, (c) he proposed banning ice-cream sales in all stores within two miles of any Michigan lake. The potential impact of this proposal was large, since no person in Michigan is ever more than six miles from an inland lake. Rob knew the Michigan dairy industry would not be happy with the proposal and his boss would likely reject it, but he presented it to (d) him anyway. ... Rob still has his job with the parks management department, but his ice-cream proposal did not go over well. The boss laughed at him and dismissed him from his office.

(D)

Rob was quite excited about finding this correlation. First, it was a strong correlation. Second, it seemed like an event the state might be able to do something about. There were other strong correlations with boating accidents, such as the correlation between boating accidents and temperature, but most of these were things the state had no control over. Rob realized the state might have some control over ice-cream consumption. Just one short week after receiving the assignment, (e) he marched into his boss's office with a plan to reduce boating accidents in the state.

10

23005-0120

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)

Part 1

30
없음

11

23005-0121

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

12

23005-0122

윗글의 Rob에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 뱃놀이 사고를 줄이는 방법을 찾아야 했다.
 ② 다른 정부 기관 및 부서의 자료를 공유할 수 있었다.
 ③ 아이스크림 소비와 뱃놀이 사고 사이에 상관관계가 있음을 발견했다.
 ④ 낙농업체가 자신의 제안을 받길 것이라고 생각했다.
 ⑤ 계획을 갖고 상사의 사무실로 담당하게 걸어 들어갔다.

수능특강 영어영역 수능영어영역영양

수능특강 영어영역영양 수능영어영역영양 수능영어영역영양

10



PART

II

주제 · 소재 편

20 인물, 일화, 기담

Gateway

2023학년도 9월 모의평가 26번

23005-0123

Leon Festinger에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Leon Festinger was an American social psychologist. He was born in New York City in 1919 to a Russian immigrant family. As a graduate student at the University of Iowa, Festinger was influenced by Kurt Lewin, a leading social psychologist. After graduating from there, he became a professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1945. He later moved to Stanford University, where he continued his work in social psychology. His theory of social comparison earned him a good reputation. Festinger actively participated in international scholarly cooperation. In the late 1970s, he turned his interest to the field of history. He was one of the most cited psychologists of the twentieth century. Festinger's theories still play an important role in psychology today.

- ① 러시아인 이민자 가정에서 태어났다.
- ② 사회 심리학자 Kurt Lewin에게 영향을 받았다.
- ③ Stanford University에서 사회 심리학 연구를 중단했다.
- ④ 국제 학술 협력에 활발하게 참여했다.
- ⑤ 1970년대 후반에 역사 분야로 관심을 돌렸다.

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> psychologist 심리학자 | <input type="checkbox"/> immigrant 이민자 | <input type="checkbox"/> graduate 대학원의; (대학을) 졸업하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> reputation 명성, 평판 | <input type="checkbox"/> scholarly 학술의 | <input type="checkbox"/> cite 인용하다 |

controversial 논란이 많은 (relating to or causing much discussion, disagreement, or argument)

Immigration is a **controversial** issue in many countries.

이민은 많은 나라에서 논란이 많은 문제이다.

disturbing 충격적인, 불안감을 주는 (making you feel anxious and upset or shocked)

The new statistics revealed a **disturbing** trend towards long-term unemployment.

새로운 통계 자료는 충격적인 장기 실업 추세를 보여 주었다.

diagnose 진단하다 (to say exactly what an illness or the cause of a problem is)

The treatment's chances of success are stronger if it is started as soon as the disease is **diagnosed**.

치료의 성공 가능성은 질병이 진단되자마자 시작되는 경우에 더 크다.

delegation 대표단 (a group of people who represent the views of an organization, a country, etc.)

The United States has canceled this week's planned visit to Nepal by a Congressional **delegation**, citing safety concerns.

미국은 안전상의 이유를 들어 이번 주로 계획된 의회 대표단의 네팔 방문을 취소했다.

execute 실행하다, 수행하다 (to do a piece of work, perform a duty, put a plan into action, etc.)

Check that the computer has **executed** your commands.

컴퓨터가 여러분의 명령을 실행했는지 확인하라.

incidence 발생률, 빈도 (the rate at which something happens)

Since there was a close relationship between poverty and crime, it was not surprising that a high **incidence** of crime existed in underprivileged neighborhoods.

빈곤과 범죄 사이에는 밀접한 관계가 있었으므로, 소외 계층 거주 지역에서 범죄 발생률이 높다는 것은 놀라운 일이 아니었다.

detour 우회(로) (a longer route that you take in order to avoid a problem or to visit a place)

You'd be wise to make a **detour** to avoid the roadworks.

도로 공사를 피하도록 우회하는 것이 현명할 것이다.

Quick Review

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

보기

disturbing execute delegation incidence diagnose

- Poverty is one of the reasons for the high _____ of crime in this district.
- Trauma is a profoundly _____ experience, either of a severe physical injury or emotional shock.
- Despite undergoing several tests, doctors were unable to _____ the patient's condition.
- Headteachers have sent a(n) _____ to London to ask the government to put more money into education.
- Now that we have approval, we can go ahead and _____ the plan.

Exercises

01

23005-0124

Leo Lionni에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Leo Lionni, an internationally known designer, illustrator, and graphic artist, was born in Holland and lived in Italy until he came to the United States in 1939. As a little boy, he would go into the museums in Amsterdam, and that's how he taught himself how to draw. He got into writing and illustrating children's books almost by accident. Lionni tore out bits of paper from a magazine and used them as characters and made up a story to entertain his grandchildren on a train ride. This story became what we now know as the children's book titled *Little Blue and Little Yellow*. He became the first children's author/illustrator to use collage as the main medium for his illustrations. Lionni wrote and illustrated more than 40 children's books. In 1982, Lionni was diagnosed with Parkinson's disease, but he kept working in drawing, illustrating and teaching. He passed away in October 1999 in Italy.

- ① 네덜란드에서 태어났고 1939년에 미국으로 건너갔다.
- ② 어릴 때 암스테르담의 박물관에 다니며 그림 그리는 법을 독학했다.
- ③ 기차를 타고 가면서 손주들을 즐겁게 하려고 하려고 잡지를 찢어 이야기를 구성했다.
- ④ 콜리주를 삽화의 주요 표현 수단으로 사용한 최초의 아동 도서 작가였다.
- ⑤ 파킨슨병 진단을 받은 후 활동을 중단했다.

02

23005-0125

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Thomas Jefferson's knowledge of and passion for all things agricultural were truly extraordinary. Driven by a desire to see the South freed from its reliance on cotton, he was always on the lookout for crops that could replace it. While touring the south of France in 1787, Jefferson discovered that Italian rice was preferred to the American import grown in the Carolinas. Intent on discovering why this might be so, he took a detour into the Italian region of Lombardy on a mission of rice reconnaissance (a journey that, because it required crossing the Alps, was extremely dangerous at the time). There he discovered that the good folks of Lombardy were growing a superior strain of crop — whose export for planting outside of Italy was a crime punishable by death. Undaunted, Jefferson sent a small packet of the rice grain to his good friend James Madison and members of the South Carolina delegation. Later, he stuffed his pockets with some of the rice grains, and “walked it” out of the country. The rice is grown in parts of the United States to this day.

* reconnaissance: 정찰 ** strain: 품종 *** undaunted: 굴하지 않는

- ① Thomas Jefferson's Efforts to Introduce Italian Rice to the U.S.
- ② The Italian Government's Struggle to Protect Their Local Rice
- ③ The Accidental Introduction of Rice Cultivation into the U.S.
- ④ Thomas Jefferson: A Keen Enthusiast for Cotton Farming
- ⑤ A Rare Variety of Rice Enriches Lombardy in Italy

03

23005-0126

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

It's the late 1800s. Anesthesia has just been introduced. Surgeries are on the rise, but a disturbing number of patients are dying due to infection. Joseph Lister is determined to figure out why and what can be done about it.

- (A) He continues to work along this line and establishes antiseptics as a basic principle of surgery. Thanks to his discoveries and innovations, amputations become less frequent, deaths due to infection drop sharply, and new surgeries previously considered impossible are being routinely planned and executed.
- (B) Lister guesses that there may be a chemical solution, and later that year, he reads in a newspaper that the treatment of sewage with a chemical called carbolic acid reduced the incidence of disease among the people and cattle of a nearby small English town. Lister follows the lead and, in 1865, develops a successful method of applying carbolic acid to wounds to prevent infection.
- (C) After much research and thought, he concludes that Pasteur's controversial germ theory holds the key to the mystery. Killing germs in wounds with heat isn't an option, however — a completely new method is required.

* anesthesia: 마취(법) ** antiseptics: 소독(법) *** amputation: 절단(수술)

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

Gateway

2023학년도 6월 모의평가 21번

23005-0127

밑줄 친 “view from nowhere”가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Our view of the world is not given to us from the outside in a pure, objective form; it is shaped by our mental abilities, our shared cultural perspectives and our unique values and beliefs. This is not to say that there is no reality outside our minds or that the world is just an illusion. It is to say that our version of reality is precisely that: *our version*, not *the version*. There is no single, universal or authoritative version that makes sense, other than as a theoretical construct. We can see the world only as it appears to us, not “as it truly is,” because there is no “as it truly is” without a perspective to give it form. Philosopher Thomas Nagel argued that there is no “view from nowhere,” since we cannot see the world except from a particular perspective, and that perspective influences what we see. We can experience the world only through the human lenses that make it intelligible to us.

* illusion: 환영

- ① perception of reality affected by subjective views
- ② valuable perspective most people have in mind
- ③ particular view adopted by very few people
- ④ critical insight that defeats our prejudices
- ⑤ unbiased and objective view of the world

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> pure 순수한 | <input type="checkbox"/> objective 객관적인 | <input type="checkbox"/> shape 형성하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> perspective 관점 | <input type="checkbox"/> unique 독특한 | <input type="checkbox"/> version 버전, 견해, 설명 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> precisely 바로, 정확하게 | <input type="checkbox"/> universal 보편적인 | <input type="checkbox"/> authoritative 권위 있는, 권위적인 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other than ~ 이외에 | <input type="checkbox"/> theoretical construct 이론적 구성물 | <input type="checkbox"/> particular 특정한 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> influence 영향을 미치다 | <input type="checkbox"/> intelligible (쉽게) 이해할 수 있는 | |

border 국경(선), 경계 (a line that has been agreed to divide one country from another)

The train crosses the **border** between France and Spain.

그 기차는 프랑스와 스페인 사이의 국경을 넘는다.

liberal 자유주의의, 진보적인 (believing in or allowing a lot of personal freedom, and believing that society should change gradually so that money, property, and power are shared more fairly)

He absorbed the attitudes of his politically **liberal** parents.

그는 정치적으로 자유주의적인 부모의 태도를 받아들였다.

glorious 영광스러운, 장엄한 (deserving great admiration, praise, and honour)

Paul enjoyed a fulfilling, **glorious** life thanks to his special ability.

Paul은 자신의 특별한 능력 덕분에 만족스럽고 영광스러운 삶을 누렸다.

ethical 윤리적인, 윤리의[에 관한] (relating to beliefs about what is morally right and wrong)

Amy's behavior caused a serious **ethical** debate.

Amy의 행동이 심각한 윤리적 논쟁을 일으켰다.

neutral 중립의, 중립적인 (not saying or doing anything that would encourage or help any of the groups involved in an argument or war)

If there's an argument between my daughter and my wife, it's important that I remain **neutral**.

만약 내 딸과 아내 사이에 논쟁이 있다면, 내가 중립을 지키는 것이 중요하다.

committed 열성적인, 헌신적인 (loyal and willing to give your time and energy to something that you believe in)

The whole family are **committed** vegetarians.

가족 전체가 열성적인 채식주의자들이다.

integration 통합, 합병 (the action or process of successfully joining or mixing with a different group of people)

The heads of government were trying to encourage regional **integration**.

정부 수반들은 지역 통합을 촉진하기 위해 노력하고 있었다.

Quick Review

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

보기

glorious neutral border integration ethical

1. Some people choose not to eat meat because of _____ reasons about eating animals.
2. The Rio Grande forms part of the US _____.
3. The _____ day of freedom you've been dreaming of for 18 years is finally here.
4. A good musical depends on the successful _____ of acting with song and dance.
5. The peace conference would have to be held in a(n) _____ country.

Exercises

01

23005-0128

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

While both history and geography could serve to develop nationalistic sentiments, the relative position of these two subjects in the educational system largely came to depend on the degree to which either seemed more useful in building up the idea of a national identity. In Germany, with its long history of shifting borders and divisions into small states, geographical patterns associated with the German-speaking lands seemed very ① significant, and so geography was seen as very important. Norway, on the other hand, had developed its educational system during the union of the crowns with Sweden (1814–1905) and it had no ② disputed borders. Under these circumstances, Norway's national awakening was fostered by teaching about the glorious history of Viking times and about the precious liberal constitution of 1814. Hence, history ③ predominated over geography. Finland, however, which had also experienced a union of crowns (in this case with Tsarist Russia), ④ possessed a clearly discernible glorious past and so geography developed as a relatively more important subject. A pioneering research work of great political importance in the Finnish liberation process, the *Atlas of Finland*, ⑤ stressed the uniqueness of the Finnish lands.

* Tsarist Russia: 제정 러시아 ** discernible: 뚜렷한, 분간할 만한

02

23005-0129

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

One dimension of ethical theory that needs mentioning is the issue of _____. Many ethical works are written from a religious point of view, and many concrete moral judgments are influenced by religion. A question in ethical theory is whether ethics has some kind of evidential dependence on religion. Consider the question whether moral knowledge — say, that lying is (with certain exceptions) wrong — requires knowing any religious truth. This does not seem so. To say this is not to claim (as some would) that we can know moral truths even if there *are* no theological or religious truths. The point is theologically neutral on this matter. It is that *knowledge* of moral truths does not depend on *knowledge* of God or of religious truths. This view that moral knowledge is possible independently of religion is not antireligious, and indeed it has often been held by religiously committed philosophers and by theologians.

* theological: 신학적인

- ① dominance of religion in everyday life
- ② autonomy of ethics in relation to religion
- ③ abuse of moral knowledge by philosophers
- ④ permanence of ethics within a changing society
- ⑤ dependence of moral judgments on ethical works

03

23005-0130

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

At the contextual level, one important factor is the person's social structure, including neighborhood, school, family, and institutions such as religious, youth, or community organizations.

Several factors have been identified as influences on the development of moral identity, some individual and some contextual. (①) At the individual level, things such as personality, cognitive development, attitudes and values, and broader self and identity development can impact moral identity development. (②) For example, those more advanced in cognitive and identity development have greater capacities for moral identity development. (③) Also, greater appreciation for moral values might facilitate their subsequent integration into identity. (④) For example, a caring and supportive family environment can facilitate the development of morality and identity, as well as the integration of the two into moral identity. (⑤) Additionally, involvement in religious and youth organizations can provide not only moral beliefs systems but also opportunities to act on those beliefs (e.g., through community involvement), which can aid their integration into identity.

Gateway

2023학년도 9월 모의평가 23번

23005-0131

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Environmental learning occurs when farmers base decisions on observations of “payoff” information. They may observe their own or neighbors’ farms, but it is the empirical results they are using as a guide, not the neighbors themselves. They are looking at farming activities as experiments and assessing such factors as relative advantage, compatibility with existing resources, difficulty of use, and “trialability” — how well can it be experimented with. But that criterion of “trialability” turns out to be a real problem; it’s true that farmers are always experimenting, but working farms are very flawed laboratories. Farmers cannot set up the controlled conditions of professional test plots in research facilities. Farmers also often confront complex and difficult-to-observe phenomena that would be hard to manage even if they could run controlled experiments. Moreover farmers can rarely acquire payoff information on more than a few of the production methods they might use, which makes the criterion of “relative advantage” hard to measure.

* empirical: 경험적인 ** compatibility: 양립성 *** criterion: 기준

- ① limitations of using empirical observations in farming
- ② challenges in modernizing traditional farming equipment
- ③ necessity of prioritizing trialability in agricultural innovation
- ④ importance of making instinctive decisions in agriculture
- ⑤ ways to control unpredictable agricultural phenomena

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> observation 관찰 (결과) | <input type="checkbox"/> payoff 이익, 보상 | <input type="checkbox"/> guide 지침 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> assess 평가하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> relative 상대적인 | <input type="checkbox"/> existing 기존의 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> trialability 시험 가능성 | <input type="checkbox"/> flawed 결함이 있는 | <input type="checkbox"/> facility 시설 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> confront 직면하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> phenomenon 현상 (pl. phenomena) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> rarely 거의 ~ 않는 | | |

implement 시행하다 (to make something such as an idea, plan, system, or law start to work and be used)

The fundamental changes to the national health system will be **implemented** next year.

국가 보건 시스템의 근본적인 변화가 내년엔 시행될 것이다.

shortfall 부족(분) (a lack of something that you need or want, or the amount that you lack)

A sudden **shortfall** in the supply of the fruit in the city is what has set the prices to rise.

그 도시의 과일 공급의 갑작스러운 부족이 가격 상승을 일어나게 한 것이다.

conflict 충돌, 갈등 (an open clash between two opposing groups (or individuals))

The issue provoked **conflicts** between the press and the police.

그 문제는 언론과 경찰 사이의 충돌을 불러일으켰다.

aid 지원, 원조 (money, food, or other help that an organization or government gives to a country or an area where people need it)

The United States provided an emergency economic **aid** for the Lebanese people.

미국은 레바논 사람들에게 긴급 경제 지원을 제공했다.

fundamental 근본적인 (relating to the basic nature or character of something)

The economist clarified the **fundamental** issue in reform.

그 경제학자는 개혁의 근본적인 문제를 명확히 했다.

preventive 예방의 (done so that something does not become worse or turn into a problem)

China's **preventive** measures helped avoid an estimated 285 million infections.

중국의 예방 조치는 약 2억 8천5백만 명의 감염을 피하는 데 도움이 되었다.

glacier 빙하 (a very large mass of ice that moves very slowly)

Most **glaciers** are found in regions of high snowfall in winter and low temperatures in summer.

대부분의 빙하는 겨울에 눈이 많이 내리고 여름에 기온이 낮은 지역에서 발견된다.

Quick Review

다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 (보기)에서 고르시오.

보기

implement shortfall aid preventive glacier

1. A(n) _____ drug is now available for patients who can't be vaccinated.
2. Mozambique relied on food _____ for more than a third of its food consumption during the 1980s and 1990s.
3. As the Earth heats up due to climate change, _____s are melting.
4. Procedures are steps taken to _____ a policy.
5. The city had to close three of its five libraries because of a budget _____.

Exercises

01

23005-0132

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Today we are using some 400 million plus tonnes of paper per annum in a global population of about seven billion, but if we look at the anticipated population figure in 2045 of nine billion, just on that basis alone paper production will need to increase by 30 per cent. On top of that within our current population not everybody is able to get a newspaper or has a book to read, or has enough exercise books to write on at school. As their percentage increases the demand for paper will also increase. We have limited land and a limited number of trees, and if we don't recycle we will not be able to supply the 400 million tonnes we need today or meet the demands of an increasing population. Remember of course that within the 400 million tonnes we use today about 200 million tonnes of waste paper is used in its manufacturing; 200 million tonnes of waste paper generates roughly 160 million tonnes of recycled paper. Therefore if we didn't recycle we would only have 240 million tonnes of paper so there would be a shortfall or we would have to use more pulp.

* per annum: 1년에

- ① shocking facts about the limitations of paper recycling
- ② correlation between paper consumption and the standard of living
- ③ fundamental differences between normal paper and recycled paper
- ④ technologically efficient ways to reduce the amount of waste paper
- ⑤ growing urgency to recycle paper in preparation for future population growth

02

23005-0133

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

For years, companies and countries took their rare metal supply lines for granted, unaware of the material makeup of their products. In fact, in 2011, Congress forced the U.S. military to research its supply chains because the Pentagon was having difficulty determining ① which advanced metals it needed. As the materials that make up product components ② to have become more varied and complex, those who rely on sophisticated hardware can no longer afford to remain in the dark. Now, corporate and government leaders are realizing how ③ important rare metals are. Indeed, efforts to secure rare metals have sparked a war over the periodic table. In offices from Tokyo to Washington, D.C., in research and development labs from Cambridge, Massachusetts, to Baotou, China, and in strategic command centers the world over, new policies and the launching of research programs are ensuring ④ that nations have access. The struggle for minor metals isn't imminent; it's already here and is shaping the relationship between countries as conflicts over other resources ⑤ did in the past.

* the Pentagon: 펜타곤(미국 국방부), 국방부 건물(5각형 모양인 데서 유래) ** imminent: 곧 닥쳐올 듯한, 임박한

03

23005-0134

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

While the richer countries may have the economic resources to adapt to many of the effects of climate change, without significant aid poorer countries will be unable to implement preventive measures, especially those that rely on the newest technologies.

The effects of climate change will fall most heavily upon the poor of the world. (①)
Regions such as Africa could face severely compromised food production and water shortages, while coastal areas in South, East, and Southeast Asia will be at great risk of flooding. (②) Tropical Latin America will see damage to forests and agricultural areas due to drier climate, while in South America changes in precipitation patterns and the disappearance of glaciers will significantly affect water availability. (③) This raises fundamental issues of environmental justice in relation to the impact of economic and political power on environmental policy on a global scale. (④) The concept of climate justice is a term used for framing global warming as an ethical and political issue, rather than one that is purely environmental or physical in nature. (⑤) The principles of climate justice imply an equitable sharing both of the burdens of climate change and the costs of developing policy responses.

* precipitation: 강우 ** equitable: 공평한

Gateway

2023학년도 9월 모의평가 35번

23005-0135

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Because plants tend to recover from disasters more quickly than animals, they are essential to the revitalization of damaged environments. Why do plants have this preferential ability to recover from disaster? It is largely because, unlike animals, they can generate new organs and tissues throughout their life cycle. ① This ability is due to the activity of plant meristems — regions of undifferentiated tissue in roots and shoots that can, in response to specific cues, differentiate into new tissues and organs. ② If meristems are not damaged during disasters, plants can recover and ultimately transform the destroyed or barren environment. ③ You can see this phenomenon on a smaller scale when a tree struck by lightning forms new branches that grow from the old scar. ④ In the form of forests and grasslands, plants regulate the cycling of water and adjust the chemical composition of the atmosphere. ⑤ In addition to regeneration or resprouting of plants, disturbed areas can also recover through reseeded.

* revitalization: 소생

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> recover from ~으로부터 회복하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> disaster 재해, 재난 | <input type="checkbox"/> preferential 우선의, 선취권이 있는 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> organ 기관, 장기 | <input type="checkbox"/> tissue 세포 조직 | <input type="checkbox"/> life cycle 생애 주기 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> meristem <식물> 루얼 조직(分裂組織) | <input type="checkbox"/> undifferentiated 미분화된 | <input type="checkbox"/> shoot (새로 돌아난) 싹[순] |
| <input type="checkbox"/> differentiate into ~으로 분화하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> phenomenon 현상 | <input type="checkbox"/> scale 규모 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> scar 상처, 흉터 | <input type="checkbox"/> adjust 조정[조정하다] | <input type="checkbox"/> composition 구성 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> regeneration 재생 | <input type="checkbox"/> resprouting 재발아 | <input type="checkbox"/> disturbed 교란된 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> reseeded 재파종 | | |

compound 화합물 (a chemical that combines two or more elements)

Salt is a **compound** of sodium and chlorine.

소금은 나트륨과 염소의 화합물이다.

toxic 독성의 (containing poison, or caused by poisonous substances)

Tests will be run to determine if the landfill is **toxic**.

그 매립 쓰레기가 독성이 있는지 확인하기 위해 검사가 실시될 것이다.

chemical 화학 물질 (a substance used in chemistry or produced by a chemical process)

The company has pledged to reduce the amount of **chemicals** used in food production.

그 회사는 식품 생산에 사용되는 화학 물질의 양을 줄이겠다고 약속했다.

orbit 궤도를 돌다 (to follow a curved path around a planet or star)

The satellite **orbits** the Earth every 24 hours.

그 위성은 24시간마다 지구 궤도를 돈다.

satellite 위성 (a device sent up into space to travel around the earth, used for collecting information or communicating by radio, television, etc.)

The World Cup was transmitted around the world by **satellite**.

월드컵은 위성으로 전 세계에 중계되었다.

mass 질량 (the amount of matter in any solid object or in any volume of liquid or gas)

The **masses** of the planets are calculated most accurately from Newton's law of gravity.

행성의 질량은 뉴턴의 중력의 법칙으로 가장 정확하게 계산된다.

density 밀도 (the number of people or things in a place when compared with the size of the place)

The area has a high population **density**.

그 지역은 인구 밀도가 높다.

Quick Review

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

보기

compound toxic orbit satellite density

1. The arrival of _____ television changed the face of broadcasting.
2. Carbon dioxide is not highly _____ to animals or humans in small amounts.
3. These instruments are used for measuring the _____ of the atmosphere.
4. Many fertilizers contain nitrogen _____ s.
5. The satellites _____ at different heights.

Exercises

01

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

23005-0136

Organic chemistry is the part of chemistry that is concerned with the compounds of carbon. That one element can command a whole division is evidence of carbon's pregnant mediocrity. Carbon lies at the midpoint of the Periodic Table, the chemist's map of chemical properties of the elements, and is largely indifferent to the relationships it enters into. In particular, it is content to bond to itself. As a result of its mild and unaggressive character, it is able to form chains and rings of startling complexity. Startling complexity is exactly what organisms need if they are to be regarded as being alive, and thus the compounds of carbon are the structural and reactive infrastructure of life. So extensive are the compounds of carbon, currently numbering in the millions, that it is not surprising that a whole branch of chemistry has evolved for their study and has developed special techniques, systems of nomenclature, and attitudes.

* mediocrity: 평وسط ** nomenclature: (학술적) 명명법

- ① Organic and Inorganic Chemistry: How They Are Different
- ② Diverse Uses of Carbon Compounds and Their Potential Harm
- ③ Organic Chemistry: A Discipline Devoted to Carbon Compounds
- ④ Extreme Complexity: Why Organic Chemistry Is So Hard to Study
- ⑤ Carbon's Amazing Ability to Transform Itself into Other Elements

02

23005-0137

borax에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Humans have used borax for more than four thousand years. Since the 1800s, it has been mined near Death Valley, California. Dirt cheap, borax has many industrial uses, but in the home it is used as a natural laundry-cleaning booster, multipurpose cleaner, fungicide, herbicide, and disinfectant. Off-white, odorless, and alkaline, borax crystals can be mixed with other cleaning agents for added power. Although you certainly wouldn't want to eat it, borax is relatively safe and is quite effective without being toxic. It is useful in a lot of the ways that baking soda is, but it's stronger and disinfects more, so it's good for mold, mildew, and deeper dirt. In general, use baking soda first and use borax only in situations where something stronger is needed. It will enable you to get even stubborn stains clean without resorting to toxic chemicals. Borax should not be used where it might get into food, and it should be safely stored out of the reach of children and pets.

* disinfectant: 소독제 ** mildew: 흰곰팡이

- ① 1800년대 이후로 Death Valley 인근에서 채굴되었다.
- ② 공업용으로뿐만 아니라 가정에서도 사용된다.
- ③ 효능을 더하기 위해 다른 세정제와 혼합될 수 있다.
- ④ 독성이 강해서 비교적 안전하지 못하다.
- ⑤ 음식에 들어갈 수도 있는 곳에서는 사용하지 안 된다.

03

23005-0138

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

There would be much less to say were it not for space probes that have visited the giant planets and their moons. ① Exploration began with fly-bys (missions that flew past the planet) but has moved on to the stage of orbital tours in the case of Jupiter and Saturn, which have each had a mission that orbited the planet for several years and that was able to make repeated close fly-bys of at least the regular satellites. ② Close fly-bys of moons enable detailed imaging, and usually take the probe close enough to see how the moon affects the strong magnetic field surrounding the planet and to detect whether the moon also has its own magnetic field. ③ Most irregular satellites, as well as having inclined orbits, travel round their orbits in the direction opposite to their planet's spin. ④ The size of the slight deflection to a probe's trajectory as it passes close to a moon enables the moon's mass to be determined. ⑤ Knowing the moon's size, it is then easy to work out its density.

* probe: 무인 우주 탐사선 ** deflection: 편차, 굴절 *** trajectory: 궤적

24 스포츠, 레저, 취미, 여행

Gateway

2023학년도 6월 모의평가 20번

23005-0139

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Consider two athletes who both want to play in college. One says she has to work very hard and the other uses goal setting to create a plan to stay on track and work on specific skills where she is lacking. Both are working hard but only the latter is working smart. It can be frustrating for athletes to work extremely hard but not make the progress they wanted. What can make the difference is drive — utilizing the mental gear to maximize gains made in the technical and physical areas. Drive provides direction (goals), sustains effort (motivation), and creates a training mindset that goes beyond simply working hard. Drive applies direct force on your physical and technical gears, strengthening and polishing them so they can spin with vigor and purpose. While desire might make you spin those gears faster and harder as you work out or practice, drive is what built them in the first place.

* vigor: 활력, 활기

- ① 선수들의 훈련 방식은 장점을 극대화하는 방향으로 이루어져야 한다.
- ② 선수들은 최고의 성과를 얻기 위해 정신적 추진력을 잘 활용해야 한다.
- ③ 선수들은 단기적 훈련 성과보다 장기적 목표 달성에 힘써야 한다.
- ④ 선수들은 육체적 훈련과 정신적 훈련을 균형 있게 병행해야 한다.
- ⑤ 선수들은 수립한 계획을 실행하면서 꾸준히 수정하여야 한다.

Words & Phrases in Use

- stay on track 원하는 결과를 향해 나아가기다
- drive 추진력
- maximize 극대화하다
- strengthen 강화하다
- utilize 활용하다
- sustain 유지시키다, 지속시키다
- polish 연마하다, 손질하다
- progress 진전, 진보
- gear 장치, 장비
- mindset 마음가짐, 사고방식, 태도
- in the first place 애초에

maximize 극대화하다 (to make something as large as possible)

The company is seeking to **maximize** its productivity.

그 회사는 생산성을 극대화하려고 애쓰고 있다.

sustainable 지속 가능한 (capable of continuing for a long time at the same level or using methods that do not harm the environment)

This type of farming is not **sustainable** any more.

이런 형태의 농업은 더 이상 지속 가능하지 않다.

heritage 유산 (the art, buildings, traditions, and beliefs that a society considers important to its history and culture)

This building is part of our national **heritage**.

이 건물은 우리 국가 유산의 일부이다.

vanish (갑자기) 사라지다 (to disappear suddenly)

The magician **vanished** in a puff of smoke.

그 마술사는 확 뿜어져 나오는 연기 속으로 사라졌다.

destination 목적지, 여행지 (a place to which somebody or something is going or being sent)

At around 2 p.m. we reached our final **destination**.

오후 2시경에 우리는 최종 목적지에 도착했다.

excellence 탁월함, 뛰어난 (the quality of being extremely good)

Steve won the prize for **excellence** in physics.

Steve는 물리학에서의 탁월함으로 그 상을 받았다.

preserve 보호하다, 보존하다 (to keep something safe from harm or loss)

To **preserve** life should always be the goal.

생명을 보호하는 것이 항상 목표이어야 한다.

Quick Review

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

보기

sustainable heritage vanish destination preserve

1. Folk songs are part of our common _____.
2. The expedition _____ (e)d without trace during a snowstorm.
3. We need to take action to help _____ endangered species.
4. We work with our farmers to promote _____ agriculture.
5. The island has become a popular _____ for backpackers.

Exercises

01

23005-0140

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

The term *common pool resources* refers to resources that are available to all, but owned by no one. Nature-based examples include forests, oceans, and vistas, whereas common pool ① cultural resources can include a community's song, dance, and traditions. Many tourism products and experiences rely on common pool resources. The extent and ② accessibility of these resources has led McKean to suggest that common pool resources, in addition to being available to anyone, are difficult to protect and easy to deplete. Hardin presented the initial illustration of this concept in his influential article titled "The Tragedy of the Commons." In this article, he described a community that thrives on the ③ growth of its cattle, which graze on communal pastureland. As demand grows, residents are inclined to ④ minimize their benefits by ignoring the cumulative effect of each person grazing an additional head of cattle on the communal lands. Hardin asserted that the ⑤ ignorance of individuals using common pool resources will lead to eventual depletion of the resource. The potential combined impact of individual use of common pool resources is an important element of tourism's sustainable development.

* deplete: 고갈시키다 ** cumulative: 누적하는 *** communal: 공동의

02

23005-0141

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

If part of the attraction of the community to outsiders is its cultural heritage and traditions, that will likely change over time and frequently not for the better. Symbols of a historic culture may be pervasive, but only in a make-believe form. Tourist shops on small Pacific islands may sell replicas of native art — all turned out in huge quantities by manufacturers in other parts of the world. Plastic Black Forest clocks and Swiss music boxes are offered to tourists that are mass-produced in Taiwan or China. A commitment to craftsmanship and true local heritage vanishes. These false symbols of earlier times contribute to an overly commercial feeling at destinations and a sense that nothing seems real now, and perhaps never was. A danger lies in the loss of a sense of personal identity by residents and a feeling of being disconnected from their past. Their heritage and culture now seem less significant or important. It serves primarily as a commercial front for visitors who buy cheap trinkets and watch professionally staged shows that attempt to recreate cultural practices or historic events.

* pervasive: 넘치는 ** replica: 복제품 *** trinket: (값싼) 장신구

- ① Sustainability: The Way Tourism Should Go
- ② More Tourism, More Environmental Pollution
- ③ Tourism's Fakeness Devalues Native Cultures
- ④ Whom Does Tourism Benefit: Locals or Visitors?
- ⑤ Tourism: Hope for the Restoration of Native Culture

03

23005-0142

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Physical contests and games in Greek culture influenced art, philosophy and the everyday lives of people wealthy enough to train, hire professionals and travel to events. However, Greek contests and games were different from the organized competitive sports of today. First, they were grounded in religion; second, they lacked complex administrative structures; third, they did not involve measurements and record keeping from event to event. However, there is one major similarity: they often _____ in society as a whole. The power and advantages that went with being wealthy, male, young and able-bodied in Greek society shaped the games and contests in ways that limited the participation of most people. Even the definitions of excellence used to evaluate performance reflected the abilities of young males. This meant that the abilities of others were substandard by definition — if you could not do it as a young, able-bodied Greek man did it, you were doing it the wrong way. This legitimized and preserved the privilege enjoyed by a select group of men in Greek society.

* legitimize: 정당화하다

- ① wanted more economic significance
- ② provided a space for continued involvement
- ③ stopped sharing their traditional connections
- ④ offered the only opportunity for status changes
- ⑤ reproduced dominant patterns of social relations

25 음악, 미술, 영화, 무용, 사진, 건축

Gateway

2023학년도 6월 모의평가 31번
23005-0143

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Young contemporary artists who employ digital technologies in their practice rarely make reference to computers. For example, Wade Guyton, an abstractionist who uses a word processing program and inkjet printers, does not call himself a computer artist. Moreover, some critics, who admire his work, are little concerned about his extensive use of computers in the art-making process. This is a marked contrast from three decades ago when artists who utilized computers were labeled by critics — often disapprovingly — as computer artists. For the present generation of artists, the computer, or more appropriately, the laptop, is one in a collection of integrated, portable digital technologies that link their social and working life. With tablets and cell phones surpassing personal computers in Internet usage, and as slim digital devices resemble nothing like the room-sized mainframes and bulky desktop computers of previous decades, it now appears that the computer artist is finally _____.

- ① awake ② influential ③ distinct
- ④ troublesome ⑤ extinct

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> contemporary 현대의 | <input type="checkbox"/> practice 일, 업무 | <input type="checkbox"/> make reference to ~을 언급하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> abstractionist 추상파 화가 | <input type="checkbox"/> inkjet 잉크젯식의 | <input type="checkbox"/> extensive 광범위한 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> marked 뚜렷한 | <input type="checkbox"/> utilize 활용하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> label 명명하다, 이름을 붙이다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> disapprovingly 탐탁지 않게 | <input type="checkbox"/> appropriately 적절히 | <input type="checkbox"/> laptop 휴대용 컴퓨터 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> integrated 통합된 | <input type="checkbox"/> portable 휴대 가능한, 들고 다닐 수 있는 | <input type="checkbox"/> surpass 능가하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> resemble 닮다 | <input type="checkbox"/> mainframe 대형 컴퓨터 | <input type="checkbox"/> bulky 부피가 큰 |

expertise 전문 지식 (special skill or knowledge, the skill or knowledge an expert has)

Jason has considerable **expertise** in French history.

Jason은 프랑스 역사에 대해 상당한 전문 지식을 갖고 있다.

giftedness 영재성 (the property of being gifted)

In some areas, such as math, specific tests have been developed to look for **giftedness**.

수학과 같은 일부 영역에서 영재성을 찾기 위해 특별한 시험이 개발되어 왔다.

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

Standardized tests are not a good measure of student **aptitude** or progress.

표준화된 시험은 학생의 적성이나 발전을 측정하는 좋은 척도가 아니다.

authenticity 진실성 (the quality of being genuine or not corrupted from the original)

The **authenticity** of the document has been confirmed by the Korean government.

그 문서의 진실성은 한국 정부에 의해 확인되었다.

digitization 디지털화 (the conversion of text, pictures, or sound into a digital form that can be processed by a computer)

We are setting up a long-term **digitization** program which has the objective of transforming this archive into a giant information system.

우리는 이 보관된 자료들을 거대한 정보 시스템으로 옮길 목적으로 장기간의 디지털화 프로그램을 수립하고 있다.

revenue 수익, 수입 (money that is made by or paid to a business or an organization)

The company has set aggressive goals to expand and double its annual **revenue** by the year 2025.

그 회사는 2025년까지 연간 수익을 확장시켜 두 배로 늘리겠다는 공격적인 목표를 세웠다.

sequel 속편, 후속 (a book, movie, etc., that continues a story begun in another book, movie, etc.)

Due to its success overseas, a **sequel** of the movie is being planned.

해외에서의 성공 덕분에 그 영화의 속편이 계획되고 있다.

Quick Review

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

보기

aptitude digitization expertise revenue sequel

1. The modern battlefield needs technical _____ and decision-making skills.
2. The new film is a(n) _____ to the very successful comedy that came out five years ago.
3. _____ allows more documents and reading materials to be easily stored by a library.
4. Anyone who can speak five languages has a great natural _____ for learning languages.
5. Greece, which depends heavily on tourism, brought in around 14 percent less _____ than previous years.

Exercises

01

23005-0144

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

In the field of musical expertise, there is a dichotomy of thinking. On the one hand, there is a widespread perception in the general population that expert musicians have innate talent, or giftedness, beyond ordinary abilities. Talent, as part of the vernacular in the field of music, is usually ① assumed to be a stable trait — one is either born with musical talent or not. Music aptitude tests ② popular in the early to mid-twentieth century, such as the *Seashore Tests of Musical Talent* and the *Music Aptitude Profile*, attempted to find children who had this musical talent. On the other hand, there is a very real feeling ③ that ability in music comes from a disciplined work ethic. It would be unacceptable, even for those considered talented, not ④ to practice. In fact, those who are considered talented ⑤ being expected to practice all the more.

* dichotomy: (의견 따위의) 양분, 이분 ** vernacular: (특정 지역·집단이 쓰는) 말

02

23005-0145

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

For a long time photographs were understood to be visible traces, as irrefutable evidence of the existence of the presented, its “it has been.”

- (A) But even if the sting of digital doubt seems deeply ingrained within the photographic authenticity and evidence, many of its tasks and uses have hardly changed. When we look at a family album created with digital images, closely inspect the X-rays of a broken foot together with the doctor, or view the image of the finish of the 100-meter finals at the Olympic Games, our trust in photography remains.
- (B) Therefore, photographs were initially classified as documents, whether used in the media, in the family album, in books, archives or collections. As digitization began to feed into the realm of photography, and the end of the photographic era was proclaimed, it was its documentary qualities, its “ontology” as a chemical-physical symbol, that suddenly lost its persuasive powers.
- (C) If we trust the use of the images, or more precisely, if we assign them persuasive powers via their use, it does not matter whether they are analog or digital. In other words: We doubt photography, but still use certain photographs to dispel doubt and produce evidence.

* irrefutable: 반박할 수 없는 ** ontology: 존재론 *** dispel: 떨쳐 버리다

① (A) - (C) - (B)

② (B) - (A) - (C)

③ (B) - (C) - (A)

④ (C) - (A) - (B)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

03

23005-0146

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Predicting whether a movie will be a success is perhaps the “Holy Grail” of most film-makers and especially the big movie studios. While critical acclaim is always welcome, in the end it is important that a movie makes money. For the big studios — now increasingly owned by massive global corporations — making movies that deliver wide profit margins is the ultimate metric of performance. Movies increasingly depend on non-theatrical sources for revenues. This fact does not diminish the continuing significance of solid box office performance. When a movie hits top spot at the box office, not only does this deliver direct revenue yield, it can further promote other income sources over time. A high public profile means not only that its potential as an attractive choice for repeat viewing on other platforms increases but that its potential to yield sequels might increase, too. In the end, nothing breeds success like success. This maxim is probably the main reason why the major movie studios really like making sequels to highly successful movies and really like to hire star actors with a track record of appearing in blockbuster films that generally do well at the box office.

* Holy Grail: 성배(간절히 원하는 것) ** acclaim: 찬사, 호평 *** metric: 측정 기준

- ① Promoting Movies Through Social Media Platforms
- ② Why Is Box Office Success Important for Making Money?
- ③ Sequels That Outperformed the Original at the Box Office
- ④ How Much Money Does a Movie Need to Make to Be Profitable?
- ⑤ Predicting Box Office Success: Do Critical Reviews Really Matter?

26 교육, 학교, 진로

Gateway

2023학년도 6월 모의평가 27번

23005-0147

2022 Sunbay High School Benefit Concert에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

2022 Sunbay High School Benefit Concert

Sunbay High School students will be holding their benefit concert for charity. All profits will be donated to the local children's hospital. Come and enjoy your family and friends' performances.

Date & Time: Thursday, June 30, 2022 at 6 p.m.

Place: Sunbay High School's Vision Hall

Events

- singing, dancing, drumming, and other musical performances
- special performance by singer Jonas Collins, who graduated from Sunbay High School

Tickets

- \$3 per person
- available to buy from 5 p.m. at the front desk of Vision Hall

Other Attractions

- club students' artwork on display, but not for purchase
- free face-painting

For more information about the concert, feel free to contact us at concert@sunbayhighs.edu.

- ① 수익금 전액은 지역 아동 병원에 기부될 것이다.
- ② Sunbay 고등학교의 Vision Hall에서 열린다.
- ③ Sunbay 고등학교를 졸업한 가수의 특별 공연이 있다.
- ④ 티켓은 오후 5시부터 살 수 있다.
- ⑤ 동아리 학생들의 전시 작품은 구입이 가능하다.

Words & Phrases in Use

- benefit concert
- donate
- display
- charity
- front desk
- profit
- attraction
- concert
- profit
- attraction
- profit
- attraction

attribution 귀인(歸因, 성공이나 실패의 원인을 찾는 행위) (the act of saying or believing that something is the result of a particular thing)

The fundamental **attribution error** is most visible when people explain the behavior of others. 기본적 귀인 오류는 사람들이 다른 사람의 행동을 설명할 때 기정 눈에 띈다.

comparable 비슷한, 견줄 만한 (similar to somebody or something else and able to be compared)

The two devices are **comparable** in size.

그 두 개의 장비는 크기가 비슷하다.

motivation 동기 (a feeling of enthusiasm or interest that makes you determined to do something)

Tom is intelligent enough but he lacks **motivation**.

Tom은 충분히 영리하지만, 동기가 부족하다.

acquisition 습득 (the process of learning skills or getting knowledge)

Education is not merely about the **acquisition** of knowledge.

교육은 단지 지식의 습득에 관한 것만은 아니다.

critical (매우) 중요한 (very important)

Your decision is **critical** to our future.

여러분의 결정은 우리의 미래에 매우 중요하다.

simulate 모의실험하다, 시뮬레이션하다 (to produce the features of something in a way that seems real but is not)

Role-playing is a useful way of **simulating** real-life situations.

역할 연기는 실생활의 상황을 모의실험하는 유용한 방법이다.

optimal 최적의 (most desirable or satisfactory)

This beach is an **optimal** place for a summer resort.

이 해변은 여름 휴양지로는 최적의 장소이다.

Quick Review

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

보기

comparable motivation acquisition critical optimal

1. You can do anything if you have _____.
2. The museum maintains a(n) _____ indoor temperature.
3. Anxiety can interfere with the _____ of new skills.
4. The storm was _____ with others in recent years.
5. Essential fatty acids play a(n) _____ role in overall health.

Exercises

01

23005-0148

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Learners can improve the effectiveness of their attributions through training. In a pioneering study, Carol Susan Dweck, an American psychologist, provided students who demonstrated learned helplessness with both successful and unsuccessful experiences. When the students were unsuccessful, the experimenter specifically stated that the failure was caused by lack of effort or ineffective strategies. Comparable students were given similar experiences but no training. After 25 sessions, the learners who were counseled about their effort and strategies responded more appropriately to failure by persisting longer and adapting their strategies more effectively. Additional research has corroborated Dweck's findings. Strategy instruction was most effective for students who believed that they were already trying hard. This research suggests that teachers can increase students' motivation to learn by teaching them learning strategies and encouraging them to

* attribution: 귀인(歸因), 성공이나 실패의 원인을 찾는 행위) ** corroborate: 입증하다

- ① think of creative ideas
- ② eliminate distracting factors
- ③ attribute successes to effort
- ④ focus on external attribution
- ⑤ set realistic and concrete goals

02

23005-0149

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

A lot of research discusses what leads to relatively permanent acquisition of new knowledge or skills. You won't be surprised to hear that *active learning* works far better than passive learning. In other words, sitting still in a classroom for more than a half hour at a time (no matter how interesting the material) isn't nearly as potent as having opportunities to engage actively with the concepts through discussion, group interaction, practice, immersion, or some other form of direct experience. Likewise, it is absolutely critical for retaining new knowledge and skills that *all* your senses are engaged. It is great to simulate your intellect, but even better if you can become involved emotionally, physically, and interpersonally. In other words, it isn't enough to merely read this material in a book or hear an instructor talk about it in class. You must also have opportunities to practice the skills and make the ideas your own.

* immersion: 몰입

- ① Can Theories Explain Concrete Experiences?
- ② Learning Improves Through Direct Experience
- ③ Creativity Requires Sufficient Time to Think Alone
- ④ Senses: The Basis of All Knowledge About the World
- ⑤ In Which Situations Does Cooperative Learning Work?

03

23005-0150

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

This motivates us to keep searching for a solution through assimilation and accommodation, and thus our thinking changes and moves ahead.

According to Piaget, organizing, assimilating, and accommodating can be viewed as a kind of complex balancing act. (①) In his theory, the actual changes in thinking take place through the process of equilibration — the act of searching for a balance. (②) Piaget assumed that people continually test the adequacy of their thinking processes in order to achieve that balance. (③) Briefly, the process of equilibration works like this: If we apply a particular scheme to an event or situation and the scheme works, then equilibrium exists. (④) If the scheme does not produce a satisfying result, then disequilibrium exists, and we become uncomfortable. (⑤) Of course, the level of disequilibrium must be just right or optimal — too little and we aren't interested in changing, too much and we may be discouraged or anxious and not change.

* assimilation: 동화

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Becoming competent in another culture means looking beyond behavior to see if we can understand the attitudes, beliefs, and values that motivate what we observe. By looking only at the visible aspects of culture — customs, clothing, food, and language — we develop a short-sighted view of intercultural understanding — just the tip of the iceberg, really. If we are to be successful in our business interactions with people who have different values and beliefs about how the world is ordered, then we must go below the surface of what it means to understand culture and attempt to see what Edward Hall calls the “hidden dimensions.” Those hidden aspects are the very foundation of culture and are the reason why culture is actually more than meets the eye. We tend not to notice those cultural norms until they violate what we consider to be common sense, good judgment, or the nature of things.

- ① 타 문화 사람들과 교류를 잘하려면 그 문화의 이면을 알아야 한다.
- ② 문화 배경이 다른 직원과 협업할 때 공정하게 업무를 나눠야 한다.
- ③ 여러 문화에 대한 이해를 통해 공동체 의식을 길러야 한다.
- ④ 원만한 대인 관계를 위해서는 서로의 공통점을 우선 파악해야 한다.
- ⑤ 문화적 갈등을 줄이려면 구성원 간의 소통을 활성화해야 한다.

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> competent 능숙한 | <input type="checkbox"/> motivate 동기를 부여하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> short-sighted 근시인의 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> tip of the iceberg 빙산의 일각 | <input type="checkbox"/> ordered 질서가 유지된 | <input type="checkbox"/> dimension 차원 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> foundation 근간, 토대 | <input type="checkbox"/> meet the eye 눈에 보이다, 눈에 띄다 | <input type="checkbox"/> norm 규범 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> violate 어기다, 위반하다 | | |

nonverbal 비언어적인 (not using words, or not relating to the use of words)

Body language is a potent form of **nonverbal** communication.

신체 언어는 비언어적 의사소통의 강력한 형태이다.

misinterpretation 오해, 잘못된 해석 (the act of forming a wrong understanding of something that is said or done, or an example of a wrong understanding)

The statement is unclear and open to **misinterpretation**.

그 진술은 명확하지 않고 오해의 여지가 있다.

cite (예로서 ~을) 언급하다, (이유·예를) 들[다]켜[어]대다 (to mention something as proof for a theory or as a reason why something has happened)

Scientists **cite** this experiment as their main support for this theory.

과학자들은 이 실험을 이 이론의 주된 증거로 언급한다.

assumption 가정, 전제 (something that you accept as true without question or proof)

These calculations are based on the **assumption** that prices will continue to rise.

이러한 계산은 물가가 계속 상승할 것이라는 가정에 기초한다.

integrate 통합하다 (to combine (two or more things) to form or create something or to make (something) a part of another larger thing)

It's very difficult to **integrate** yourself into a society whose culture is so different from your own.

자신의 문화와 너무나 다른 문화를 가진 사회에 자신을 통합하는 것은 매우 어렵다.

emerge 부상하다, 나타나다 (to develop or evolve as something new, improved, etc.)

She has **emerged** as a leading contender in the field.

그녀는 그 분야에서의 주된 경쟁자로 부상했다.

Quick Review

다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 (보기)에서 고르시오.

보기

nonverbal misinterpretation cite assumption integrate

- The museum had often been _____ (e) d as an example of successful fund-raising.
- Any incomplete information or _____ of a rule could lead to inappropriate business decisions.
- Facial expressions are very important for _____ communication.
- Many immigrants have found it difficult to _____ into American culture.
- The _____ s made about the economy's rate of growth proved to be incorrect.

Exercises

01

23005-0152

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

In many ways it's difficult to imagine communicating without any emotion whatsoever. What would communication stripped of its nonverbal components even look like? Perhaps messaging technology can give us a clue. After all, who hasn't experienced a misunderstanding with someone when exchanging text messages? While there can be a number of reasons for this, many misinterpretations are in fact due to the lack of nonverbal cues and tone of voice in these communications. Numerous studies of text messaging and email support this. A 2005 paper, "Egocentrism Over E-Mail: Can We Communicate as Well as We Think?" cites studies that showed participants had a 50 percent chance of correctly distinguishing whether the tone in an email was sarcastic or not. If our ability to correctly deduce such information is no better than chance, it's small wonder texting often leads to misunderstandings.

* egocentrism: 자기중심성 ** sarcastic: 비꼬는 *** deduce: 추론하다

- ① Expressing Emotion in Oral Communication
- ② Communication Suffers Without Emotional Cues
- ③ Nonverbal Communication: The Art of Body Language
- ④ Why Various Instant Messaging Platforms Have Developed
- ⑤ Nonverbal Clues: Reinforcing Social Bonds in the Information Age

02

23005-0153

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Social validation means that certain beliefs and values are confirmed only by the shared social experience of a group. For example, any given culture cannot prove that its religion and moral system are superior to another culture's religion and moral system, but if the members reinforce each other's beliefs and values, they come to be taken for granted. ① Those who fail to accept such beliefs and values run the risk of "excommunication," of being thrown out of the group. ② The test of whether they work or not is how comfortable and anxiety-free members are when they abide by them. ③ In these realms, the group learns that certain beliefs and values, as initially promulgated by prophets, founders, and leaders, "work" in the sense of reducing uncertainty in critical areas of the group's functioning. ④ Accepted beliefs and values often make large areas of behavior unexplained, leaving people with a suspicious feeling that they still do not have the entire culture in hand. ⑤ Moreover, as they continue to provide meaning and comfort to group members, they also become transformed into non-discussible assumptions even though they may not be correlated with actual performance.

* abide by: 준수하다 ** promulgate: 전파하다

03

23005-0154

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Socio-cultural behaviors arise from the exchange of information between individuals and, therefore, they are closely linked to how the information flows among the population. In particular, the social ties built and maintained in the local neighborhood are useful for solving concrete local problems and affect the spread of information and behaviors, playing a key role in integrating social groups at higher scales. Residential segregation directly impacts how these social ties of physical nearness are displayed, _____ . We can think of the segregation process as a dynamical formation of echo-chambers: social fragmentation over the residential space encourages individuals within a group to interact only with their peers. In this case, the collective behaviors of the socio-cultural space that emerge could clash at higher scales, as polarized positions may arise.

* segregation: 분리 ** echo-chamber: 반향실(특정한 정보에 갇혀 새로운 정보를 받아들이지 못하는 환경)
*** fragmentation: 균열

- ① drawing boundaries on the structure of information flows
- ② indicating persisting high levels of separation among races
- ③ determining a fundamental cause of racial differences in health
- ④ restricting the opportunities to transfer to securer neighborhoods
- ⑤ revealing the distribution of minority populations across social groups

Gateway

2023학년도 6월 모의평가 30번

23005-0155

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

In recent years urban transport professionals globally have largely acquiesced to the view that automobile demand in cities needs to be managed rather than accommodated. Rising incomes inevitably lead to increases in motorization. Even without the imperative of climate change, the physical constraints of densely inhabited cities and the corresponding demands of accessibility, mobility, safety, air pollution, and urban livability all ① limit the option of expanding road networks purely to accommodate this rising demand. As a result, as cities develop and their residents become more prosperous, ② persuading people to choose *not* to use cars becomes an increasingly key focus of city managers and planners. Improving the quality of ③ alternative options, such as walking, cycling, and public transport, is a central element of this strategy. However, the most direct approach to ④ accommodating automobile demand is making motorized travel more expensive or restricting it with administrative rules. The contribution of motorized travel to climate change ⑤ reinforces this imperative.

* acquiesce: 따르다 ** imperative: 불가피한 것 *** constraint: 압박

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> urban 도시의 | <input type="checkbox"/> transport 교통, 수송 | <input type="checkbox"/> inevitably 필연적으로, 불가피하게 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> accommodate (오구 등에) 부응하다, 맞추다 | <input type="checkbox"/> densely 밀도가 높게, 밀집하여 | <input type="checkbox"/> inhabit 거주하다, 살다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> motorization 자동차화, 진동화 | <input type="checkbox"/> accessibility 접근성 | <input type="checkbox"/> mobility 이동성 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> corresponding 상응하는 | <input type="checkbox"/> option 선택 (사항), 선택권 | <input type="checkbox"/> expand 확장하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> livability 거주 적합성 | <input type="checkbox"/> resident 거주자 | <input type="checkbox"/> prosperous 부유한, 번영하는 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> purely 단지, 다만 | <input type="checkbox"/> strategy 전략 | <input type="checkbox"/> restrict 제한하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> alternative 대체의, 대안의 | <input type="checkbox"/> contribution 원인 제공, 기여 | <input type="checkbox"/> reinforce 강화하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> administrative 행정의 | | |

accessible 이용 가능한, 입수할 수 있는 (easy to use or obtain)

Essential drugs should be **accessible** to all the people.

필수적인 약품은 모두에게 이용 가능해야 한다.

remote 외딴, 외진 (far from other people, houses, cities, etc.)

The project aims to provide electricity to a **remote** village in the province.

그 프로젝트는 그 지방의 한 외딴 마을에 전기를 공급하는 것을 목적으로 한다.

infrastructure 사회 기반 시설 (the basic systems and structures such as roads, railways, and bridges that are needed for a country, region, or organization to function properly)

Spending more money on **infrastructure** is a classic way to stimulate the domestic economy.

사회 기반 시설에 더 많은 돈을 쓰는 것은 국내 경제를 활성화시키는 전형적인 방식이다.

unprecedented 전례가 없는 (never having happened before)

Lightning strikes during rocket launches are rare but not **unprecedented**.

로켓 발사 동안 벼락이 치는 것은 희귀하지만 전례가 없지는 않다.

massive 거대한, 엄청나게 큰 (very large in size, quantity, or extent)

Every day, people around the world are generating a **massive** amount of data.

매일 전 세계의 사람들이 거대한 양의 데이터를 생성하고 있다.

device 장치 (an object, machine, or piece of equipment that has been invented for a particular purpose)

A diode is a **device** for controlling electrical currents so that they only flow the way the engineer wants them to.

다이오드는 엔지니어가 원하는 방향으로만 전류가 흐르도록 전류를 통제하기 위한 장치이다.

wearable 웨어러블 기기 (an electronic device that is designed to be worn on the body)

Wearables can be an effective tool to gather patient data from a distance.

웨어러블 기기는 멀리서 환자에 대한 데이터를 모을 수 있는 효과적인 도구일 수 있다.

Quick Review

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

보기

infrastructure remote device accessible unprecedented

1. A digital camera is a(n) _____ that records still and moving images digitally.
2. _____ is one of the building blocks of both our society and our economy.
3. The campaign was a(n) _____ success, beating the target by over 300%.
4. The nearby beach is _____ only to the guests staying in the resort.
5. Drones are being used to transport medical supplies to _____ areas.

Exercises

01

23005-0156

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Connecting the current offline population will be a difficult undertaking. Many of the remaining unserved areas are geographically challenging to reach due to rough terrain or remote location, thus raising providers' costs and pushing broadband services further out of reach of low-income households. However, more affordable and accessible Internet is becoming a reality in parts of the world, thanks to satellite technologies emerging as an alternative to expanding access at lower costs to remote locations across the planet. For example, a network of orbital satellites operated by an American spacecraft manufacturer has launched 1,735 satellites into orbit since 2019. According to the company: "The satellite network is ideally suited for areas of the globe where connectivity has typically been a challenge. Unbounded by traditional ground infrastructure, the network can deliver high-speed broadband Internet to locations where access has been unreliable or completely unavailable."

* terrain: 지형, 지역 ** broadband: 광대역, 고속 데이터 통신망

- ① Connecting with Others: A Basic Human Instinct
- ② Satellites: In the Hands of Commercial Companies
- ③ Which Do We Need More, Fast or Stable Connectivity?
- ④ Low-Income Urban Households: The Most Inaccessible
- ⑤ Satellite Technologies for Connecting the Most Inaccessible

02

23005-0157

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Data will be generated from everywhere. Cars, smartphones, bodies, minds, homes, and cities will be sources of massive amounts of information that will grow exponentially and flow at an unprecedented speed over the internet. In the years ahead, the expression "_____ " will have a greater level of importance as to how you integrate the ocean of insights coming your way and will aid you to understand the world around you. The amount of information and media surrounding us will be impracticable to process and retrieve; you can leave that for the machines, which can process data faster and more accurately than we can. Your job will be to focus on what matters most to you. The key to an easy digital future is not so much accessing a tsunami of data but how you comprehend and translate it into new contexts, scenarios, and ideas.

* exponentially: 기하급수적으로 ** retrieve: 기억하다, 상기하다

- ① old is new
- ② less is more
- ③ nothing is enough
- ④ the faster the better
- ⑤ better late than never

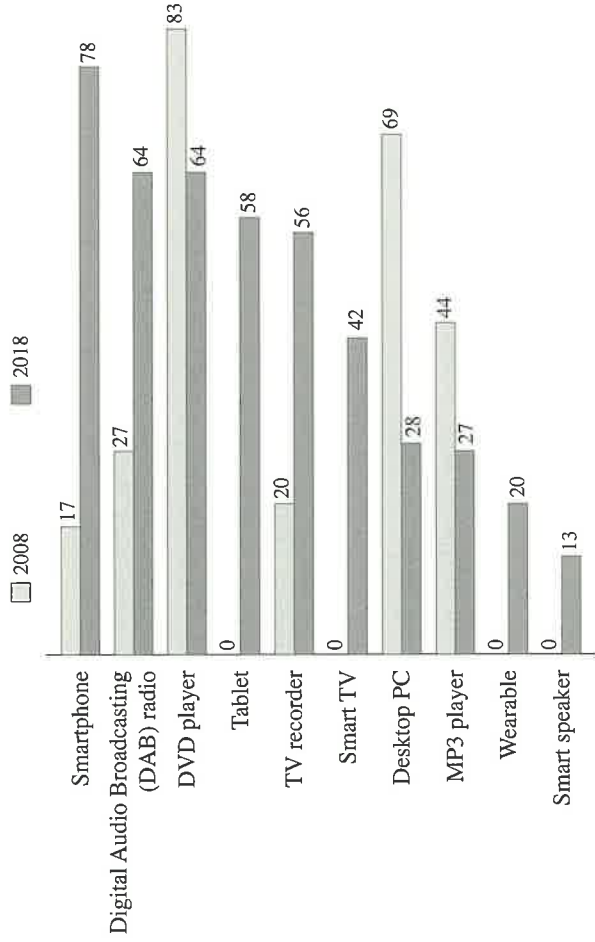
03

23005-0158

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The evolution of digital device ownership in the UK

Percentages of adults (16+) owning one of the following in 2008 and 2018



The above graph shows the percentages of UK adults owning digital devices in 2008 and 2018. ① Among the 10 devices surveyed, smartphones showed the highest percentage of ownership in 2018, with nearly 8 out of every 10 UK adults owning one. ② In 2008, DVD players had the highest percentage of ownership, immediately followed by desktop PCs. ③ As to the ownership rate in 2018, DAB radios and DVD players came second on the list, at 64% each. ④ Tablets, smart TVs, wearables, and smart speakers had 0% ownership rates in 2008, but they all showed increases in 2018. ⑤ Four devices — DAB radios, DVD players, desktop PCs and MP3 players — experienced a decrease in their ownership rates during the period from 2008 to 2018.

Gateway

2023학년도 9월 모의평가 32번

23005-0159

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Fans feel for feeling's own sake. They make meanings beyond what seems to be on offer. They build identities and experiences, and make artistic creations of their own to share with others. A person can be an individual fan, feeling an “idealized connection with a star, strong feelings of memory and nostalgia,” and engaging in activities like “collecting to develop a sense of self.” But, more often, individual experiences are embedded in social contexts where other people with shared attachments socialize around the object of their affections. Much of the pleasure of fandom _____ . In their diaries, Bostonians of the 1800s described being part of the crowds at concerts as part of the pleasure of attendance. A compelling argument can be made that what fans love is less the object of their fandom than the attachments to (and differentiations from) one another that those affections afford.

* embed: 끼워 넣다 ** compelling: 강력한

- ① is enhanced by collaborations between global stars
- ② results from frequent personal contact with a star
- ③ deepens as fans age together with their idols
- ④ comes from being connected to other fans
- ⑤ is heightened by stars' media appearances

Words & Phrases in Use

- on offer 이용할 수 있는
- nostalgia 향수, 노스탤지어(지난 시절에 대한 그리움)
- engage in ~을 하다. ~에 참여하다
- attachment 애착
- socialize (사람들과) 어울리다, 교제하다
- affection 애정, 애착
- attendance 참석
- less ~ than ... ~이(가)보다는 ...
- differentiation 구별, 구분
- afford 제공하다

option 선택(할 수 있는 것) (something that you can choose to do in preference to one or more alternatives)
 More **options** are better because consumers can pick the one that best fits their needs.
 소비자가 자기 필요에 가장 잘 맞는 것을 고를 수 있기 때문에 선택할 수 있는 것이 많을수록 더 좋다.

cognitive 인지의, 인식의 (relating to the mental process involved in knowing, learning, and understanding things)

As children develop, their **cognitive** processes become more sophisticated.
 아이들이 발달하면서, 그들의 인지 과정은 더 정교해진다.

connection 연관성 (a relationship between two things, people, or groups)
 There is a close **connection** between sleep and mental health.
 수면과 정신 건강 사이에는 밀접한 연관성이 있다.

personal 개인적인 (belonging or relating to one particular person rather than to other people)
 Human beings tend to remember what they gain from their **personal** experiences.
 인간은 자신의 개인적인 경험으로부터 얻는 것을 기억하는 경향이 있다.

reasonable 합리적인 (fair and sensible)

While fireworks are fun for most, it is **reasonable** to place limits on their use.
 불꽃놀이가 대부분의 사람들에게 재미있기는 하지만, 그것의 사용에 제한을 가하는 것은 합리적이다.

norm 규범, 기준 (a pattern of behavior considered acceptable or proper by a social group)

There are **norms** in all cultures about how we show love and care for others.
 모든 문화에는 우리가 어떻게 타인에게 사랑과 관심을 보이는지에 관한 규범이 있다.

permission 허가, 허락 (the right or ability to do something that is given by someone who has the power to decide if it will be allowed or permitted)

Parking on the boulevard is not permitted unless you receive **permission** from the city.
 시로부터 허가를 받지 않으면 대로에 주차하는 것은 허용되지 않는다.

Quick Review

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

보기

option personal norm reasonable permission

- The color you paint your house is a matter of _____ taste.
- Countless legal standards ask what the _____ person would do.
- Giving up is not a(n) _____, so don't even think about it.
- The police refused _____ for the rally, citing public safety concerns.
- It is certainly the task of the parents to show their children commonly accepted _____ of behavior.

Exercises

01

23005-0160

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Unless you're one of those lucky people who only drive new cars, on at least one occasion you've probably experienced the painful realization that your car is too old and no longer worth repairing any more. As a car ages, more and more things can go wrong and need fixing. At some point, the owner needs to decide: is it worth getting this latest issue looked at or is it time to give up on this car and find another? The problem is that a lot of money has already been spent on the car, and scrapping it makes it seem as if that money has just been wasted, which makes it very difficult to choose the best option. It's a problem known as *entrapment*, when a person gets trapped into making the wrong decision just because _____.

* scrap: 폐기하다

- ① they've previously invested so much
- ② they're content with what they have had
- ③ they're afraid to speak up for themselves
- ④ they've already made lots of bad decisions
- ⑤ they don't have enough money themselves

02

23005-0161

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Teams and organizations also have a 'mental life'. Most leaders work hard to get alignment — getting everybody on the same *thinking* wavelength. But to help organizations and teams ① to flourish, leaders must also work equally hard on getting attunement — getting people on the same *feeling* wavelength, getting the purpose of the organization and the meaning of the work to resonate with people in a felt way. 'Felt' is the important word here. ② It is relatively easy to explain the purpose and goals of an organization in a cognitive way. But to function at our best, we have to *feel* the connection between ③ that we are being asked to do and some larger purpose of the group. Leaders of flourishing organizations succeed in making strong feeling connections between the personal goals and values of the people working there and ④ those of the organization, or even the larger society. The tighter the links in the chain, the happier the people and ⑤ the better the results.

* alignment: 일치 ** attunement: 동조, 감정 맞추기 *** resonate with: ~에게 반향을 불러일으키다

03

23005-0162

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

As a result, we feel compelled to reciprocate and agree to the smaller request.

In the *door-in-the-face technique*, a large, unreasonable request is made, which is turned down; this is followed by a smaller more reasonable request. (①) People are more likely to agree to this smaller second request when it is placed in the context of the more unreasonable request than if it had been placed at the outset. (②) The success of this technique may be related to the *reciprocity social norm*, the rule that we should pay back in kind what we receive from others. (③) The person asking for our support or assistance, appears to have made a concession by giving up their initial request, for a much smaller one. (④) A common application of door-in-the-face is when teens ask their parents for a large request (attending an out-of-town concert) and then when the permission is denied, asking them for something smaller (attending a local concert). (⑤) Having denied the larger request increases the likelihood that parents will acquiesce in the later, smaller request.

* reciprocate: 화답하다 ** concession: 양보 *** acquiesce: 묵인하다

30 정치, 경제, 사회, 법

Gateway

2023학년도 6월 모의평가 37번

23005-0163

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

In economics, there is a principle known as the *sunk cost fallacy*. The idea is that when you are invested and have ownership in something, you overvalue that thing.

- (A) Sometimes, the smartest thing a person can do is quit. Although this is true, it has also become a tired and played-out argument. Sunk cost doesn't always have to be a bad thing.
- (B) This leads people to continue on paths or pursuits that should clearly be abandoned. For example, people often remain in terrible relationships simply because they've invested a great deal of themselves into them. Or someone may continue pouring money into a business that is clearly a bad idea in the market.
- (C) Actually, you can leverage this human tendency to your benefit. Like someone invests a great deal of money in a personal trainer to ensure they follow through on their commitment, you, too, can invest a great deal up front to ensure you stay on the path you want to be on.

* leverage: 이용하다

- 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"/> principle 원리 | <input type="checkbox"/> sunk cost fallacy 매물 비용 오류 | <input type="checkbox"/> ownership 소유권 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> overvalue 지나치게 중시하다, 과대평가하다 | | <input type="checkbox"/> quit 중지하다; 단념, 포기 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> played-out 효력이 떨어진, 낡은 | <input type="checkbox"/> argument 주장 | <input type="checkbox"/> pursuit 일, 추구 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> abandon 그만두다, 폐기하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> pour 쏟아붓다 | <input type="checkbox"/> follow through on ~을 완수하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> commitment 약속, 전념 | <input type="checkbox"/> up front 선지급으로 | |

profit 이익, 이윤, 수익 (money that is earned in trade or business after paying the costs of producing and selling goods and services)

She makes a big **profit** from selling waste material to textile companies.
그녀는 섬유 회사에 폐기물을 팔아서 큰 이익을 내고 있다.

trigger 유발하다, 촉발하다 (to cause something to start)

Some people find that certain foods **trigger** their headaches.
어떤 사람들은 특정한 음식들이 그들의 두통을 유발한다고 생각한다.

pandemic 전 세계적인 유행병 (a disease that exists in almost all of an area or in almost all of a group of people, animals or plants)

The AIDS **pandemic** has killed so many people.
전 세계적으로 유행하는 후천 면역 결핍증 때문에 아주 많은 사람들이 죽었다.

radical 급진적인, 급격한 (believing or expressing the belief that there should be great or extreme social or political change)

This is a desperate situation which requires a truly **radical** solution.
이것은 정말로 급진적인 해결책이 필요한 절박한 상황이다.

self-sufficiency 자급자족 (the quality or state of being able to provide everything you need, especially food, without the help of other people or countries)

One way to increase food **self-sufficiency** is to buy local, whether it is in a farmers' market or in a store.
식량 자급률을 높이는 한 가지 방법은 그것이 농산물 직거래장에서는 상점에서든 현지의 것을 구매하는 것이다.

yield 수확량, 산출량 (an amount of something positive, such as food or profit, that is produced or supplied)

Crop yields have risen steadily.
농작물 수확량이 꾸준히 증가했다.

instability 불안정 (uncertainty caused by the possibility of a sudden change in the present situation)

Racism causes political **instability** and violence.

인종 차별은 정치적 불안정과 폭력을 야기한다.

Quick Review

다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 (보기)에서 고르시오.

보기

profit instability radical yield trigger

1. I haven't made a(n) _____ from my investment in stocks yet.
2. Exaggerations in an advertisement _____ impulse buying.
3. The new president has made some _____ changes to the company.
4. The average milk _____ per cow has doubled.
5. Teenagers often go through periods of emotional _____.

Exercises

01

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

23005-0164

“Capitalism” is generally understood as a market-based, economic system governed by capital — that is, the wealth of an individual or an establishment accumulated by or employed in its business activities. Entrepreneurs and the institutions they create generate the capital with which businesses provide goods, services, and payments to workers. Defenders of capitalism argue that this system maximally distributes social freedoms and desirable resources, resulting in the best economic outcomes for everyone in society. On this view, business’s only social responsibilities are to maximize legally generated profits. However, over the past several decades there has been a significant reaction against this view. It is argued that businesses have responsibilities far beyond following the law and profit making. When society accepts capitalism, this view holds, it need not also accept the view that economic freedom always has priority over competing conceptions of the collection and distribution of social goods, or of other responsibilities owed to employees, customers, society, and the environment.

* entrepreneur: 기업가

- ① Making Capitalism Work: From Principles to Practice
- ② Can Capitalists Make Decisions That Go Beyond the Law?
- ③ Use Corporate Social Responsibility as a Business Strategy
- ④ Social Freedom as the Means by Which Capitalism Prospers
- ⑤ Debate on Capitalism: What Responsibilities Do Businesses Have?

02

23005-0165

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The relationship between crisis and social change is a bit like the relationship between a rainstorm and a mudslide. The rain doesn't give the mudslide its power — that comes from the weight of earth, built up over decades. What the rain *can* do is loosen things up, creating the conditions for change. Britain's post-Second World War settlement didn't solve the problems of the war: it addressed the pent-up problems of the 1930s, and its intellectual ingredients dated back further, to the opening years of the 1900s. Likewise, America's New Deal of the 1930s was triggered by the Great Depression, but the issues it addressed and the approaches it applied emerged decades before, in the progressive and populist movements of the 1890s and 1900s. So, if the 2020 pandemic does lead to a radical social renewal, then the main elements of that renewal will _____.

* pent-up: 억눌려 있는

- ① serve as a new solution
- ② be visible already today
- ③ make the crisis disappear
- ④ eliminate another element
- ⑤ prevent a dramatic change

Part II

주제 · 소재편

03

23005-0166

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The characteristics of an agricultural society affected its long-run growth pattern prior to the Industrial Revolution, while self-sufficiency and land dependency limited the motivation to increase the yield. ① Even though some attempts were made to reform agricultural production, the low level of technologies available could not capitalize on the effect of those attempts. ② Moreover, inelasticity in demand, instability in supply, and price divergence prevented the capital accumulation needed for reinvestment in agricultural technologies. ③ All of these factors created a vicious circle such that agricultural production could not boom. ④ Increasing agricultural production to feed a growing world population while at the same time conserving resources for future generations has led to a search for 'sustainable' agricultural methods. ⑤ As a result, the agricultural society showed a long-term decelerating growth pattern in history.

* inelasticity: 비탄력성 ** divergence: 각차; 차이 *** decelerate: 둔화하다

31 의학, 건강, 영양, 식품

Gateway

2023학년도 수능 24번

23005-0167

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Different parts of the brain's visual system get information on a need-to-know basis. Cells that help your hand muscles reach out to an object need to know the size and location of the object, but they don't need to know about color. They need to know a little about shape, but not in great detail. Cells that help you recognize people's faces need to be extremely sensitive to details of shape, but they can pay less attention to location. It is natural to assume that anyone who sees an object sees everything about it — the shape, color, location, and movement. However, one part of your brain sees its shape, another sees color, another detects location, and another perceives movement. Consequently, after localized brain damage, it is possible to see certain aspects of an object and not others. Centuries ago, people found it difficult to imagine how someone could see an object without seeing what color it is. Even today, you might find it surprising to learn about people who see an object without seeing where it is, or see it without seeing whether it is moving.

- ① Visual Systems Never Betray Our Trust!
- ② Secret Missions of Color-Sensitive Brain Cells
- ③ Blind Spots: What Is Still Unknown About the Brain
- ④ Why Brain Cells Exemplify Nature's Recovery Process
- ⑤ Separate and Independent: Brain Cells' Visual Perceptions

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> visual 시각의 | <input type="checkbox"/> on a need-to-know basis 꼭 필요한 때 꼭 필요한 것만 알려 주는 방식으로 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cell 세포 | <input type="checkbox"/> muscle 근육 | <input type="checkbox"/> extremely 극도로 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> sensitive 신경을 쓰는, 민감한 | <input type="checkbox"/> assume 추정하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> detect 감지하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> consequently 따라서 | <input type="checkbox"/> localized 국부적인 | <input type="checkbox"/> aspect 측면 |

tolerate 참다, 견디다 (to allow something bad or unpleasant to exist, happen, or be done)

One of the misconceptions is that animals can **tolerate** pain better than humans. 잘못된 생각 중 하나는 동물은 인간보다 고통을 더 잘 견딜 수 있다는 것이다.

rational 이성적인, 합리적인 (based on facts or reason and not on emotions or feelings)

A judge should analyze the evidence presented in a **rational** and objective manner. 판사는 제시된 증거를 이성적이고 객관적인 방법으로 분석해야 한다.

adulthood 청소년기 (the period of life when a child develops into an adult)

Adulthood is an important time of growth and change. 청소년기는 성장과 변화의 중요한 시기이다.

mature 성숙해지다 (to become fully developed in the body and mind)

Girls **mature** earlier than boys both physically and mentally. 여자아이들은 남자아이보다 신체적으로나 정신적으로나 더 일찍 성숙해진다.

prescription drug 처방이 필요한 약 (a drug that can be obtained only by means of a physician's prescription)

A patient with rheumatism in her early-forties is taking **prescription drugs**. 40대 초반의 류머티즘 환자가 처방이 필요한 약을 복용하고 있다.

dietary supplement 건강 보조 식품 (a product taken orally that contains one or more ingredients (such as vitamins or amino acids) that are intended to supplement one's diet and are not considered food)

Talk to your doctor before taking a **dietary supplement**. 건강 보조 식품을 먹기 전에 의사와 상담하세요.

regulatory 규제외 (making official rules about what is acceptable in a particular business, activity, etc.)

Regulatory reform is a task that requires plenty of time and money. 규제 개혁은 시간과 돈이 많이 드는 과제이다.

Quick Review

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

보기	regulatory	tolerate	prescription drug	dietary supplement	rational
----	------------	----------	-------------------	--------------------	----------

1. Instead of using _____ thinking, young adults often make use of their personal experience to come up with decisions.
2. The online game industry is closely monitoring government tendencies for increased _____ system.
3. There is a limit to what one person can _____.
4. Experts say the benefits of eating a healthy diet far outweigh the benefits of taking a _____.
5. The need of public awareness on _____ abuse is growing because drugs are becoming easier to obtain over the Internet.

01

23005-0168

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

It is evident that self-esteem has a significant effect on health — both directly and indirectly. For instance, self-esteem is typically considered a key feature of mental health and therefore worth pursuing in its own right. It may also have an indirect influence through its ① contribution to intentions to undertake healthy or unhealthy actions. For instance, at a commonsense level, individuals who respect and value themselves will, other things being equal, seek to look after themselves by ② adopting courses of action that prevent disease. Less obviously perhaps, there is strong evidence that people enjoying high self-esteem are less willing to tolerate dissonance and more likely to take rational action to ③ reduce that dissonance, by, for example, rejecting unhealthy behaviour. Those having low self-esteem are more likely to ④ object to interpersonal pressures than those enjoying high self-esteem with unfortunate consequences when such social pressure results in ‘unhealthy behaviour’. In terms of empowerment, though, any unthinking yielding to social pressure would be considered ⑤ unhealthy!

* dissonance: 부조화 ** empowerment: 자율권

02

23005-0169

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In recent years, researchers have been trying to understand the changes that occur in the brain during adolescence. Structural brain imaging studies over the past decade have challenged the belief that structural brain development ends in early childhood, revealing that changes occur through early adulthood. In addition, these studies provide an insight into the biological basis for understanding adolescent thinking and behavior. For example, the ventromedial prefrontal cortex of the brain is responsible for evaluating risk and reward to help guide the person to make a decision. Imaging studies have shown that this part of the brain is the last to mature in adolescents, which supports behavioral studies that show adolescents take greater risks than adults in activities such as substance abuse. Adolescents tend to engage in more reckless behaviors because the area of the brain that assesses risk and benefits has not completely developed yet. These findings, along with other studies examining the maturation of other regions of the prefrontal cortex during adolescence, suggest that the spontaneity, short-sightedness, and risk-taking behaviors associated with adolescence could be _____.

* ventromedial prefrontal cortex: 복내측시상하핵 전전두엽 피질 ** reckless: 무모한, 무분별한 *** spontaneity: 즉흥성

- ① partially biological in nature
- ② the effects of stress and anxiety
- ③ the warning signs of brain damage
- ④ often beneficial depending on the situation
- ⑤ magnified by the excessive use of social media

03

23005-0170

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Both prescription and over-the-counter drugs are subject to strict control by the FDA, including the regulation of manufacturing processes, specific requirements for the demonstration of safety and efficacy, as well as well-defined limits on advertising and labeling claims.

- (A) Physicians and pharmacists cannot, however, separate themselves from the use of dietary supplements. With more than 29,000 dietary supplements on the market, consumers have broad access to and are using these products. In fact, a survey of consumers has suggested that approximately 42% of American consumers were using complementary and alternative therapies, with 24% of consumers using plant-based dietary supplements on a regular basis.
- (B) If health care professionals feel that the quality of dietary supplement products is lacking, and if they consider dietary supplements outside the scope of “prevailing” medical or pharmacy practice, then physicians and pharmacists will have a low level of confidence in recommending these products to their patients for fear of legal action.
- (C) Such controls provide assurances to consumers and health care professionals about the quality of the products and contribute to their acceptance as “legitimate” treatments. The exemption of dietary supplements from these specific regulatory controls may impact their consideration as “legitimate”.

* efficacy: 효능, 호험 ** legitimate: 적법한, 정당한 *** exemption: 면제

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

수능특강 영어영역 영어

03 **수능특강 영어영역 영어**



PART

III

테스트편

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Jimmy Ortan,

I am a loyal subscriber of your magazine and have been for over three years now and have always enjoyed the articles that you write about. I was really excited when I realized that you were going to do a piece on the charitable organization Open Heart Orphanage Ministry, which is very close to my heart. I was, however, a little bit disappointed when I read the article and realized that there were several mistakes in it, especially with regard to the history of the group. I feel that a publication's reputation rests greatly on its ability to provide factual information and, therefore, feel moved to send you corrections that you can use. Moreover, I want to maintain the integrity of the history of the Open Heart Orphanage Ministry that has done a lot to improve the lives of numerous children in Africa. Thank you and I hope to see a printed correction in your next issue.

Sincerely,
Ishita Joe

- ① 잡지 구독 기간을 연장하려고
- ② 고아원에 후원금을 기부하려고
- ③ 고아원의 활동 내용을 홍보하려고
- ④ 잡지 기사 내용의 정정을 요청하려고
- ⑤ 아프리카 어린이를 위한 기부를 요청하려고

02

23005-0172

다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

Ms. Carter was a teacher who everyone said was so hard in her grading. She kept telling us in class that she was willing to go over our papers beforehand with us during her office hours. At the time I thought, "Well, I don't think I'll go to your office and have you chop up my paper." Then I tried to actually write the paper over the weekend, but I found that I was clueless. I hesitantly decided that I would swallow my pride and go to her with my first draft. Contrary to my expectation, when I sat down with her, she was actually really encouraging about it. She looked over my entire paper quickly, then sat and discussed with me my strong ideas and areas that needed more work. She even helped me with the format so I wouldn't get docked points on that. Though it took a lot of courage and guts for me to enter that office, I'm so glad I did.

* get docked points: 점수를 깎이다

- ① expectant → disappointed ② reluctant → satisfied
 ③ confident → embarrassed ④ bored → curious
 ⑤ ashamed → irritated

03

23005-0173

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Tech eats into sleep time. It doesn't matter if your screen is pumping out a restful, warm light and you're looking at soothing images. If you don't nod off because you're too busy looking at screens, your sleep will suffer. I'm sure we've all been aimlessly scrolling or working on something or checking social networking services in an endless loop, but know it's about time we got some sleep yet still can't seem to stop. A straightforward way of addressing this problem is to set a sleep alarm. You set an alarm for the morning, so set another for the evening too. This is when you have to switch off (in every sense of the word) and start getting ready for bed. You can't ignore your morning alarm if you want to keep your job, so the one you set for the evening has to become immovable too. You could swipe-proof your night-time sleep alarm by changing the settings on your smartphone to ban apps after a particular time. That way, you're more likely to focus on sleep, not apps.

* soothing: 마음을 진정시키는 ** swipe-proof: 손가락으로 화면을 훑는 동작으로 해제되지 않게 하다

- ① 수면의 질을 높여 주는 다양한 앱을 활용하라.
 ② 다양한 앱을 통해 스마트폰의 활용도를 높이라.
 ③ 스마트폰을 사용하기 전에 기능을 먼저 숙지하라.
 ④ 최적의 성능을 위해 수시로 스마트폰을 업데이트하라.
 ⑤ 제시간에 잠을 자도록 스마트폰 수면 알람 기능을 사용하라.

밑줄 친 If man is wolf to man, he is so in every sense, not just the negative one.이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Don't believe anyone who says that since nature is based on a struggle for life, we need to live like this as well. Many animals survive not by eliminating each other or keeping everything for themselves, but by cooperating and sharing. This applies most definitely to pack hunters, such as wolves or killer whales, but it also applies to our closest relatives, the primates. In a study done at Tai National Park, in Ivory Coast, chimpanzees took care of group mates wounded by leopards; they licked their mates' blood, carefully removed dirt, and waved away flies that came near the wounds. They protected injured companions and slowed down during travel in order to accommodate them. All of this makes perfect sense, given that chimpanzees live in groups for a reason, the same way wolves and humans are group animals for a reason. If man is wolf to man, he is so in every sense, not just the negative one. We would not be where we are today had our ancestors been socially aloof.

* aloof: 냉담한

- ① Unlike wolves, we sometimes prefer to be solitary.
- ② We are superior to wild animals in terms of morality.
- ③ Naturally we are friendly, not hostile, toward wildlife.
- ④ As for instinct, wolves are completely different from us.
- ⑤ We can be cruel to each other but we are also cooperative.

05

23005-0175

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

The physical environment directly determines the capacity for independent living of anyone with a difficulty or disability (difficulty walking, poor sight, impaired hearing, etc.). The idea is to encourage independent living through careful attention to architectural and urban design and services. In buildings, the absence of lifts or ramps can make life impossible for the elderly. The design of interior traffic and services areas can do the same. Outdoors, the absence of public benches, footpaths that are too narrow or too high, a road that is dangerous to cross, the difficulty or impossibility of boarding a bus or tram can force someone with impaired mobility to curtail their activities, or to stay at home. Bad design turns disabilities into handicaps. Poor design can be exacerbated by the “rudeness, insecurity and violence” that can be attendant on going outdoors. If these issues are not dealt with, a vicious circle of dependence develops.

* curtail: 줄이다 ** exacerbate: 더욱 나쁘게 하다

- ① 이동 약자는 보호자 동행 없이 외부 활동하는 것을 피해야 한다.
- ② 이동 거리를 줄이기 위해 고령자들은 도심에 주거하는 것이 좋다.
- ③ 이동 약자의 독립적 삶을 위해 그들을 고려한 도시 설계가 필요하다.
- ④ 대중교통의 효율적 운영 및 관리를 위해 관련 제도의 개선이 시급하다.
- ⑤ 공공건물 설계는 거주민의 독립된 생활 보장을 최우선으로 고려해야 한다.

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

While the term “ecosystem management” began appearing ever more frequently in scientific journals and government reports, it seemed that no two people could agree on what it meant, as definitions of ecosystem management and practitioners or advocates of its use occurred in roughly equal numbers. So it seems strange that nearly everyone agreed that ecosystem management was a good thing. When ecosystem management became part of the process of deciding how to use public land, both the environmental community and those concerned with maintaining resource flows took a keen interest in defining ecosystem management in their own terms. Indeed, one observer suggested that when environmental groups heard the term “ecosystem management” they mainly heard “ecosystem,” while industry groups heard “management.” This led to the unsettling phenomenon of resource management agencies, conservationists, and industry representatives, who generally couldn’t agree on what time it was, singing in unison the praises of ecosystem management at congressional hearings in the early 1990s.

* in unison: 한목소리로

- ① evolving policies centered on ecosystem management
- ② disagreements over how to manage resources more efficiently
- ③ different perspectives on the definition of ecosystem management
- ④ implications of ecosystem management and its various applications
- ⑤ influences of environmental groups on resource-management policies

07

23005-0177

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Namibian communities have been receiving nearly \$10 million a year from wildlife, says Fred Nelson, a wildlife expert who spent 11 years in Africa developing wildlife management partnerships. Since the revenues come primarily from trophy hunting and tourism ventures, local communities had a strong incentive to protect the animals and their habitat. These new incentives led to a natural resurgence in wildlife numbers. Even the number of black rhinos in Namibia rose from 707 in 1997 to 1,134 in 2004. Clearly, property rights to ownership or use and freedom to trade are among the keys to conservation. These incentives can encourage protection, care, and increased numbers, just as they do with cattle. Indeed, after legal action by private rhino holders, a judge in South Africa lifted the ban on domestic trade in rhino horn. Trade will give those farmers and communities that own rhinos an incentive to protect them. But where ownership and trade are prohibited, the protection will be missing and poaching will probably continue.

* trophy hunting: 오락용 야생 동물 사냥 ** resurgence: 재증가 *** poach: 밀렵하다

- ① The Human Instinct to Get Close to Nature
- ② Scarcity: The Main Drive for the Wildlife Trade
- ③ Resources: Better Utilized by Sharing, Not Owning
- ④ Why We Need a Harmonious Relationship with Nature
- ⑤ Protecting Wildlife by Permitting Ownership and Trade

08

23005-0178

Robert Boyle에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Robert Boyle (1627-1691) was the fourteenth child of the first Earl of Cork, who was the richest man in England. As the founder of modern chemistry, Boyle devoted his life to scientific investigation and methodology. He was well-received at the British Court, and a member of the council of the Royal Society, although he declined its presidency and the provostship of Eton because he did not want to “take oaths.” When he retired to a house in Pall Mall after a stroke at age 42, he maintained his own laboratory. Boyle’s goal was to replace Aristotelian mechanics with explanations using just two things: matter and motion. He was also a champion of the new atomism, or “corpuscular theory.” Boyle’s most famous works were *New Experiments Physico-Mechanical, Touching the Spring of the Air and Its Effects*, *The Skeptical Chemist*, and *The Experimental History of Colors*. He also wrote a religious novel, *Seraphic Love*.

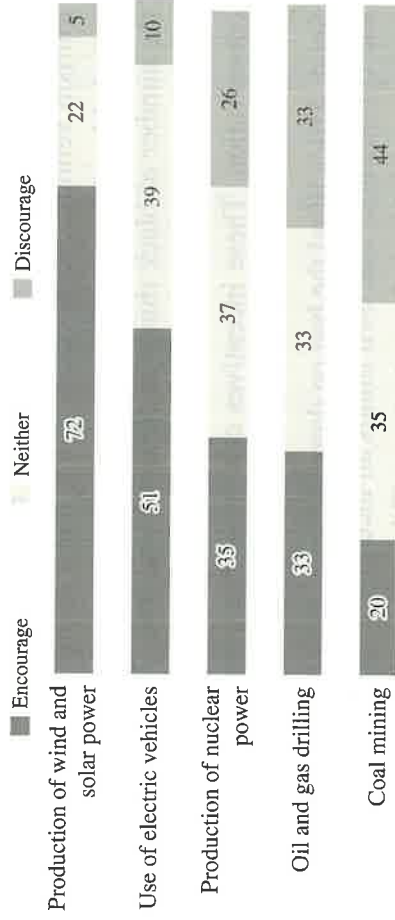
* earl: 백작 ** provostship: 학장직 *** corpuscular theory: 입자설

- ① 초대 Cork 백작의 열네 번째 아이였다.
- ③ Eton의 학장직을 거절했다.
- ⑤ 종교 소설인 *Seraphic Love*를 집필했다.

- ② 자신의 일생을 과학적 연구와 방법론에 바쳤다.
- ④ 은퇴와 동시에 자신의 실험실 문을 닫았다.

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Americans' Views on the Federal Government's Role in Energy Activities in 2022
 % of U.S. adults who say that the federal government should _____ each of the following activities



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

The above graph shows Americans' views on the federal government's role in energy activities in 2022. ① While 72% of the respondents believe the federal government should encourage the production of wind and solar power, just 5% say the federal government should discourage this. ② More say the federal government should encourage than discourage the use of electric vehicles (51% vs. 10%), and 39% say the federal government should neither encourage nor discourage this. ③ In views on how the federal government should engage with nuclear power production, less say the government should encourage than discourage the production of nuclear power, while 37% say it should do neither. ④ Views about oil and gas drilling are evenly divided; equal shares say the federal government should encourage, discourage and neither encourage nor discourage this. ⑤ Opinion is more negative toward a governmental role in coal mining, with only one-fifth thinking the federal government should encourage this activity.

10

23005-0180

Riverside High School Food Drive Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Riverside High School Food Drive Contest

We collect canned and boxed foods to help families in need in the community!

◆ Needed Items Are (But Are Not Limited To):

Low Sodium Canned Foods	Boxed Dinners	Nuts
All Other Canned Foods	Dry Milk	Boxed Cheese
Pasta and Rice	Low Sugar Cereal	Canned and Dry Beans

ABSOLUTELY NO: anything contained in glass or cellophane

◆ Contest Rules

1. Enter as a team (3+ members) and pick your own team name (e.g. Yes We Can!).
2. To enter the contest, you must register at the school office by May 26, 2023.
3. Food collection will be from June 1 through 30, 2023.

◆ Prizes

Prizes will be determined by the number of contributed items.

- \$300 for the first place team
- \$200 for the second place team
- \$100 for the third place team

The winning teams will be announced on our school website at 4:00 PM on Friday, July 7, 2023.

* sodium: 나트륨

- ① 필요한 품목에 파스타와 쌀이 포함된다.
- ② 유리 용기에 담긴 것은 받지 않는다.
- ③ 식품 모으기는 2023년 5월 26일부터 시작될 것이다.
- ④ 상은 기부 품목의 개수로 결정될 것이다.
- ⑤ 수상 팀은 학교 웹사이트에 공지될 것이다.

South Bay Dance Center Summer Camps에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

South Bay Dance Center Summer Camps

Ages 5–10 years

May 22–June 2

Monday–Friday, 9:00 AM–2:00 PM

All campers should bring bottled water, a healthy snack and lunch.

SUMMER FUN

Come dance to a different theme each day.

You will learn ballet, jazz and hip hop technique.

PRIMA BALLERINA

One year of ballet is required.

Refine your ballet technique.

You will also learn some jazz technique.

MOVIE MANIA

Come dance to a different animated movie theme each day.

\$350 per week per camper

Early registration discount until May 5, 2023: \$300 per week per camper

Campers with less than 10 campers may be subject to cancellation one week prior to the start of the camp.

- ① 5세 미만도 참가할 수 있다.
- ② 간식과 점심을 무료로 제공한다.
- ③ 발레 경력이 없어도 PRIMA BALLERINA에 참가할 수 있다.
- ④ 조기 등록하면 참가비가 1인당 한 주에 350달러이다.
- ⑤ 참가자가 10명 미만인 캠프는 취소될 수도 있다.

12

23005-0182

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Differences in power distance can have an impact on learners' perceived position in the course and may result in some learners not being able to interact as equals with other learners. Tony Bates, an author and educator, describes ① how culture influences critical thinking skills, debate, and discussion. In an online environment, learners are often encouraged to critically evaluate and debate the content ② being presented and share their ideas and knowledge in discussion. Cultural differences may affect the degree to which individual learners interact and can interfere with their ability to challenge ideas or express opinions contrary to ③ those of the instructor or other learners in the class. Cultural differences can also affect learners who consider the instructor a higher power. If you participate in discussions and other activities by offering opinions on a topic or issue, a learner who views you as a higher power may find it ④ difficult to offer opinions or ideas that are contrary to your opinions. Instructional activities that are teacher-directed ⑤ tending to be best for learners from cultures with higher power distance, whereas lower power distance cultures prefer more learner-directed learning strategies.

Part III

디스토피아

13

23005-0183

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

Unfortunately, unemployment programs have an unintended secondary effect: They increase the unemployment rate. The benefits make it ① less costly for an unemployed worker to turn down available jobs and continue searching while receiving the payments. They also ② reduce the incentive of the unemployed to switch occupations or move to another location in order to find employment. As a result, workers stay unemployed ③ longer and the overall unemployment rate is higher than it would be otherwise. In fact, empirical evidence indicates that there is a spike in the number of unemployed workers obtaining employment just before and immediately after their unemployment benefits are ④ issued. The persistently higher unemployment rates in Europe, where the benefits are more generous, also indicate that the program pushes the unemployment rate ⑤ upward, perhaps by as much as 2 or 3 percentage points.

* empirical: 실증적인 ** spike: 급증

14

23005-0184

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The sense of familial and cultural solidarity that comes with feasting can be very pleasant and reassuring, rewarding in ways both nutritional and psychological. Eating to 120 percent full is probably a pretty standard performance at a feast, so over the course of a million-plus years of feasting, a strong psychological association likely evolved between being extra full and a sense of social well-being. The importance of social life to human beings cannot be underestimated. The common ancestor we shared with chimpanzees millions of years ago was likely a highly social species, just as chimpanzees and we are today. Over the course of our evolution, humans gained a tool — language — that has helped our kind to ratchet up all aspects of social life. Sharing food both on a day-to-day basis and on special occasions is part of the complex of behaviors that now defines how humans are social. In a less profound or obvious way, occasional _____ may also be part of this complex.

* ratchet up: ~을 단계별로 향상하다

- ① writing ② hunting ③ isolation
 ④ overeating ⑤ competition

15

23005-0185

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

There are a number of ways our selfish behaviour can be moderated, especially when adults literally to self-reflect, which studies have shown reduces cheating on a test. This effect of mirrored self-focus on morality is consistent with recent studies demonstrating that merely hanging up posters of staring human eyes doubled the number of diners that cleaned up after themselves after they had finished their meals. When we think we are being watched, we tend to behave ourselves. If the fear of exposure regulates our transgressions, then religions with an all-seeing God may operate to foster moral behaviour precisely because followers think that they are constantly observed. Most of the world's religions promote prosociality in their teachings and practices. There is a common assumption that religions foster kindness and generosity, as epitomized by the parable of the Good Samaritan in Christianity.

* transgression: 위반 (행위) ** epitomize: 전형적으로 보여 주다 *** parable: 비유(담), 우화

- ① attention is drawn to us
 ② we observe other people
 ③ our past mistakes guide us
 ④ cooperation is required of us
 ⑤ we talk about religious issues

16

23005-0186

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Consider the old saying “_____.” As individuals, we are quick to access information that helps us. But we often lack the ability to make sense of it, or to use it appropriately. One of us has a brother who is a medical doctor. He encounters this problem on a daily basis (and we might add, he is not too happy about it). Patients show up with (often incorrect) self-diagnoses derived from spending a couple of hours on the Internet. It is the same in business: senior executives second-guess their subordinates because their corporate IT system gives them line of sight down to detailed plant-level data. At a societal level, people believe they have the right to information that is in the public interest (think Wikileaks), but they are rarely capable of interpreting and using it in a sensible way.

* line of sight: 시선

- ① Nothing hurts like the truth
- ② Two’s company, but three’s a crowd
- ③ Good things come in small packages
- ④ A little learning is a dangerous thing
- ⑤ Don’t put all your eggs in one basket

17

23005-0187

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many economic laws have been criticized as having only statistical necessity. Consider the law stating that the quantity sold varies inversely with its price. We can show that it is not universally true with a thought experiment featuring an isolated village of peasants. The villagers can subsist on a weekly ration of one pound of rice and two pounds of beans or can subsist on the tastier and more nutritious fare of one pound of rice, one pound of beans, and one pound of fish. Rice and beans each cost \$1.00 per pound, but a pound of fish costs \$1.20. Since the peasants are paid \$3.20 a week, they spend it all on the rice, beans, and fish diet. What happens if the price of beans rises to \$1.10? (It is impossible to buy less than a pound of anything.) _____ because the only adequate diet becomes the one with one pound of rice and two pounds of beans.

* inversely: 반비례로, 반대로 ** subsist on: ~으로 연명하다 *** ration: 배급량

- ① Bean sales double
- ② The price of rice drops
- ③ Fish consumption grows
- ④ The villagers save less money
- ⑤ More nutritious food is served

18

23005-0188

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The confirming-evidence bias not only affects where we go to collect evidence, but also how we interpret the evidence we do receive, leading us to give too much weight to supporting information and too little to conflicting information. ① In one psychological study of this phenomenon, two groups — one opposed to and one supporting capital punishment — each read two reports of carefully conducted research on the effectiveness of the death penalty as a deterrent to crime. ② One report concluded that the death penalty was effective; the other concluded it was not. ③ Despite being exposed to solid scientific information supporting counter-arguments, the members of both groups became even more convinced of the validity of their own position after reading both reports. ④ This scientific approach in decision-making collected information from multiple sources and standardized questions to think critically and objectively. ⑤ They automatically accepted the supporting information and dismissed the conflicting information.

* deterrent: 억제책

19

23005-0189

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

In our everyday lives we constantly use causal language. Sometimes this employs the word 'cause' (or its derivatives), for example 'She went through a red light and caused an accident', or language that implies that something was caused, 'I arrived late because I missed my flight'.

- (A) Though in the social sciences such precision is not required, or indeed possible, a causal explanation is expected to go beyond common sense. Indeed causal explanation is a central feature of social science because many, if not most, questions are about why something is the case. Yet specifying what a 'cause' is that goes beyond common sense is not straightforward.
- (B) In common speech we do not distinguish between things caused by human behaviour or non-human events (e.g. the brakes failed and this caused the car to crash). Our everyday causal language is good enough for everyday events.
- (C) However, in the sciences we require more precision. Pharmacologists must specify a precise dosage of a drug that will cause the desired effect, or indeed the maximum safe dosage; similarly accident investigators are required to closely specify the circumstances that caused a crash.

* derivative: 파생어 ** pharmacologist: 약리학자

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

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Observe a single ant and it doesn't make much sense — walking in one direction, suddenly *careening* in another for no obvious reason, doubling back on itself. Thoroughly unpredictable.

- (A) And critically, there's no blueprint or central source of command — each individual ant has algorithms for its behaviors. But this is not the wisdom of the crowd, where a bunch of reasonably informed individuals outperform a single expert. The ants aren't reasonably informed about the big picture.
- (B) Instead, the behavior algorithms of each ant consist of a few simple rules for interacting with the local environment and local ants. And out of this emerges a highly efficient colony.
- (C) The same happens with two ants, with a handful of ants. But a colony of ants makes fantastic sense. Specialized jobs, efficient means of exploiting new food sources, complex underground nests with temperature regulated within a few degrees.

* careen: (진속력으로) 달리다

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

21

23005-0191

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

It could, however, be the backbone of a sophisticated new organism if physically integrated with humanity.

To be sure, the Internet is a human invention reflecting human choices and values. However, it often looks *as if* it is a separate species with an internal logic of its own. The 1987 stock market crash has been blamed on program trading — computers that started selling frantically because every *other* computer was selling. (①) The ceaseless war between viruses and antivirus programs looks eerily like the workings of a biological ecosystem. (②) However, even if one posits that the Internet is comparable to a biological species, it's obvious that it's not very intelligent. (③) It has primitive ways of “sensing” and “reacting,” but it has no self-awareness and no ability to formulate its own goals. (④) Nor could it ever reach such a state on its own. (⑤) The Internet would become a new nervous system for humanity, and humanity would become a new body and executive brain for the Internet.

* frantically: 미친 듯이 ** eerily: 섬뜩하게 *** posit: 단정하다

22

23005-0192

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

If I hear that, on average, house prices have increased by 10 per cent in the period since I purchased the property, then I may shift my reference point and judge whether I have made a gain or loss relative to a reference value of £165,000.

We frame losses and gains relative to a subjective reference point. (①) This means that we are concerned not so much about absolute wealth, but about our relative wealth. (②) For example, if I have bought a house for £150,000, then this is likely to become my reference point, and it is against this value that I measure any gains or losses. (③) If I sell the house for more than £150,000, then I view this as a gain; if I sell the house for less than £150,000, then I view this as a loss. (④) But note that my reference point may not remain static over time. (⑤) A parallel situation can occur in stock markets where I set the initial reference value according to the purchase price I paid for the shares, but I may shift the reference value in the future according to how the stock market has performed overall.

* static: 고정된

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

The contribution of culture to progress has been called the *ratchet effect*, based on an analogy with the tool that permits forward movement but prevents backward movement. Michael Tomasello, an expert who has written extensively about both primate and human thought capabilities, summarizes the effect this way. Two things are needed for progress. The first is innovation: Someone has to come up with a better solution to a common problem. The other is preservation: The solution has to be transmitted to others and remembered, so everyone can continue using it even after the inventor or discoverer has died. Tomasello says that nonhuman apes actually are pretty good at coming up with novel, creative solutions to problems. For them (our biological relatives), the problem is with preservation. Even if the solver remembers the solution for a while, and even if a couple of his or her mates copy the solution and use it for a while, it is eventually forgotten, and the next generation has to start over.

* ratchet: 래칫(왼쪽 방향으로만 회전하게 되어 있는 톱니바퀴) ** analogy: 유사점

According to Michael Tomasello's explanation about the contribution of culture to progress, both humans and nonhuman apes are able to _____ (A) _____ solutions to problems, but only humans _____ (B) _____ them from generation to generation.

- | | | |
|------------|-------|-----------|
| (A) | ..... | (B) |
| ① imitate | ..... | transform |
| ② devise | ..... | retain |
| ③ devise | ..... | transform |
| ④ imitate | ..... | advance |
| ⑤ remember | ..... | advance |

24~25

다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

In Europe, it was not until the end of the eighteenth century that the musicians' guilds, which had regulated professional musical activities since the early Middle Ages, were (a) replaced by specific trade regulations that allowed and, indeed, forced musicians to offer their services to the general public for regular payment. As a consequence, a type of 'all-around musician' emerged, characterized by the ability to cover a (b) broad repertoire, from dance music to folk song, from parlor song to the music of the vaudeville theater. This type of all-around musicianship became a major force in the development of popular music. The changes and uncertainties of the market and the demands of the consuming audience did not (c) permit a strict division of labor among musicians. Songwriters acted customarily as band leaders, and performing musicians frequently played more than one instrument. Many musicians were forced into an existence that hovered uneasily between that of the professional and that of the semiprofessional. However, with the growth of urbanization and industrialization, an increasing (d) blending occurred. Toward the end of the nineteenth century, popular musicians had clearly defined areas of work in dance music, in public entertainment and in music halls or musical theaters. These musicians frequently relied on a (e) formal training — graduating from one of the conservatories and then leaving the world of classical music, or taking lessons from one of the many popular musicians who supported themselves by giving lessons in addition to performing.

* vaudeville: 보드빌(춤과 노래 따위를 곁들인 가볍고 풍자적인 통속 희극) ** hover: 맴돌다 *** conservatory: 음악 학교

Part III

텍스트 읽기

24

23005-0194

읽기의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① How Did Diverse Music Genres Develop?
- ② Musicians' All-Aroundness: A Virtue or a Vice?
- ③ The Battle Between Classical and Popular Music
- ④ How Specialized Musicians Were Born in Europe
- ⑤ The Impacts of Popular Music on Industrialization

25

23005-0195

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 답하십시오.

(A)

Some years ago, I was the Director of Admission at a small private college. I will never forget the time when an applicant named John Graham rejected our rejection. The college was not particularly selective, but there were some minimum requirements for admission and John fell short on one or two key measures. A week after we sent out our admission decisions, I received a note from (a) him asking us to reconsider.

(B)

Weeks went by and then I received another note from him: “Dear Sir, I asked that you reconsider your decision not to admit me to your college. I failed to mention that your college is my first choice school and I have not applied anywhere else. For these reasons and others, I must inform (b) you that I cannot accept your rejection. I do hope that it does not inconvenience the college too much but please expect to see me at the school opening in the fall.”

(C)

The next time I encountered the young man, (c) he was in the group at freshman orientation. He had found his way to campus and met with some of the staff in the Counseling Office. They were so impressed with his story and his determination that they walked him over to the admission office and personally advocated for his acceptance. How could I stand in the way of a young person with that much drive and commitment to reach his goal? He got in! His admission was conditional and (d) he had to work harder than most students, but he succeeded.

(D)

He stated that he had not done well in high school because he had to work to help to support his family. I looked at his application again, but I did not believe he could succeed at our college with his low grades. I wrote “Young man, your goal of attending college is commendable, but there are many other options for you beyond our institution. For example, (e) you might attend a community college and strengthen your academic foundation and then apply to transfer to our college later.”

26

23005-0196

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

23005-0197

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

28

23005-0198

윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 글쓴이는 작은 사립 대학의 입학처장이었다.
 ② John은 대학을 한 곳만 지원했다고 했다.
 ③ 글쓴이는 John을 입학처로 데리고 갔다.
 ④ John은 조진부로 입학 허가를 받았다.
 ⑤ John은 가족을 부양하기 위해 일을 해야만 했다고 말했다.

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Jayden,

My son Ross enjoys playing with your son Jim very much, and my husband and I think Jim is a really good kid. However, the last couple of times Ross has come home from your house, he has had scratches and even a few small bite marks on his arm. Ross tells me they are from your new puppy, Raven. We love dogs, and we want Ross to be comfortable around them. But at this time we have to ask that there be adult supervision when Ross is in your home to prevent this sort of injury; we also want to make sure that Raven is not harmed. After considering this, please let me know your plans. I'd be glad to speak with you about this matter before the next time Ross and Jim (and Raven) get together.

Sincerely,
Amelia

- ① 강아지 들보는 일을 더는 할 수 없음을 통보하려고
- ② 임양한 강아지와 친해지는 방법에 관해 문의하려고
- ③ 아들이 학교에서 상해를 입은 일에 대해 항의하려고
- ④ 아이들이 강아지와 있을 때 어른이 지켜볼 것을 요청하려고
- ⑤ 아들에게 이웃에 사는 새로운 친구를 소개해 준 것에 감사하려고

02

23005-0200

다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

Soon after the conversation with Alec, his parents, Marko and Elizabeth, arrived home. I was waiting outside to meet them as they made their way to the house. Would they like me? If they didn't want me, what would I do? Spend eternity alone? They walked through the door and I gulped rather too loudly. They were both very charming, with the same fair skin and crystal blue eyes that Alec has. "Rebecca," Elizabeth's excited voice called, "I'm so glad to see you. I've been dying to meet you, welcome to the family." And with that all my worries disappeared. Alec introduced me to his parents formally. Elizabeth told me to call her Beth. She wrapped her arms around me in an unbreakable but gentle hold with a smile on her face. Marko also smiled at me warmly. "Welcome, Becca. How are you feeling? You're part of this family now, you can be assured of that." They welcomed me into their family. I spent a couple of hours with them. It was so easy being in their company.

* eternity: 영원 ** gulp: 침을 꿀꺽 삼키다

- ① ashamed → proud
 ③ anxious → relieved
 ⑤ indifferent → thrilled

- ② furious → satisfied
 ④ confident → nervous

03

23005-0201

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Reaffirming friendships is central in the lives of children. Organized sports provide contexts for making friends, but friendships are difficult to nurture when children see each other only at adult-controlled practices and games. Additionally, making friends with opponents is seldom considered in organized sports. Therefore, youth teams should be neighborhood- and school-based whenever possible. Pregame warm-ups should mix players from both teams, and players should introduce themselves to the person they line up with as each quarter or half begins. Unless children learn that games cannot exist without cooperation between opponents, they will have no understanding of fair play, why rules exist, why rule enforcement is necessary, and why players should follow game rules. Without this understanding, children don't have what it takes to maintain fair play at the same time that they strive for competitive success. When this occurs, youth sports are *not* worth our time and effort.

- ① 적당한 경쟁의식은 단체 스포츠에 꼭 필요하다.
 ② 교육 과정의 단체 스포츠 활동 시수가 늘어남이 한다.
 ③ 청소년 스포츠 활동은 지역 사회와의 연계를 고려해야 한다.
 ④ 청소년 스포츠는 상대와의 협력을 배울 수 있도록 운영해야 한다.
 ⑤ 학교 체육은 엘리트 체육이 아닌 생활 체육 위주로 이루어져야 한다.

밑줄 친 the chocolate cake is better for you than the salad가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Don't you hate when you go to a buffet and everything tastes too good? You take great care to eat a healthy bountiful salad before you dig into the meats, vegetables, and side dishes. Much later, as you sit back in your chair and rub your stomach to find room, there is none. Those delicious delicacies prepared for dessert will go untouched. If you had only started with the sweet temptations, some of the other dishes could have been passed up without remorse. There are times in life when you have to do just that. Instead of waiting until your work is done to see if you will have time for relaxing, take the time first. Don't wait for after work to see a movie, catch the early morning show and go to work late. There will always be deadlines and commitments, but there is only one sunrise and sunset every day. Take the time to enjoy them and you won't be sorry. Believe it or not, sometimes the chocolate cake is better for you than the salad. Start with the good stuff and everything else will fall into place.

* bountiful: 많은 ** remorse: 후회

- ① Follow your desires when there are many things to do.
- ② Don't worry about having to make your own decisions.
- ③ Always think twice before acting to stay out of trouble.
- ④ Commit yourself to producing rather than enjoying things.
- ⑤ Embrace uncertainty to open yourself up to new opportunities.

05

23005-0203

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Large teams are notorious for needing multiple steps to make most decisions. Aligning calendars often takes time, and once you get everyone into a room (or, more likely, on a call), several attendees need to be brought up to speed. Some attendees will not have read the requisite material, and others will have been sent as substitutes for key decision-makers who could not make the time (and these substitutes will not be able to make any critical decisions without conferring with their boss). We've all attended these sorts of meetings. They rarely result in decisions — and they usually lead to additional meetings. A small team can deal with these issues much more easily. Fewer people need to be present to make decisions, and those present are typically much more involved in the details of the problem, so they don't need a meeting to ramp up before they can contribute. In a word, a smaller team can be more effective, as communication is easier and decision-making can be accomplished more quickly.

* ramp up: 늘어나다

- ① 효율적인 회의 진행은 진행자의 역량에 달려 있다.
- ② 회의에서 결정을 내리는 데는 소규모 팀이 효율적이다.
- ③ 팀원들 사이의 공감 형성이 회의 진행을 매끄럽게 한다.
- ④ 여러 팀이 협업하면 어려운 문제도 쉽게 해결할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 팀원들이 모두 참가하도록 회의 일정을 잡는 것은 매우 어렵다.

06

23005-0204

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

We cannot test for consciousness. This simple fact has been used to argue that consciousness doesn't even merit being considered a legitimate field of science. Science, it is argued, is objective, whereas consciousness is defined as subjective experience. How can there be a scientific study of consciousness? As the philosopher John Searle relates, years ago a famous neurobiologist responded to his repeated questions about consciousness by saying, "Look, in my discipline it's okay to be interested in consciousness, but get tenure first." Searle continues by noting that in this day and age, "you might actually get tenure by working on consciousness. If so, that's a real step forward." The bias against a scientific inquiry into consciousness seems to be thawing, with the realization that while consciousness is subjective experience, that subjective experience either objectively happens or not. Pain is also subjectively experienced, but it is objectively real.

* tenure: 종신 재직권 ** thaw: 누그러지다, 부드러워지다

- ① research effort across disciplines to prove consciousness
- ② increasing distrust in the theories of human consciousness
- ③ growing acceptance of consciousness as a scientific field of study
- ④ the complex relationship between consciousness and pain processing
- ⑤ evidence for the impossibility of objective experiments on consciousness

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

On February 1, 1960, four African American students entered a Greensboro Woolworth's store to buy school supplies. If their money was good enough to buy school supplies, why not a cup of coffee, they reasoned. At 4:30 p.m., they sat at the "whites only" lunch counter, intending to place an order. The four young men sat at the counter until closing but were never served. The next day more students sat at the counter — they too were never served. As news of the "sit-in" spread, students returned to the Greensboro Woolworth's and to other lunch counters across the South. White and Black American students alike from New York to San Francisco began picketing Woolworth's in support of the "Greensboro Four." This one act by four students was the pivotal step in propelling forward what became known as the American civil rights movement.

* pivotal: 중추적인

- ① Discrimination Just Leads to More Discrimination
- ② The Greensboro Four: The Beginning of a Big Wave
- ③ What the American Civil Rights Movement Left Behind
- ④ Distrust: A Major Obstacle to the Civil Rights Movement
- ⑤ The Wisdom of the Greensboro Four Changed Business Practices

veery에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Named for its call, the veery has a reddish brown head, back, and tail and a faintly spotted breast. It breeds in southern Canada and in the northern United States; it is common in central and western Maryland, and in western Virginia at elevations above 3,000 feet. Its song is a delicate, flutelike *da-vee-ur, vee-ur, veer, veer*. Mainly a ground forager, the veery feeds on insects and fruit. The female builds a nest in a dense shrub near ground level or on the ground itself, often hiding it in vegetation at the base of a bush or small tree. She lays three to five eggs and incubates them for ten to fourteen days. The male helps to rear the brood, and the young leave the nest ten to twelve days after hatching. Veeries migrate at night to winter in South America east of the Andes, mainly in Bolivia and Brazil.

* forager: 먹을 것을 찾아다니는 동물(사람) ** shrub: 관목 *** brood: (같은 때에 태어난) 새끼

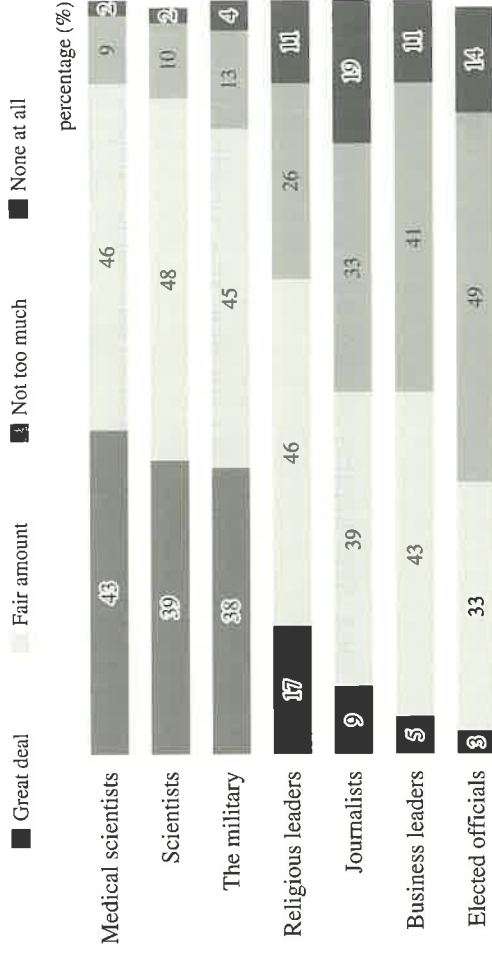
- ① 메릴랜드주의 중부와 서부에서 흔히 볼 수 있다.
- ② 곤충과 과일을 먹고 산다.
- ③ 암컷은 지면 자체에 둥지를 짓기도 한다.
- ④ 암컷은 알을 낳고 바로 둥지를 떠난다.
- ⑤ 남미에서 겨울을 나기 위해 밤에 이동한다.

09

23005-0207

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

U.S. Adults' Level of Confidence in Various Occupational Groups to Act in the Public Interest



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.
Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding.

Source: Survey conducted April 20–26, 2020.

The above graph shows U.S. adults' level of confidence in various occupational groups to act in the public interest. ① Out of the 7 groups included in the survey, Americans are most likely to express confidence in medical scientists, scientists and the military. ② About nine-in-ten U.S. adults have either a great deal or a fair amount of confidence in medical scientists to act in the public interest. ③ Large majorities have at least a fair amount of confidence in scientists (87%) and the military (83%). ④ About half of Americans have not too much or no confidence in journalists or business leaders to act in the public interest. ⑤ A majority (63%) say they have not too much or no confidence in elected officials, while less than 30% have those levels of confidence in religious leaders.

Paws in the Park에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Paws in the Park

Join us on Saturday, February 11 for Paws in the Park — Orlando's largest pet fundraising event! Register today to help support the Pet Union of Greater Orlando, the region's oldest and largest animal welfare agency.

Your support will help the Pet Union save over 5,200 dogs and cats this year by providing shelter, care and love until they find their forever home.

This event will take place at Garden State Park in Downtown Orlando and starts at 10 AM on Saturday.

Details

Raise \$20: receive a commemorative dog bandana

Raise \$75: receive a 2023 Paws in the Park T-shirt

- Due to high demand, a T-shirt is not guaranteed on the day of the event and may be mailed to you AFTER the event.

* commemorative: 기념이 되는 ** bandana: 반다나(머리나 목에 두르는 손수건)

- ① Orlando 지역의 가장 오래된 동물 복지 기관을 돕는 행사이다.
- ② 5,200마리가 넘는 개와 고양이를 도울 수 있다.
- ③ 토요일 오전에 행사가 시작된다.
- ④ 참가자 모두에게 티셔츠를 제공한다.
- ⑤ 행사 당일 티셔츠 수량이 부족하면 나중에 우편으로 받을 수 있다.

11

23005-0209

Maple Photo Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Maple Photo Contest

Maple City's annual photo contest is a great way to show how special our community is! Everyone is encouraged to participate — residents, business people and students. There are four contest categories: *Going Natural* (nature), *Going Strong* (community), *Going Together* (people), and *Going Wild* (animals).

Contest Guidelines:

- All photos must be taken in Maple City from January 2022 to August 31, 2023.
- Participants can submit up to 12 photos.
- Please submit your photos by September 30.

Prizes are awarded for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd place in each category. All submitted photographs will be posted on the Maple City website and may be used in official Maple City newsletters and brochures. Winning photographers will be invited to a City Council meeting to receive their awards.

Photos may only be submitted online through a special link on the Maple City website (www.maplecitycontest.gov). You can also get additional information related to the contest on this site.

- ① 참가 대상에 제한이 있다.
- ② 모두 5개 부문에서 경쟁이 이루어진다.
- ③ 8월 31일까지 사진을 제출해야 한다.
- ④ 수상자는 시 의회 회의에서 상을 받는다.
- ⑤ 온라인 접수와 현장 접수 모두 가능하다.

12

23005-0210

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Feeling at home is a biological phenomenon because feelings themselves are the product of the human mind and body. Feelings and emotions evolved over the course of millions of years of evolution ① to help us regulate and monitor our internal state in relation to the external environment. Anger, fear, sadness, and the other emotions and feelings prime the body for action and help the mind make decisions about ② what we should or should not do. The feelings we associate with home are ③ built on a cognitive foundation that we inherited from our ancestors. A feeling for home coupled with the inclination and ability to build a shelter for our bodies ④ makes for a profound biocultural adaptation. This adaptation helps people survive in all manner of environments, far from the African woodlands and savannas ⑤ which the human evolutionary journey first started some six million years ago.

* prime: 준비시키다

13

23005-0211

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

There are fascinating effects of group size. In a dyad or triad, the host usually has the edge over the visitor; the host is ① more likely to get his or her own way. Thus, a businessperson can strike a better deal by inviting the other person to his or her office. But such territorial dominance — the so-called home court advantage — may disappear if the group is ② smaller than a triad. In public places, a large group may also ③ inhibit an individual from helping someone in distress. More than 50 studies have shown consistently that people are less likely to help a victim if others are around than if they are alone with the victim. A major reason is that the knowledge that others are present and available to respond allows the individual to ④ shift some of the responsibility to others. The same factor operates in “social loafing”: As the size of a group performing a certain task ⑤ increases, each member tends to work less hard.

* dyad: 한 쌍 ** triad: 3인조

14

23005-0212

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

American industrialists and their European counterparts were taking capitalism to new levels of innovation and human improvement, resting in part on the cultural conditions that German sociologist and economist Max Weber called the Protestant ethic. The spirit of adventure and possibility was signified in the very physical spaces of America, a great stage that could nurture virtue and improvement. In 1893 historian Frederick Jackson Turner delivered his paper “The Significance of the Frontier in American History” at the American Historical Association. Whether or not his thesis that the frontier was the key factor in America’s uniquely innovative and democratic character was accurate, the idea itself captured the imagination of generations of scholars and the educated public, becoming very nearly a self-fulfilling account. Like Charles Peirce, the philosopher of science, Turner was deeply influenced by evolutionary theory. According to his thesis, the seventeenth-century settlers were in effect forced to take an _____ attitude toward their situation, as the old European ways would not do.

* frontier: 접경지대, (미국 서부 개척지의) 변경 ** thesis: 논지

- ① emotional ② ambiguous ③ experimental
 ④ unfavorable ⑤ easygoing

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In his famous book *Man's Search for Meaning*, Viktor Frankl writes, "Man's search for meaning is the primary motivation in his life." He quotes Nietzsche's words, "He who has a *why* to live for can bear with almost any how." But then Frankl made a crucial, helpful point: It's fruitless to try to think in the abstract about what life in general means. The meaning of one's life is only discernible within the specific circumstances of one's own specific life. In the concentration camp, he writes, "We had to learn ourselves and, furthermore, we had to teach the despairing men, that *it did not really matter what we expected from life, but rather what life expected from us*. We needed to stop asking the meaning of life, and instead to think of ourselves as those who were being questioned by life — daily and hourly. Our answer must consist, not in talk and meditation, but in

* discernible: 인식할 수 있는

- ① a genuine listening attitude
- ② right action and right conduct
- ③ sincere cooperation with others
- ④ courage to rise against oppression
- ⑤ philosophical and logical reasoning

16

23005-0214

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Gaining self-knowledge through reflected self-appraisals might seem to suggest that we have little say in how we see ourselves. But the idea here is that we internalize how we think others appraise us, not necessarily how others actually see us. In fact, our reflected self-appraisals often do not correlate highly with the appraisals that others actually make of us. Figuring out how and to what degree reflected self-appraisals influence people's sense of self can be tricky. For example, Amy's view of herself as a clumsy person could stem from her perception that her family and friends see her this way — but it's also possible that her view of herself as clumsy is actually what led her to perceive these reflected self-appraisals. Indeed, _____ rather than the other way around. The upshot, then, is that although other people influence our sense of self through reflected self-appraisals, their impact may not be as simple and direct as the looking-glass self, referring to the idea that we see ourselves as others see us.

* appraisal: 평가 ** clumsy: 서투른 *** upshot: (최종적인) 결과

- ① socialization agents shape our sense of self
- ② reflected self-appraisals ask for self-reflection
- ③ self-views often affect reflected self-appraisals
- ④ social contexts shift our social self dramatically
- ⑤ our self-knowledge is misled by background knowledge

17

23005-0215

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Markets represent an institutional arena in which exchanges (buying and selling) of final goods and services and factors of production (labor, capital and natural resources) take place. Traditionally, economists group markets into two broad categories, namely product and factor markets. The *product market* is where the exchange of *final goods* and services occurs. In this market, demand and supply provide information about households and firms, respectively. The *factor market* refers exclusively to the buying and selling of basic resources, such as labor, capital and natural resources. In this submarket, demand imparts market information about firms and supply provides information about households. That is, households are the suppliers of labor, capital and natural resources, while firms are the buyers, and in turn use these items to produce final goods and services for the product market. Clearly, then, the roles played in the factor market by households and firms respectively _____.

* arena: 장, 무대 ** impart: 나누어 주다

- ① can hardly be defined as mutually exclusive
- ② have the same influence on the product market
- ③ are the reverse of their roles in the product market
- ④ make the product market subject to stricter regulations
- ⑤ involve buying and selling basic resources in the factor market

18

23005-0216

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

All societies evolve rules of etiquette, good manners, and tact that specify what is or is not appropriate to say in any given situation. Most of us are, therefore, walking repositories of rules that were taught to us when young and that represent early layers of cultural socialization. ① We learn as part of our acculturation into the family that in the interests of getting along with each other, it is important to withhold some of our perceptions and feelings because to say them out loud might hurt or offend others. ② And if we hurt others, that permits them to hurt us back, which makes social life generally too dangerous. ③ We learn that some of these things can be said to friends and even more can be said to intimates. ④ To say that leadership is the management of culture is an excellent way to define the unique function of leadership. ⑤ However, the basic assumptions about why you cannot say certain things remain below consciousness, and the process by which you learned them is probably totally forgotten.

* tact: 모령, 재치 ** repository: 저장소 *** withhold: 억제하다

19

23005-0217

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

We know that negotiators often assume a situation is distributive and therefore competitive when indeed it is not necessarily so.

- (A) They sought to learn more about each other's needs with the goal of helping each other meet their needs. In the end, they realized that one negotiator needed the juice of the orange and the other needed only the rind. Their needs were not mutually exclusive, yet a traditional distributive bargaining approach would have resulted in impasse.
- (B) In the classic negotiation primer, Fisher and Ury give the example of two individuals fighting over a small number of oranges. Each needs the oranges for worthwhile purposes and there is no way to obtain additional oranges.
- (C) The negotiators begin using competitive strategies — trying to convince each other to give up or sell the oranges. Because their claims on the oranges were assumed to be mutually exclusive, no deal could be reached — more oranges for one negotiator meant fewer oranges for the other. Then they changed to an integrative bargaining strategy.

* rind: 껍질 ** impasse: 교착 상태 *** primer: 입문서

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

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

I confess that one of the most suggestive theories that I learned of in my course on the economics of science at the London School of Economics and Political Science was that of the ‘tournament model’.

- (A) Why? Because everyone knows the winners of the Tour de France, but nobody remembers the runners-up. In science, it means if anyone comes to a result or a patent second, if only by a few hours, it is of no use to him. Only the first has any glory.
- (B) They argued that a worker’s performance (both evaluated and the incentive) can be modelled as a tennis tournament. There is only one prize: either you win and have everything or you lose and have nothing; glory is only for the first. And most US/UK experts who analyse the behaviour of science consider that this model fits the profession of a scientist like a glove.
- (C) It may be well known to many readers, but I was surprised that something that I thought was highly intuitive, such as human resource management, could be described in terms of an elaborate theory. The tournament theory was described in 1981 by economists Edward Lazear and Sherwin Rosen.

① (A) – (C) – (B)

② (B) – (A) – (C)

③ (B) – (C) – (A)

④ (C) – (A) – (B)

⑤ (C) – (B) – (A)

* patent: 특허 ** intuitive: 직관적인

21

23005-0219

클의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

They were successful, but problems rapidly developed with the power source.

For decades, nineteenth-century city dwellers had ridden horse-drawn passenger railways — also known as trams, tramways, trolleys, trolley cars, or streetcars — along regular routes marked out by steel railways in the roadbed. (①) They picked up and dropped off passengers when flagged or at designated stops, and, unlike a private taxi carriage, didn't need to be pre-hired. (②) John Stephenson, an Irish-American businessman, got them rolling first down the Bowery in New York City in 1832. (③) Horses have to be fed, which required massive supplies of hay and oats to be brought into the city, and once fed, horses created wastes that fouled the streets and made walking an unpleasant, unhealthy, and smelly business, especially during fly season. (④) Horses also die; a dead horse in a Manhattan street had to be moved to the river and dumped in. (⑤) Sanitation records from New York in 1880 showed fifteen thousand horses per year removed from city right-of-ways.

* foul: 더럽히다 ** sanitation: 공중위생

22

23005-0220

클의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

However, when choosing an outfit for a photoshoot, an influential blogger is guided not only by the profit motive but also, and primarily, by a sense of style.

The new system of fashion that has emerged from the digital revolution is largely centered, in marketing terms, on popular bloggers, who have unprecedented influence due to their massive numbers of subscribers. If an elite blogger (an “influencer”) has more than half a million subscribers, his or her influence can be worth a significant amount of money: the value of a single post mentioning a particular brand is in the range of five figures. (①) Obviously, this approach leads to limited ability to make independent critical judgments. (②) Otherwise, the trust of subscribers may be lost. (③) For subscribers, their idol is not merely a guide to the latest fashion, but is the key to an aspirational lifestyle. (④) The direct personal contact between popular bloggers and their subscribers allows the former to be an intermediary between the brand and the consumer. (⑤) This role is not available to models, whose position makes no allowance for expressions of personal taste.

* outfit: 의상, 복장 ** intermediary: 중재자

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

Thinkers of the eighteenth century puzzled over what contemporary aesthetics calls ‘the paradox of negative emotion in art’. L’Abbé Dubos noted that, ‘at the theatre, man finds more pleasure weeping than he does laughing’, in that ‘the art of poetry and the art of painting are never more appreciated than when they succeed in stirring in us a sense of profound grief’. He wondered about the nature of this apparently ‘secret charm that draws us to artistic depictions of overwhelming events, while at the same time an internal tremor tells us that we are contradicting our own understanding of pleasure’. David Hume also underlines the strangeness of this pleasure that seems to contradict our human nature: ‘It seems an unaccountable pleasure, which the spectators of a well-written tragedy receive from sorrow, terror, anxiety, and other passions that are in themselves disagreeable and uneasy. The more they are touched and affected, the more they are delighted with the spectacle’.

* weep: 눈물을 흘리다 ** tremor: 전율



Thinkers of the eighteenth century, including l’Abbé Dubos and David Hume, thought that people derive _____ (A) _____ from artistic works depicting tragic events, which appears to _____ (B) _____ with human nature.

- | | | | |
|---|----------------|-------|-----------|
| | (A) | | (B) |
| ① | sadness | ..... | coincide |
| ② | enjoyment | ..... | conflict |
| ③ | enjoyment | ..... | coincide |
| ④ | disappointment | ..... | correlate |
| ⑤ | disappointment | ..... | conflict |

24~25

다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Until the mid-1800s it was not clear to what extent the laws of physics and chemistry, which were formulated from the observed behavior of inanimate matter, could be applied to living matter. It was certainly (a) evident that on the large scale the laws were applicable. Animals are clearly subject to the same laws of motion as inanimate objects. The question of applicability arose on a more basic level. Living organisms are very complex. Even a virus, which is one of the simplest biological organisms, consists of millions of interacting atoms. A cell, which is the basic building block of tissue, contains on the average 10^{14} atoms. Living organisms exhibit properties not found in inanimate objects. They grow, reproduce, and decay. These phenomena are so different from the (b) predictable properties of inanimate matter that many scientists in the early 19th century believed that different laws governed the structure and organization of molecules in living matter. Even the physical origin of organic molecules was in (c) question. These molecules tend to be larger and more complex than molecules obtained from inorganic sources. It was thought that the large molecules found in living matter could be produced only by living organisms through a “vital force” that could not be explained by the existing laws of physics. This concept was (d) proved in 1828 when Friedrich Wöhler synthesized an organic substance, urea, from inorganic chemicals. Soon thereafter many other organic molecules were synthesized without the (e) intervention of biological organisms. Today most scientists believe that there is no special vital force residing in organic substances. Living organisms are governed by the laws of physics on all levels.

* inanimate: 무생물의 ** synthesize: 합성하다 *** urea: 요소(尿素)

24

23005-0222

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Lessons Learned from the Laws of Physics
- ② Why Physics Can't Tell Us What Living Matter Is
- ③ What Evidence Do We Have for the Origin of Life?
- ④ The Law of Physics Also Applies to Living Organisms
- ⑤ Physics vs. Biology: Two Understandings of How the Body Works

25

23005-0223

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 답하십시오.

(A)

A wise king wanted his only son also to be a wise man before becoming his successor. The king was an extraordinary man who selected a very strange way. He summoned the prince one day and said, “You are no longer a prince and I am not going to make you my successor.” He sent the son away from the kingdom and abandoned (a) him completely.

* summon: 부르다

(B)

But without paying any attention to them (b) he sat in the chariot and told the charioteer, “Take me to a place where I can have a good bath, find clothes worthy of me, shoes, ornaments... because I can go before the king only as a prince.” He came as a prince. He said to his father, “Just tell me one thing: Why did I have to be a beggar for so many years?” The king said, “It was not done to harm you, but to give you experience of the extremes of life — the beggar and the king. And between these two, everybody exists.”

* chariot: 마차 ** ornament: 장신구

(C)

Many years passed. Then, one day he was sitting in a busy street crying out for just a few coins to buy some food. Suddenly a golden chariot stopped before (c) him, and a man descended. The man said, “Your father has called you back. He is very old and dying, and (d) he wants you to be his successor.” In a split second the beggar disappeared. The man was totally changed — his face became radiant, eyes reflecting the princely majesty. A great crowd gathered — people who before were ignoring his stretched-out hands for a few coins — there to show great respect.

* radiant: 빛나는

(D)

The prince was shocked, and he was left as a beggar in an alien land. The king gave strict orders that (e) he should not be allowed back into the kingdom. Over the years the prince really became a beggar and totally forgot his princehood. He was literally begging for food, clothes and shelter and gradually became accustomed to the condition he was in.

26

23005-0224

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

23005-0225

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

28

23005-0226

윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 왕은 외아들인 왕자를 왕국에서 쫓아냈다.
 ② 왕자는 자신이 거지 생활을 해야 했던 이유를 왕에게 물었다.
 ③ 황금 미차에서 내린 사람은 왕자에게 왕이 죽어 가고 있다고 말했다.
 ④ 왕자에게 깊은 존경심을 표하고자 군중이 모였다.
 ⑤ 왕자는 자신의 신분을 기억하면서 거지 생활에 적응하지 못했다.

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

From: The Manager
Date: May 27, 2023
To: All Staff

It has come to my attention that many in the office have been spending time on a popular online games website. According to a recent article, the estimated daily cost of people collectively playing these games instead of working is over \$120 million. If these estimates are applied to our 600 office employees, this results in a nearly \$700 weekly loss. This is a conservative estimate considering the extensive discussions that occur about beating the office's current highest game score. The extra cost quickly adds up. Of course, I don't want you to view our organization as a place of strict rules. I want to encourage a fun and competitive environment, and I recognize that the company certainly will not be profitable if you are unhappy or dissatisfied with your jobs. This is just a reminder to be careful with your use of company time.

Thank you.

- ① 회사 예산의 집행 결과를 보고하려고
- ② 업무 비용 절감을 위한 절전 방안을 논의하려고
- ③ 업무 시간에 게임하는 것을 자제하도록 당부하려고
- ④ 직원들의 사기를 올리기 위한 게임 대회를 제안하려고
- ⑤ 회사 전산망에서 게임 사이트가 차단되었음을 알리려고

02

23005-0228

다음 글에 드러난 '1'의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

It was the day when I had the opportunity to attend my first board meeting. I arrived early. It was a great honor that I had been asked to join them as a board member. Their mission was important. The other members were powerful, highly respected women from across the nation. I had heard about their work and their reputations for years. I was finally going to get a chance to meet them. As I walked into the meeting room, someone from the organization was already there, getting ready for the meeting. Caterers were bringing in delicious treats and hot coffee. I looked at the big mahogany table and quickly saw that name tags and binders were already being arranged and placed on the table. I saw my name — with a handwritten note from the president — welcoming me to my first meeting. Quite frankly, I couldn't believe what my eyes were seeing!

- ① calm and relieved ② guilty and regretful
 ③ jealous and ashamed ④ excited and delighted
 ⑤ confused and resentful

03

23005-0229

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Let's say you're storing a working microwave in your basement. You're not currently using the microwave; instead, it's collecting dust. Applying the concept of utility informs us that the microwave has no true value to you or anyone else because it isn't being used right now for its intended purpose (which is, of course, to warm food). But if you donated or sold that microwave to someone who could use it, you would immediately restore its value while also saving the recipient from having to purchase a brand new one. Many consumers balk at the idea of donating or selling perfectly decent items, and that's understandable, as items cost money. But thanks to constant product turnover and innovation, electronics and appliances quickly become outdated. Giving that microwave to someone in your community who needs it to warm food right now decreases the chances of finite resources, including fossil fuels, copper, other metals, and water, being extracted from the earth to make another microwave.

- ① 일상생활 속에서 친환경적인 생활 습관을 지녀야 한다.
 ② 천연자원의 고갈을 막기 위해 대체 에너지를 개발에 힘써야 한다.
 ③ 가전제품의 교체 시기가 점점 빨라지는 것에 경각심을 가져야 한다.
 ④ 환경 보호를 위해 물건을 버리지 않고 최대한 오래 쓰도록 해야 한다.
 ⑤ 사용하지 않는 물건은 보관하지 말고 필요한 사람이 쓰도록 해야 한다.

* balk: 밟치거리다. 꺼리다 ** copper: 구리

밑줄 친 “Out of control” is an ideology, not a fact.가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Think about what is inaccurately described as mindless sprawl in our physical environment. We condemn the unstoppable spread of low-density suburbs over millions of acres of formerly virgin land. We worry about its environmental impact, about the obesity in people that it fosters, and about the other social problems that come in its wake. But nobody seems to have designed urban sprawl, it just happens — or so it appears. On closer inspection, however, urban sprawl is not mindless at all. There is nothing inevitable about its development. Sprawl is the result of zoning laws designed by legislators, low-density buildings designed by developers, marketing strategies designed by ad agencies, tax breaks designed by economists, credit lines designed by banks, geomatics designed by retailers, data-mining software designed by hamburger chains, and automobiles designed by car designers. The interactions between all these systems and human behavior are complicated and hard to understand — but the policies themselves are not the result of chance. “Out of control” is an ideology, not a fact.

* sprawl: (도시의) 스프롤 현상(무계획적인 팽창 현상) ** obesity: 비만 *** geomatics: 지형정보학

- ① Sprawls appear as a result of the thoughtless expansion of population.
- ② It should be accepted that government alone can't solve social problems.
- ③ The original intention is not frequently reflected in the design of urban space.
- ④ It is hard for citizens to exercise control over urban planning and development.
- ⑤ That urban expansion is inevitable is a myth, namely an excuse for the involved.

05

23005-0231

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

You've probably already heard about the importance of adopting an attitude of gratitude and focusing on the positive things in your life. But what does that even mean beyond a tired cliché? Isn't it enough when you're grateful for Thanksgiving dinner and the mounds of sweet potatoes and pumpkin pie that will soon be happily in your stomach? Well, not really. Thanksgiving is a good place to start for taking inventory of all the things for which you're thankful, but it's by no means the finish line. When you have an average day that's probably going to simply fade into the fabric of your life, remember to take stock — are you thankful for that text your friend sent you that made you feel special? What about when someone at lunch let you take the last slice of pizza? Small, seemingly inconsequential things are the threads of thankfulness, and gratitude for those small things can be practiced every day.

* cliché: 상투적 표현 ** mound: 더미 *** inconsequential: 보잘것없는

- ① 고마운 일을 오랫동안 기억하도록 기록해 둘 필요가 있다.
- ② 일상의 작은 일에 대한 감사를 매일 실천하는 것이 중요하다.
- ③ 너무 과한 친절을 베푸는 것은 상대방을 부담스럽게 할 수 있다.
- ④ 감사하는 태도와 긍정적인 사고는 사업 성공에 필수적인 요소이다.
- ⑤ 우리는 일상생활의 익숙한 파편들을 의식하지 않고 수행할 수 있다.

06

23005-0232

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

The emergence of life-long learning is one major development in Europe which is thought to have an impact on educational policies and teaching-learning trends across Europe, and the world. It relates to the awareness of the need to bridge the gap between education systems and the socio-economic needs in particular. Education is believed to work more and be directed towards exploring and catering for new emerging needs. In 1996, Europe celebrated The European Year of Life-long Learning, stressing the need to respond to fears about competitiveness, innovations in technology and capitalist globalisation. Substantial changes in education systems are expected to cater for the new needs. Responding to change has become a must and, as often stated by policy-makers, there is a mounting urgency to adapt and upgrade education to be able to respond to the changing global economic, social and political environment.

* cater for: ~을 충족하다

- ① unexpected results from changes in education systems
- ② effective ways to promote a culture of life-long learning
- ③ reasons why education matters for economic development
- ④ evolution of life-long learning from a social justice perspective
- ⑤ life-long learning as a means to meet the changing global needs

07

23005-0233

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

I can't imagine a rat working for a shiny medal to hang around its neck or an inscribed plaque to decorate its cage. Appealing as it sounds having the title of "Laboratory Rat of the Year" or "Most Creative Path through a Maze," the rats just aren't motivated by such distinctions. Instead, laboratory rats want the real deal — food, safety, social contact, even some gentle stroking from an experimenter. In fact, award ceremonies are distinctly human, as I know no other animal that will work for trophies or certificates. Other animals learn to associate verbal expressions with the subsequent presentation of tangible rewards such as food, but medals, ribbons, and awards are specific to human motivation. Awards are designed to distinguish one individual from a group of individuals, a goal that doesn't register for most nonhuman animals.

* inscribed plaque: 이름이 새겨진 명패 ** maze: 미로 *** tangible: 유형의

- ① Should Everyone Get a Trophy? ② What Exactly Drives Rats to Move?
 ③ Awards: Motivators Distinct to Humans ④ Use Physical Rewards to Train Your Pet
 ⑤ The Surprising Benefits of Winning an Award

08

23005-0234

Andrzej Wajda에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Andrzej Wajda (born in 1926) is the symbol and main director of the new generation of Polish film-makers. The son of a Polish army officer, he grew up in an atmosphere of patriotism and romantic heroism. In 1944, at the age of 18, he was drawn to the resistance movement and served in the ranks of the Armia Krajowa (AK), the Home Army. After the Second World War, he studied fine art before enrolling at the brand new Lodz Film School. After making a few short films, he became Aleksander Ford's assistant director. In 1957, his second feature film, *Kanal*, brought him international public recognition. Since then, he has continued to increase his international audience with a series of major films that tackle the problems facing modern-day Poland. As well as being the most famous director of Polish cinema, he was the most typically Polish, constantly drawing on the nation's collective memory and reworking it with a powerful sense of film direction. In so doing, he did not simply describe the events of his era; he actively stirred his homeland's historical conscience.

* patriotism: 애국심

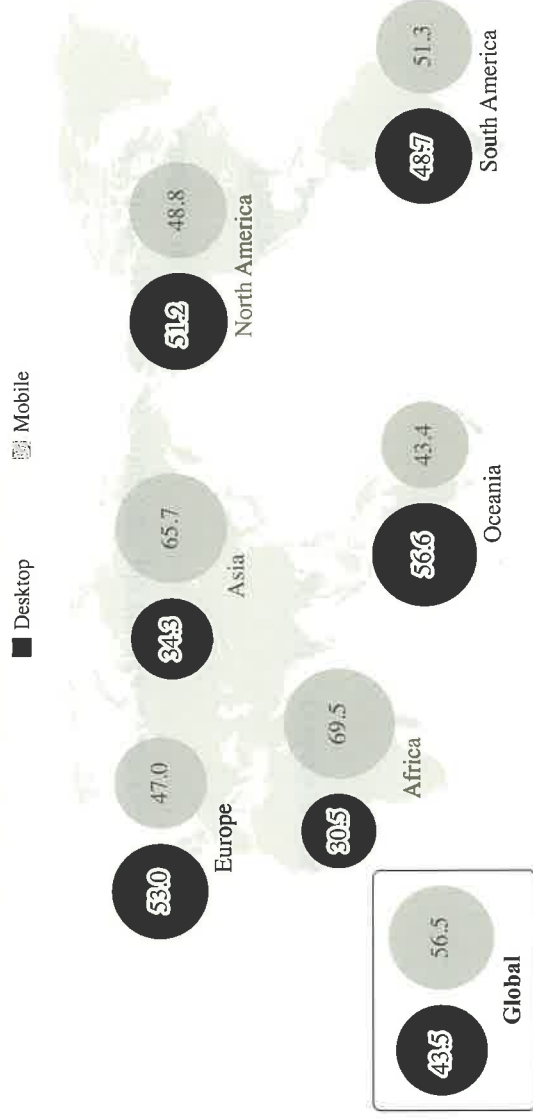
- ① 폴란드 육군 장교의 아들이었다.
 ② 18세에 저항 운동에 매료되었다.
 ③ 영화 제작 경험 없이 Aleksander Ford의 조감독이 되었다.
 ④ 1957년에 영화 *Kanal*로 국제적인 대중적 인정을 받았다.
 ⑤ 영화를 통해 고국의 역사적 양심을 적극적으로 자극했다.

09

23005-0235

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Global Internet Traffic Share by Platform per Region in 2021 (in %)



The above chart shows the global Internet traffic share that was generated with desktop devices versus mobile phones per region in 2021. ① Globally, more Internet traffic was generated with mobile phones than desktop devices, with the difference being 13 percentage points. ② Europe, North America, and Oceania generated more Internet traffic with desktop devices than with mobile phones; in particular, 56.6 percent of Internet traffic was generated by the former in Oceania. ③ In contrast, more than two-thirds of Internet traffic was generated using mobile phones in Africa. ④ The percentage of Internet traffic generated with desktop devices in South America was larger than that of global Internet traffic generated with the same type of device. ⑤ The percentage point gap between Internet traffic that was generated with desktop devices and mobile phones was larger in Asia than in Africa.

2023 National Women's Month Photo Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

2023 National Women's Month Photo Contest

We invite you to share your best photos and show us the women that inspire you with chances to win a prize.

- ▶ Theme
 - Photos should capture the essence of the modern women — their leadership, power and decision-making.
- ▶ Submission Period
 - Entries will be accepted from March 12 to April 15.
- ▶ Participation
 - The contest is open to all amateur photographers.
- ▶ Submission Details
 1. Each participant is allowed to submit a maximum of two entries.
 2. Entries must be submitted via email at 2023wmphotocontest@pcw.com.
 3. Submissions must include the following details:
 - Name, age, mailing address, and contact number
 - Where the photo was taken (town/city/country)
 - When it was taken (must be taken during the submission period)

▶ Prizes

The top 12 entries will win \$500 each.

For more details, visit www.wmphotocontest.pcw.com.

- ① 4월 15일까지 출품작을 받을 예정이다.
- ② 모든 아마추어 사진작가에게 열려 있다.
- ③ 각 참가자는 최대 세 개까지 출품작 제출이 가능하다.
- ④ 사진은 제출 기간 중 촬영된 것이어야 한다.
- ⑤ 상위 12개 출품작이 각각 상금을 받을 것이다.

11

23005-0237

Creative Craft Camp에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Creative Craft Camp

Want to get your child off the couch this summer? Then sign them up for this fun camp where they can release their creative artistic energy!

▶ Location:

Memorial Art Center

▶ Participation Fee:

- \$70 per child per session (supplies & snacks included)
- Sibling discounts are available (10% discount on each additional child).

▶ Age Groups and Times:

- Ages 5 – 8 meet from 9 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.
- Ages 9 – 12 meet from 1 p.m. to 3:30 p.m.

▶ Session Dates and Themes:

- Session A: July 4th – July 8th / paper crafts and tile mosaics
- Session B: July 11th – July 15th / costume jewelry and plastic crafts
- Session C: July 18th – July 22nd / floral crafts and oil painting

▶ Additional Information:

- Participants should wear clothes that they don't mind getting dirty.
- Space is limited to 8 per group, so register online now at www.creativecraftcamp.org.

For questions, email eileen@craftcamp.org or call 479-495-6002.

- ① 참가비에 물품과 간식은 포함되지 않는다.
- ② 9세부터 12세까지는 오전에 만난다.
- ③ Session B의 주제는 종이 공예와 타일 모자이크이다.
- ④ 참가자는 더러워지는 것을 걱정할 필요가 없는 옷을 입어야 한다.
- ⑤ 그룹별 인원은 9명으로 제한된다.

* sibling: 형제자매 ** floral: 꽃의

12

23005-0238

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The idea that money replaced barter by making transactions more efficient allows one ① to see the economy as something in which money is nothing more than a passive mediator — a “lubricant in exchange.” Money objects such as coins are not ② fundamentally different from commodities such as weights of gold: the stamp is merely something to “save the trouble of weighing” (Aristotle) and “a great convenience” (Ragan and Lipsey) but has no unique importance of its own. The Canadian economist Todd Hirsch quipped that “you could use chickens as money” as long as people are ready to accept ③ them as a means of exchange. However, the fact that many things can serve as money does not tell us much about money, any more than the number of actors who have played Hamlet ④ tell us about Shakespeare’s play. ⑤ What counts is the properties of objects at the time when they are used as money, not when they are offstage.

* barter: 물물 교환 ** lubricant: 윤활유 *** quip: 재치 있게 말하다

13

23005-0239

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

Happiness can be brief. Remember how great it felt the last time you got a raise? Do you still feel the same excitement about it today? Probably not. Psychologists have long noted the human tendency to psychologically ① adapt to new circumstances. Something that initially makes one feel happy soon comes to feel like the ② norm. The sense of happiness fades, and an urge to acquire the next bigger or better thing takes hold again. This can make the ③ pursuit of happiness feel like walking on a treadmill, where you have to keep working to stay in the same place — and, in fact, this cycle has been called the “hedonic treadmill.” For example, you may feel happy to buy a house. But the euphoria begins to ④ intensify as you see how much work it needs. Upgrading the kitchen feels good, but then the bathroom looks outdated. The pleasure of accomplishing one task fades quickly as the desire for the next improvement ⑤ arises.

* hedonic treadmill: 쾌락의 쳇바퀴 ** euphoria: 행복감, 희열

14

23005-0240

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The consequences of written forms of communication are quite _____. The Canadian economist and communication historian Harold Innis, for example, describes how written communication allowed societies to endure through time by creating durable texts which could be handed down and referred to. This allowed for the control of knowledge by central hierarchies (such as a priesthood). But the invention of more transportable media, such as papyrus, allowed for centralized control to expand over a wider area. Writing changes the relationship between a communicator and the person with whom he or she is communicating. Audiences now can be remote in time and space, and the communicator can guarantee that the message received is identical with the one sent, without having to rely on the memory of a messenger. This means that a communicator can reach a much wider and disparate audience. To the extent that society was no longer dependent upon face-to-face communication, societies could expand their boundaries to encompass vast spaces and diverse populations. This was, as Innis argues, the beginning of empire.

* hierarchy: 지배 계층 ** disparate: 이질적인 *** encompass: 포함하다

- ① unclear ② extensive ③ damaging
④ immediate ⑤ preventable

Part Ⅲ

텍스트편

15

23005-0241

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Radiology, and in general medical imaging, is one of the areas where A.I. is advancing fast: “In many ways, deep learning can mirror what trained radiologists do, that is, identify image parameters but also weigh up the importance of these parameters on the basis of other factors to arrive at a clinical decision.” Therefore some companies only build an A.I.-based product to outcompete the rest. This is common, but what normally happens is that the high end of the market, the part that is more difficult, still needs to be done by humans because the diagnosis by automation alone is not conclusive and may even require skillful interaction between the diagnoser and the patient. Therefore these companies need a dual structure in which most of the routine work is replaced but _____ to handle the remaining tasks — those also being the most expensive part of the workforce. This has two implications. If the company itself is operating on this business model, its scalability is still limited, and its return on investment reduced.

* image parameter: 영상 매개 변수 ** diagnosis: 진단, 식별 *** scalability: 확장성

- ① still require critical human skills
- ② welcome cooperating with competitors
- ③ involve a huge investment in technologies
- ④ often force themselves to conduct marketing research
- ⑤ also increase the employment of low-skilled workers

16

23005-0242

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

One key to understanding the living planet is to recognize that _____ . The transfers of energy and the movement of matter in the physical world may be hard to see, as the cycles happen over scales that may be microscopic or vast. Mountains, continents, stars, and galaxies may appear permanent and unchanging to us but the entire universe, with us in it, is in fact constantly moving and changing, reusing and recycling, dying and regenerating, in all places and at all scales. On our unusually lively planet much of the flux among biological systems is accelerated and concentrated, so changes here are easier for us humans to perceive than the longer, slower cycles. However, there really are no static elements anywhere in the universe. Changes happen through flows of energy and flows of materials, and these flows take place in regenerative patterns that are cyclical.

* flux: 흐름

- ① energy drives the movement of matter
- ② nothing about the physical world is static
- ③ every living thing requires a flow of energy
- ④ all matter in the universe consists of atoms
- ⑤ the cycle of biological evolution is accelerating

19

23005-0245

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Empathy is generally categorized into at least two types: cognitive and emotional. These need not be experienced exclusively and can certainly influence each other.

- (A) In considering the possible origins of both forms of empathy, it seems more likely that emotional empathy preceded cognitive empathy. In fact, without emotional empathy existing first, it's challenging to see how theory of mind and self-awareness could have come about at all.
- (B) As its name implies, cognitive empathy is more consciously active in that it allows us to understand another person's mental state or perspective. It's difficult to see how this form of empathy could have come about in hominids until they had attained a certain level of self-awareness and sense of other.
- (C) Emotional empathy, on the other hand, is far more reflexive, an almost instinctive response that seems to arise from much more physiological processes. It allows us to share to some degree in another's emotional state.

* hominid: 호미니드(현대 인류의 조상인 영장류)

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

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

One telling indication of the importance of meaning for gifts is the role of money. Cash, as generalized purchasing power, can be used to buy anything.

- (A) First you think that spending \$50 on a bouquet of red roses might be nice, but then it occurs to you that flowers are not very useful and that your girlfriend might prefer something else instead of roses. So you conclude that \$50 cash would be a better gift.
- (B) It is extremely useful. Yet however great its utility, money often performs poorly as a gift because it sends the wrong message. Suppose today is St. Valentine's Day, and you wish to give your sweetheart a special gift.
- (C) Wrong. Red roses symbolize romance, cash does not. Cash may be more useful, but it has the wrong meaning for a romantic relationship. On St. Valentine's Day, it makes a lousy gift.

* bouquet: 꽃다발 ** lousy: 형편없는

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

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

However, we must all be *honest* with ourselves.

Undoubtedly, everyone must strive for excellence because mediocrity is insufficient professionally and personally. (①) During economic downturns, mediocre employees are the first to be laid off whereas organizations hold on for as long as possible to employees who try hard for excellence. (②) In addition, people who do mediocre work don't get as much *personal* satisfaction as those who are passionate about everything they do. (③) The fact is that only a *few* individuals of *extraordinary* skills (physical ability, mental focus, self-discipline, and many years of daily grueling training beyond most people's capacity and willingness) earn a gold medal in the Olympics. (④) Most athletes fail to even qualify for a chance to compete at the Olympic level, simply because the available slots are *few* whereas the applicants are *many*. (⑤) The same is true for the Nobel Prize and many other accomplishments that countless people strive for but very few attain.

* mediocrity: 평범 ** grueling: 호된, 심한 *** slot: 자리

22

23005-0248

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Those efforts have not created an international consensus on the meaning and extent of the human rights regime, however.

The evolution of human rights discourse and activism cannot be separated from political, economic, and cultural globalization. Globalization allowed human rights advocates to move beyond the primacy of the nation-state, though it by no means eliminated the state as a source and a target of activism. (①) Globalization has contributed to the fragmentation of national and international communities by linking the local to the global. (②) It has elevated the importance of new means of communication and information technology. (③) Though imperfect and uneven, global human rights networks broadcast eyewitness accounts and visual images of human rights abuses, thus engaging a global audience in the campaign against offenders. (④) To the contrary, multiple groups and political constituencies continue to battle over how to define human rights, and these groups often operate in the interest of political expediency rather than moral principle. (⑤) As a result, the understanding of human rights in the early twenty-first century is possibly more fragmented than ever before.

* regime: 체제 ** fragmentation: 해체, 분열 *** expediency: 편법

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

When we ask students “What is science?” we often receive the same sorts of responses whether they are elementary school, middle school, high school, or college students. Students point to a biology book and say, “That is science.” Or they may give a list of courses such as physics, biology, and chemistry. With additional examination, they’ll cite the scientific method as an explanation of how science is done. When we prompt them to draw a picture that answers the question “What does a scientist look like?” we again receive similar messages from students across the grade levels. Students tend to draw a befuddled, wild-haired man in a white lab coat. As we spend even more time discussing these matters, students (again from across the age and grade spectrums) explain that science is a large body of very sure facts, facts that are “discovered” by objective scientists as they study all aspects of the world, a study that is sometimes described as “prying open” the natural world as if the answers are hidden inside like a prize. These scientists are often viewed as “lone rangers” who work in isolation and surprise the world with their discoveries after long hours of diligent work.

* befuddled: 정신없는 ** pry open: 비집어 열다



When asked what science is and what scientists look like, students across all grade levels give _____ (A) answers, explaining that science is a collection of objective facts about the natural world and scientists work _____ (B) to discover such facts.

- | | | |
|--------------|-------|-----------------|
| (A) | | (B) |
| ① similar | ..... | individually |
| ② similar | ..... | collaboratively |
| ③ creative | ..... | collaboratively |
| ④ creative | ..... | earnestly |
| ⑤ subjective | ..... | individually |

24~25

다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Gasoline and electricity aren't the only ways to power a car. Biofuels also offer promise for future modes of transportation. Made from organic matter such as corn, sugar beets, and potatoes or from vegetable oils and fats, biofuels are designed to supplement or replace gasoline or diesel in cars. Like fossil fuels, biofuels, such as ethanol, discharge a great deal of carbon as they burn. But the new crops continually planted to keep up the production of biofuels (a) absorb much of this carbon. How these crops are handled determines how effective biofuels actually are. If a great deal of fossil fuel is used in fertilizing, harvesting, and processing the crops and then transporting the final product, much of the benefit is (b) lost.

In 2007, the US Congress passed the Energy Independence and Security Act requiring that biofuel production increase from 4.7 billion gallons in that year to 36 billion gallons by 2022. Based on the bill's mandate, more than 2.8 million additional acres nationwide were given over to cropland for biofuels between 2008 and 2016. But this meant the (c) loss of many wetlands, prairies, and forests. Carbon held in the trees, roots, plants, and soils of these areas was (d) released into the air. Many species of wildlife, including butterflies, bees, and other animals that pollinate plants lost their habitats. Growing crops for biofuels also took over lands that had been used for food crops. So the cost of food (e) dropped. Newer or more advanced biofuels, made from nonfood plant parts or animal waste products, reduce the competition for land use.

* mandate: 명령. 지시 ** prairie: (북미·캐나다의) 대초원 *** pollinate: 수분(受粉)하다

Part III

독서시험

24

23005-0250

읽글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Why Is the Carbon Footprint of Biofuels Growing?
- ② How Can Biofuels Be Made More Climate Friendly?
- ③ Biofuels: Part of the Solution and Part of the Problem
- ④ Making Fuel out of Plants: A Scientific Breakthrough
- ⑤ Biofuels vs. Gasoline: The Carbon Emissions Gap Is Widening

25

23005-0251

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 답하십시오.

(A)

The John Fleishauer family includes John, his wife, Angela, his daughter, Sylvia, and two schnauzers. The dogs are nearly the same age and are both considered miniatures, even though they are somewhat different in size. Charles is a gorgeous 23-pound male with a beautiful coat. He is tall and lean and stands like a champion, although in his heart he's still a warm, sweet little puppy. Sadie is smaller, at just ten pounds, and has a more hyper personality. She loves to jump from lap to lap until (a) she decides which one to snuggle into for some nap time.

* hyper: 흥분을 잘하는 ** snuggle: 파고들다

(B)

Angela opened the car door and yelled for Sadie to come. Sadie stopped barking instantly, gave Angela a huge puppy smile, pranced over to the car, and jumped in. (b) She began kissing Angela the only way she knows how — all tongue. When Angela got Sadie home, she carried the dog inside and they both sat on the couch while Angela caught her breath. She could tell Sadie knew she was in trouble by the way she had her ears pinned back.

* prance: 경총거리며 뛰다

(C)

But the little dog continued (c) her sweet puppy smile, apparently hoping that Angela would forget what had just happened. Angela figured it was in a dog's nature to roam and wasn't about to punish Sadie after the fact. John fixed the fence, and he and his family planted a tree where the loose board had been. Leaving the yard was disobedient and foolish, but thanks to Angela, Sadie was protected from venturing further and reaching the busy street.

* roam: 돌아다니다

(D)

One day, after the family had left for work and school, Sadie got out of the yard through a loose fence board. This was (d) her first time to escape. Charles was too big to follow, so she was on her own. Sadie's family doesn't know how long she was out. It was a half-day at the school where Angela taught, so she came home early. Their home is in a quiet neighborhood, but it's near a very busy street. As Angela approached her house, she saw a little dog barking with all it had at a windmill on their neighbor's lawn. Her heart nearly jumped out of her chest when (e) she realized that the silly dog was her Sadie.

26

23005-0252

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

23005-0253

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

28

23005-0254

윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① John 가족의 개 두 마리는 나이가 거의 같았다.
 ② Angela는 차 안으로 들어오라고 Sadie에게 소리쳤다.
 ③ Angela는 Sadie를 집 안으로 데리고 들어갔다.
 ④ Sadie는 가족들이 없을 때 Charles와 함께 풀을 뜯어나갔다.
 ⑤ Angela 가족의 집 근처에 매우 번잡한 거리가 있다.

Part I 유형편

	G	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
01		④	③	①	②	④							
02		④	④	⑤	④	④							
03		①	③	①	②	⑤							
04		①	③	⑤	⑤	③							
05		③	⑤	②	②	④							
06		②	①	⑤	③	⑤							
07		②	①	⑤	⑤	⑤							
08		⑤	④	⑤	④	⑤							
09		③	⑤	③	⑤	⑤							
10		⑤	④	③	⑤	⑤							
11		②	③	②	⑤	②							
12		⑤	⑤	②	⑤	①							
13		②	①	④	③	⑤	①	②	②	④	④	③	②
14		③	④	③	③	③							
15		④	③	②	⑤	④	⑤	④					
16		⑤	⑤	⑤	③	④	④	③					
17		①	①	①	②	④							
18	01① 02④	①	⑤	④	⑤	④	⑤	⑤	⑤				
19	01⑤ 02② 03③	⑤	⑤	②	③	②	④	⑤	④	②	①	④	④

Part II 주제·소재편

	G	01	02	03
20	③	⑤	①	⑤
21	⑤	④	②	④
22	①	⑤	②	③
23	④	③	④	③
24	②	④	③	⑤
25	⑤	⑤	②	②
26	⑤	③	②	⑤
27	①	②	④	①
28	④	⑤	②	⑤
29	④	①	③	④
30	②	⑤	②	④
31	⑤	④	①	⑤

Part III 테스트편

	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
Test 1	④	②	⑤	⑤	③	③	⑤	④	③	③
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	⑤	⑤	④	④	①	④	①	④	③	④
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
	⑤	⑤	②	④	④	④	②	③		
Test 2	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
	④	③	④	①	②	③	②	④	⑤	④
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	④	⑤	②	③	②	③	③	④	③	⑤
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
③	②	②	④	④	⑤	④	⑤			
Test 3	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
	③	④	⑤	⑤	②	⑤	③	③	⑤	③
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	④	④	④	②	①	②	②	④	③	②
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
③	④	①	③	⑤	④	⑤	④			