01 목적·심경

- 글의 목적을 묻는 문제는 필자가 글을 쓴 의도를 파악하는 능력을 측정하는 유형으로 이메일이나 안내문 등이 주로 지문으로 사용된다.
- 등장인물의 심경이나 심경의 변화를 묻는 문제는 등장인물이 어떤 사건을 겪으면서 느끼는 감정이 드러나는 글이 주로 지문으로 사용된다.

Let's Check It Out

정답과 해설 2쪽

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

▶23053-0001

Dear Parents,

My name is Joanne Simmons. I am the principal of Roots Middle School. I am writing you this letter regarding a teacher change in one of your child's classes. William Erickson, your child's current biology teacher, has to leave the school due to personal reasons, so he will be replaced by Tabitha Brown. Mrs. Brown will start teaching on November 6th. She has a master's degree in science education, and she has been teaching for 5 years. The current curriculum for the class will remain the same for the remainder of the semester, including the textbook, assignments, and exams. We apologize for any inconvenience this may cause, and if you have any concerns or questions, please contact the school administration office.

Yours sincerely,
Joanne Simmons
Roots Middle School Principal

① 학교의 정기 고사 일정을 안내하려고
② 자녀의 생물 담당 교사가 바뀌게 됨을 알리려고
③ 학교의 교사 채용 면접에 참여할 것을 요청하려고
④ 생물 과제 채점 기준에 대한 학부모 질문에 답하려고
⑤ 수강 신청자가 적은 과목의 미개설에 대해 양해를 구하려고

Vocabulary in Context

- [ ] regarding ~에 관하여
- [ ] replace 교체하다
- [ ] curriculum 교육 과정
- [ ] semester 학기
- [ ] administration office 행정실
- [ ] current 현재의
- [ ] master's degree 석사 학위
- [ ] remainder 나머지(보통 the와 함께 사용)
- [ ] assignment 과제

Let's Solve It with Strategies

Step 1 글의 도입부에서 글의 유형과 중심 소재를 파악한다.
교장이 학부모들에게 보내는 편지글이며, 자녀의 현재 생물 과목 담당 교사에 관해 언급하고 있다.

Step 2 글의 전개 과정에 나타난 필자의 의도를 파악한다.
William Erickson, your child's current biology teacher, has to leave the school due to personal reasons, so he will be replaced by Tabitha Brown.에서 현재 생물 교사가 교체될 것임을 알 수 있고, The current curriculum for the class will remain the same ~.에서 교체로 인한 교육 과정의 변화는 없을 것임을 알 수 있다.

Step 3 글의 목적을 가장 잘 표현한 선택지를 고른다.
자녀의 생물 담당 교사인 William Erickson이 Tabitha Brown으로 교체되며, 이에 따른 교육 과정의 변화는 없을 것임을 알리고 있는 글이므로, 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은 ②이다.

Vocabulary Review

괄호 안의 영영 풀이를 참고하여 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 Vocabulary in Context에서 찾아 쓰시오.

1. The _____ recycling policy is very efficient.
(belonging to the present time)

2. I kept some of Daniel's pens and gave away the _____.
(a leftover part when other parts have been completed or used)

3. The teacher gave my history _____ an A.
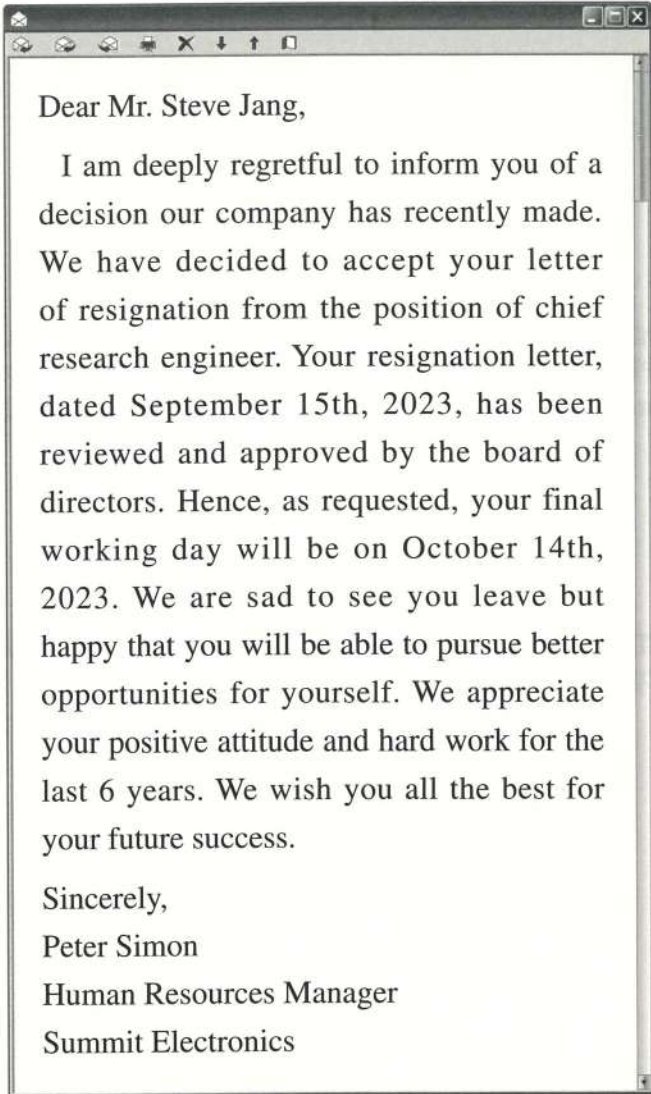(a task or piece of work that you are given to do)

Answer & Translation

1. **current** | 현재의 재활용 정책은 매우 효율적이다.
2. **remainder** | 나는 Daniel의 펜 중 몇 개를 간직하고 나머지를 나눠 주었다.
3. **assignment** | 선생님은 나의 역사 과제에 A를 주셨다.

01

▶ 23053-0002

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Mr. Steve Jang,

I am deeply regretful to inform you of a decision our company has recently made. We have decided to accept your letter of resignation from the position of chief research engineer. Your resignation letter, dated September 15th, 2023, has been reviewed and approved by the board of directors. Hence, as requested, your final working day will be on October 14th, 2023. We are sad to see you leave but happy that you will be able to pursue better opportunities for yourself. We appreciate your positive attitude and hard work for the last 6 years. We wish you all the best for your future success.

Sincerely,
Peter Simon
Human Resources Manager
Summit Electronics

① 반복된 업무 태만에 대해 경고하려고
② 제출된 사직서가 수리되었음을 알리려고
③ 인사 채용에 관한 이사회 개최를 공지하려고
④ 인사 제도 개선을 위한 설문 응답을 독려하려고
⑤ 수석 연구 엔지니어직에 지원할 것을 권유하려고

02
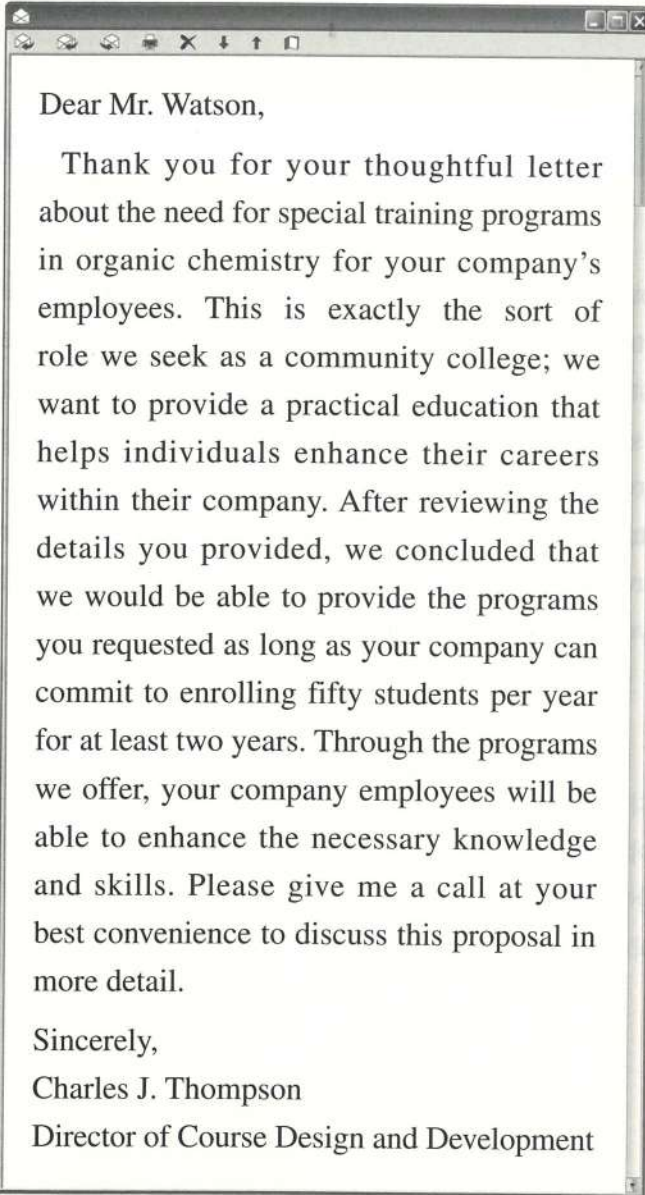
▶ 23053-0003

다음 글에 드러난 Christina의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

As soon as she landed at John F. Kennedy Airport, Christina felt her face wet with tears of emotion. As if in a dream, she never wanted to wake up. From the inside of Ellen's car, Christina, Ellen's new babysitter, admired Queens with sparkling eyes, amazed at everything she saw. The forty minutes to Manhattan were the most incredible; from afar she could see the Statue of Liberty, her heart beating fast. When they passed Times Square, Christina asked Ellen if she could stop the car for a few minutes. She got out of the car and took pictures with her tablet. Then they arrived at Ellen's house. "Christina, this is Carolyn, my dear baby. From now on you will take care of her." "Such an adorable baby!" Christina liked the baby and everything she saw. That night she barely slept a wink, looking forward to starting the next day.

① calm and relaxed
② jealous and anxious
③ excited and expectant
④ puzzled and embarrassed
⑤ disappointed and regretful

03

▶23053-0004

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Mr. Watson,

Thank you for your thoughtful letter about the need for special training programs in organic chemistry for your company's employees. This is exactly the sort of role we seek as a community college; we want to provide a practical education that helps individuals enhance their careers within their company. After reviewing the details you provided, we concluded that we would be able to provide the programs you requested as long as your company can commit to enrolling fifty students per year for at least two years. Through the programs we offer, your company employees will be able to enhance the necessary knowledge and skills. Please give me a call at your best convenience to discuss this proposal in more detail.

Sincerely,

Charles J. Thompson

Director of Course Design and Development

① 강연 일정이 변경된 것에 대해 사과하려고
② 문의받은 교육 프로그램 개설 조건을 안내하려고
③ 새롭게 개설되는 강의를 담당할 강사를 모집하려고
④ 기존에 실시한 교육 프로그램의 만족도를 조사하려고
⑤ 구직자를 대상으로 하는 교육 센터 설립을 건의하려고

04

▶23053-0005

다음 글에 드러난 Leo의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

Leo stopped and looked around the forest. He had been hiking through the forest for five hours by that point; he was dizzy and hungry, but he didn't stop. *I've got to find him no matter what*, Leo said to himself. He was solely focused on finding his lost dog, Boxer. To him, nothing mattered more. Leo started hurrying as he was almost at the top of a nearby hill. When he crossed a wooden bridge over a creek, he finally heard the familiar barking of Boxer. "He might be around here, somewhere," Leo mumbled. His spirits rose. Leo ran towards where the sound came from, and there he found Boxer, hiding in the bushes. "There you are, Boxer!" said Leo. The dog was safe and unharmed. He barked and wagged his tail as he looked at Leo.

① determined → relieved
② indifferent → excited
③ confident → anxious
④ eager → ashamed
⑤ calm → impatient

02 필자의 주장 · 글의 요지

- 필자의 핵심 의견이나 글의 중심 생각을 추론하여 이해하는 능력을 측정하는 유형이다.
- 주장은 필자가 말하고자 하는 핵심적인 의견이고, 요지는 글 전반을 통해 드러나는 중심 생각이다.

Let's Check It Out

정답과 해설 4쪽

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

▶23053-0006

Many people think that good writing flows out of the brain, into the fingers, and onto the page or screen. Nothing could be further from the truth. Professional writers know that writing, like any acquired skill, requires patience and persistence. Whatever we are composing — whether an e-mail message or a proposal for a new business — the key to writing well is to consider writing a process rather than a one shot deal. Your prose will be better and will take you less time to compose if you look at writing as a series of tasks. For those who suffer from writer's block or who shudder at the thought of writing, I can promise that if you break down writing into several component parts, the result will be better and you will feel less anxious.

*shudder: 진저리 치다

① 글을 쓰다 막히면 잠시 휴식 시간을 가져야 한다.
② 전문 작가가 되기 위해 충분한 습작 기간을 가져야 한다.
③ 좋은 산문을 쓰기 위해 평소 다양한 글감을 모아 두어야 한다.
④ 완성도 있는 작문을 위해 다른 사람으로부터 검토를 받아야 한다.
⑤ 글쓰기를 여러 구성 부분으로 나눈 일종의 절차로 인식해야 한다.

Vocabulary in Context

- ☐ flow out of ~에서 (흘러)나오다
- ☐ persistence 끈기
- ☐ proposal 제안서
- ☐ writer's block 작가의 벽(작가가 글을 쓸 내용이나 아이디어가 떠오르지 않아서 애를 먹는 상황)
- ☐ component 구성하는; 구성 요소
- ☐ patience 인내심
- ☐ compose 쓰다, 작성하다
- ☐ prose 글, 산문
- ☐ anxious 불안한

Let's Solve It with Strategies

Step 1 글의 중심 소재를 파악한다.
첫 번째 문장에 등장한 good writing과 이후 등장하는 professional writer, compose를 통해 글의 중심 소재가 '좋은 글쓰기'임을 알 수 있다.

Step 2 글의 논리적 전개를 따라가며 필자의 핵심 의견이 드러난 문장을 찾는다.
마지막 문장에서 글을 쓸 내용이나 아이디어가 떠오르지 않아서 애를 먹는 상황이라면 글쓰기를 여러 구성 부분으로 나눠 보라는 필자의 주장이 드러난다.

Step 3 중심 소재와 필자의 견해를 종합하여 핵심 의견이나 글의 중심 생각을 확인한다.
전문 작가는 글쓰기에 인내심과 끈기가 필요하다는 것을 알고 있으며, 글의 종류와 상관없이 글쓰기를 한 번에 해내는 일이 아닌 절차로 여기는 것이 중요하다는 내용이므로, 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은 ⑤이다.

Vocabulary Review

괄호 안의 영영 풀이를 참고하여 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 Vocabulary in Context에서 찾아 쓰시오.

1. While you are teaching your child _____, perhaps your ability to be patient will grow at the same time.
(the ability to remain calm and not become annoyed when dealing with problems or with difficult people)

2. It's important to keep your audience in mind while you write your _____.
(a plan or suggestion that is presented to a person or group of people to consider)

3. Poetry is generally written using a particular rhythm while _____ is written more closely to natural speech.
(the ordinary form of written language as distinguished from poetry)

Answer & Translation

1. **patience** | 여러분의 자녀에게 인내심을 가르치는 동안, 아마도 여러분의 인내력은 동시에 성장할 것이다.
2. **proposal** | 제안서를 작성하는 동안 독자를 염두에 두는 것이 중요하다.
3. **prose** | 시는 일반적으로 특정한 운율을 사용하여 쓰이지만, 산문은 자연스러운 어투에 더 가깝게 쓰인다.

01

▶ 23053-0007

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

There is a risk in sharing your innermost thoughts and feelings with other people. What if they should misunderstand, or scorn you or — heaven forbid — laugh at you? T. S. Eliot's Prufrock dreads to speak to a woman of love: "Do I dare?" he asks himself, "Do I dare?" What if he were to read love in a woman's behaviour and she should respond, "That is not what I meant at all; That is not it, at all"? What loss of face and embarrassment! But isn't there a bigger risk in losing out on real connection and closeness with others through closing off your feelings? The great thing about conversation is that you can go step by step, testing the waters as you go — a small feeling statement here, a minor revelation there, and carry on only as trust builds between you. There is nothing more powerful than emotional truth in building connection, and people are most influenced through feelings. When we hide emotion, we hide access to this influence. We talk about telling the truth, but emotional truth is more profound and more powerful than factual truth.

*scorn: 경멸하다 **Prufrock: T. S. Eliot의 시(詩) 'The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock'의 등장인물

① 상대의 감정을 잘 살펴야 신뢰를 쌓을 수 있다.
② 고전 작품에 관한 관심은 대화 주제를 풍부하게 한다.
③ 약점을 극복하려는 적극적인 시도는 긍정적 자아상을 강화한다.
④ 부정적 결과를 무릅쓴 진실한 감정의 공유가 깊은 유대를 만든다.
⑤ 대화 주제는 상대방의 흥미와 사전 지식수준을 고려하여 선정해야 한다.

02

▶ 23053-0008

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

A major drawback of oral communication is that it cannot be erased. There is a sense of finality concerning the spoken word. Any word uttered by the speaker travels swiftly and reaches the target. Any slip of the tongue can create an embarrassment and an unintended hurt. The moment a wrong or unintended word is delivered, the damage is done. Effective speakers are acutely conscious of this factor. More so, when they make extempore speeches. Recognizing this limitation, while resorting to any form of oral communication, one should learn to make a careful choice of words. Until the fine art of speaking with restraint is developed, it would be desirable to make the speeches and interventions, structured and well thought out rather than spontaneous and extempore. Whenever the oral communication is intended to achieve an important objective, extra care should be taken with the choice of words.

*extempore: 즉흥적인 **spontaneous: 무의식적인

① 중요 사안의 논의는 구두보다 서면을 통해 이뤄져야 한다.
② 의사소통에서 오해를 방지하려면 논점을 분명히 해야 한다.
③ 구두 의사소통을 할 때는 오해를 살 만한 소재를 피해야 한다.
④ 구두 의사소통은 사후 수정이 되지 않으므로 신중하게 해야 한다.
⑤ 즉흥 연설을 할 때는 돌발 상황이 발생할 수 있음을 감안해야 한다.

03

▶23053-0009

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Taking pictures has become much easier, and as a result people post millions of selfies on social media sites daily. Just about everyone with a smartphone has an album full of personal photos. Snapping a selfie may seem like a nice way to capture a memory, but it actually has a major impact on self-esteem. When you take a selfie, you can't help but evaluate your appearance and compare to others. Unlike prior eras when you had to wait for a photo to be printed, now you instantly view the result. You scrutinize your posture, your hair, your clothing, and your makeup. Your flaws are all too clear. With imaging software at our fingertips, any picture can be altered and refined for online sharing. As your inner critic takes centre stage, selfies become the modern-day axe, chopping down our inner joy. The more time we spend on social media, the more demanding standards become and the more susceptible we become to trolls who heartlessly magnify imperfections out of all proportion.

*scrutinize: 세심히 살피다   **susceptible: 민감한

① 자신의 사진을 타인과 공유하는 행동은 추억을 더욱 가치 있게 만든다.
② 쉽게 사진을 찍을 수 있는 기술의 발전이 기억력 감퇴를 가져올 수 있다.
③ 소셜 미디어에 사진을 올릴 때는 개인 정보의 유출에 주의할 필요가 있다.
④ 자신의 변화를 꾸준히 사진으로 기록하는 것은 자아 발달에 도움을 준다.
⑤ 자신의 사진을 찍어 소셜 미디어에 올리는 것은 자존감에 부정적 영향을 줄 수 있다.

04

▶23053-0010

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

The world is a field of the contest of values. We can hardly deny that, even if we suppose that some marine snails are bad snails killing fish, or that pest insects come along, eat plant leaves, and capture the stored energy that plants would have otherwise used to preserve their own good kinds. When we recognize how the ecosystem is a permanent contest of goods in dialectic and exchange, it will become difficult to say that all or even any of the organisms in it are bad kinds, ill-situated in their niches. The misfits are extinct, or soon will be. Rather it seems that many of them, maybe even all of them, will have to be respected for the skills and achievements by which they survive over the millennia. At least we will have to recognize the possibility of intrinsic value in nature, and it will seem arrogant to retreat into a human-centered environmental ethics.

*dialectic: 대립을 통해 발전하는[변증법적] 방식   **niche: 생태적 지위

① 생물의 분류는 진화의 역사를 기반으로 해야 한다.
② 모든 생명체의 생존 기술과 내적 가치를 인정해야 한다.
③ 생명체의 가치를 경제적 효용 가치로 판단해서는 안 된다.
④ 생태계 교란종의 통제를 위해 기존 생태계를 자세히 조사해야 한다.
⑤ 새로운 생태계에 적응하지 못하는 동식물을 보호할 방안을 마련해야 한다.

03 글의 주제

- '무엇에 관한 글인가'를 파악하는 유형이다. 글의 중심 내용을 파악한 다음, 이것을 명사구로 정확하게 표현한 선택지를 고른다.
- 글의 핵심 어구 및 중심 내용을 정확하게 파악하는 것이 필수적이다.

Let's Check It Out

정답과 해설 7쪽

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

▶ 23053-0011

A good way of thinking about theory is to consider theory as a lens. For example, when you go to the eye doctor for a new set of eyeglasses, the doctor asks you to look at a collection of letters through samples of different lenses. Each lens provides you with a different view — some lenses make the letters clear and organized, whereas others leave them fuzzy and distorted. Just as each lens dramatically shapes the way that you see the same view, each theory shapes the way that you interpret the world. Not all theories are successful in helping you "see" a social phenomenon more clearly. Indeed, some theories that aim to simplify complex information can end up making it more complicated. However, sometimes the right theory can help you see information in an entirely new light, just as the correct lens allows you to see with precise detail. In this way, theories are tools we can use for critical and contextual analysis.

*fuzzy: 흐릿한

① effects of failing eyesight on learning
② roles of theories in comprehending the world
③ ways in which theories deepen social conflict
④ importance of using lenses that fit one's vision
⑤ reasons why people look at theories with prejudiced eyes

Vocabulary in Context

- ☐ distorted 왜곡된, 비뚤어진
- ☐ interpret 해석하다, 통역하다
- ☐ simplify 단순화하다, 간소화하다
- ☐ precise 정확한, 꼼꼼한
- ☐ contextual 맥락적인

- ☐ dramatically 극적으로
- ☐ phenomenon 현상
- ☐ complicated 복잡한
- ☐ critical 비판적인
- ☐ analysis 분석

Let's Solve It with Strategies

Step 1 글의 소재를 파악한다.
첫 문장에서 이론을 렌즈로 여기는 것이 이론에 대한 바람직한 사고의 방식이라고 소개하고 있으므로, 글의 내용은 '이론'에 관한 것임을 알 수 있다.

Step 2 빠르게 읽으며 중심 내용을 파악한다.
안경을 맞추는 과정에서 경험할 수 있듯이, 안경의 렌즈에 따라서 각기 다른 시야를 제공하는 것처럼, 각각의 이론은 세상의 정보를 해석하는 방식을 형성하며, 딱 맞는 렌즈가 정확한 세부 사항으로 볼 수 있게 해 주듯이 딱 맞는 이론이 완전히 새로운 시각으로 정보를 보는 데 도움을 준다는 것이 글의 중심 내용이다.

Step 3 주제를 가장 잘 표현한 선택지를 고른다.
이론은 세상을 해석하는 방식을 형성하며, 정보에 대한 비판적, 맥락적 분석을 위해 사용할 수 있는 도구라고 기술하고 있다. 따라서 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은 ② '세상을 이해하는 데 있어서 이론의 역할'이다.
① 시력 감퇴가 학습에 미치는 영향
③ 이론이 사회 갈등을 심화시키는 방식
④ 자신의 시력에 맞는 렌즈를 사용하는 것의 중요성
⑤ 사람들이 편견이 있는 눈으로 이론을 바라보는 이유들

Vocabulary Review

괄호 안의 영영 풀이를 참고하여 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 Vocabulary in Context에서 찾아 쓰시오.

1. It is difficult to _____ this information without knowing what source it is from.
(to explain the meaning of something)

2. People have to go through a _____ procedure at an immigration checkpoint.
(involving a lot of different parts, in a way that is difficult to understand)

3. The enjoyment of a novel can suffer from too much _____.
(the act of studying or examining something in detail)

Answer & Translation

1. interpret | 이 정보가 어떤 출처에서 온 것인지 알지 못하면 그것을 해석하기 어렵다.
2. complicated | 사람들은 출입국 관리소에서 복잡한 절차를 밟아야 한다.
3. analysis | 소설의 즐거움은 너무 많은 분석으로 손상될 수 있다.

01

▶23053-0012

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Although contemporary culture prescribes sitting still while thinking, a stroll through the history of literature and philosophy finds abundant evidence of a counter-message. Take Friedrich Nietzsche, for instance. "Only thoughts which come from walking have any value," he maintained. Søren Kierkegaard felt similarly. "I have walked myself into my best thoughts," remarked the Danish philosopher. Walking is "gymnastics for the mind," observed the American writer Ralph Waldo Emerson. "I am unable to reflect when I am not walking; the moment I stop, I think no more, and as soon as I am again in motion, my head resumes its workings," added the Swiss-born philosopher Jean-Jacques Rousseau. The French philosopher and essayist Michel de Montaigne regretted that his thoughts often came to him when he was on the move, at moments when "I have nothing to jot them down on"; this often happened "especially on my horse, the seat of my widest musings."

*jot down: (급히) 적다 **musing: 사색

① need for continuous efforts to improve cognitive skills
② emotional health benefits of regular physical activity
③ positive effects of physical movement on thinking
④ importance of quiet time for relaxation and creativity
⑤ historical changes in reflective techniques among academics

02

▶23053-0013

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Social scientists, without using the term, have been squinting at whether our species has an "objective function" for more than a century. Kahneman and Tversky and Thaler and Banaji and all of them have looked at the fundamental programming that makes us who we are, and for the adjustments that can be made to make us better. But increasingly, a new crop of social and political scientists are beginning to step back from the problem and ask whether in some cases — or even most cases — there's any universal notion of "better" we could ever agree on. They're pointing out that *better* for you or me could be in fact far *worse* for someone else in other circumstances. And what they're pursuing suggests that not only isn't there a sea across which we're trying to point a ship, or a destination to which we can navigate, but also that it's in fact *dangerous* to build an automated system that measures success against a universal medium, in service of a universal goal.

*squint at: ~을 간접적으로 다루다
**objective function: 목적 함수(전체 시스템의 지향하는 바를 실현하기 위해 관심 있게 살펴보아야 하는 값을 수식으로 표현한 것)

① social need for ensuring universal access to better political systems
② dangerous consequences of relying on automatic goal-oriented behaviors
③ economic obstacles in providing a framework of universally accepted rights
④ increasing application of universal approaches in designing new social systems
⑤ emergence of a different attitude towards a universal concept of improvement

03

▶ 23053-0014

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

A new level of hate speech laws was reached in 2017 in Germany, when a bill was passed by the German Bundestag which specifically criminalises hate speech on social media. The law also insists that social networks may be fined very large sums of up to 50 million EUR — in case they do not actively seek and successfully remove certain content within a week. The passing of this law was controversial, with a number of German, but also many international commentators, stating that such a law is very far-reaching and will have a number of non-intended and counterproductive consequences. Since then, social networks have taken many efforts to comply with this new law. And while they have certainly succeeded in removing quite a lot of illegal content, there have also been many issues with content being removed either by accident or due to overinterpretation of certain statements. Appeal of removal decisions is also important and social networks are starting to implement this.

*German Bundestag: 독일 하원

① controversial impacts of social media on making information more credible
② effects and potential issues of new hate speech laws on social media
③ innovative methods of automated detection to identify hate speech
④ importance of maintaining fairness and equality in public speech
⑤ demands for harshly punishing hate speech on social networks

04

▶ 23053-0015

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Emotions such as anger can promote cooperation because they motivate actors to inflict costs on selfish individuals. However, inflicting costs on individuals who are not selfish is harmful to both the establishment and the maintenance of cooperation, whether such actions constitute intentional exploitation or accidental harm. Interestingly, such behavior can evoke a distinct emotion: although *guilt* can be elicited by a variety of events, the central elicitor is the infliction of harm on another, whether intentional or unintentional, prototypically within a communal relationship characterized by expectations of mutual concern. Deliberate defection or careless mistakes can elicit guilt, just as initial gratitude can turn into guilt when failure to reciprocate becomes perceived as defection. Guilt focuses attention on the action and the harm that has been done to the other party, inflicts subjective discomfort on the actor via its strongly aversive valence, and motivates the actor to make up by aiding or otherwise compensating the victim. The functioning of guilt is thus precisely tuned to identify and reverse the damage done to a cooperative relationship.

*inflict: (벌 등을) 가하다, 주다   **prototypically: 전형적으로
***aversive valence: (싫은 것을 피하게 하는) 부정적 유인가(價)

① effects of anger on reducing careless mistakes
② physical symptoms that feeling guilty can cause
③ ways in which guilt is generated and contributes to cooperation
④ reasons why compensating victims for emotional harm is essential
⑤ importance of mutual concern in maintaining a sense of community

04 글의 제목

- 글의 중심 내용을 가장 잘 표현하고 있는 제목을 찾는 유형이다.
- 제목은 주제처럼 핵심어 위주로 그대로 제시하기도 하지만, 은유적이거나 함축적인 말 혹은 의문문이나 명령문 등의 형태로 다양하게 표현하기도 한다.

Let's Check It Out

정답과 해설 11쪽

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? ▶23053-0016

Talking is one of the ways in which we "rise above food": we are not at table merely to eat, but in order to enjoy each other's company. "It isn't so much what's on the table that matters," said W. S. Gilbert, "as what's on the chairs." The ancient Greeks never tired of repeating that "stomach" (*gaster*) was not enough, one needed "mind" (*psyche*) as well; that civilized people came together for each other and for philosophy, and not just to stuff themselves. A philosopher-host like Menedemus would provide a meal for only one or two of his guests; the others would have to dine before coming, bring their own cushions, and be content with a sip for everybody from one half-pint cup and nothing but a lupine or a bean for dessert. He offered a token dinner, but made it impossible for most guests to come to the party for anything but the conversation.

*token: 명색[이름]뿐인

① Why We Eat: Just for Filling Up Our Stomach?
② Overeating Will Harm Your Mind and Your Body
③ Hunger: A Crucial Component for the Perfect Meal?
④ How to Prepare a Satisfying Dinner for All Guests
⑤ Why Are Food and Philosophy Interrelated?

Vocabulary in Context

- rise above ~을 초월하다[넘어서다]
- company 함께 있음, 친구, 회사
- stuff oneself 배불리 먹다
- dine 식사하다
- sip 한 모금
- merely 단지, 그저
- civilized 문명화된
- meal 식사
- be content with ~에 만족하다
- conversation 대화

Let's Solve It with Strategies

Step 1 주어진 글의 도입부를 읽고 글의 소재를 파악한다.
첫 번째 문장(Talking is one of the ways ~.)을 통해 '대화와 식사'를 소재로 하고 있다는 점을 알 수 있다.

Step 2 글의 논리적 전개를 따라가며 글의 소재에 대한 필자의 생각이 어떻게 드러나는지 파악한다.
두 번째 문장("It isn't so much what's on the table that matters," ~.)과 세 번째 문장(The ancient Greeks never tired of ~.)을 통해 식사의 의미는 배불리 먹는 것 그 이상이라는 것을 강조하고 있으며, 네 번째 문장 (A philosopher-host like Menedemus ~.)과 다섯 번째 문장(He offered a token dinner, but ~.)을 통해 이에 대한 구체적 예시를 들고 있다.

Step 3 글 전체가 말하고자 하는 요지를 포괄할 수 있는 제목을 고른다.
우리는 단지 식사를 하기 위해 식탁에 있는 것이 아니라 식사 자리에서의 대화를 위해서도 식사를 한다는 내용의 글이다. 따라서 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은 ① '우리가 먹는 이유: 그저 우리의 배를 채우기 위한 것인가?'이다.
② 너무 많이 먹는 것은 여러분의 정신과 몸에 해로울 것이다
③ 배고픔: 완벽한 식사를 위한 필수적인 요소인가?
④ 모든 손님들에게 만족스러운 저녁 식사를 준비하는 방법
⑤ 음식과 철학은 왜 상호 연관되어 있는가?

Vocabulary Review

괄호 안의 영영 풀이를 참고하여 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 Vocabulary in Context에서 찾아 쓰시오.

1. Such a cruel behaviour is totally unacceptable in a _____ society.
(well organized socially with a very developed culture and way of life)

2. I was surprised to see Alice _____ herself at the table.
(to eat a lot of food or too much food)

3. He took a final _____ of his juice before leaving.
(a very small amount of a drink that you take into your mouth)

Answer & Translation

1. civilized | 그렇게 잔인한 행동은 문명화된 사회에서는 절대 용납될 수 없다.
2. stuff | 나는 식탁에서 Alice가 배불리 먹는 것을 보고 놀랐다.
3. sip | 그는 떠나기 전에 자신의 주스의 마지막 한 모금을 마셨다.

01

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Perhaps the most widely recognized meaning of souvenirs for tourists is that they make intangible experiences tangible. Souvenirs' physical existence assists in defining, freezing in time, and locating an ephemeral experience in extraordinary time in ordinary time and space. When tourists bring something home from the extraordinary place (the destination), home can become, in some small part at least, a part of the extraordinary, and experiences can be relived in routine time and space; a memorial function is, thus, created. Tourists cannot hold on to the non-ordinary experience, for it is, by nature, ephemeral but they can hold on to a tangible piece of it, an object that came from it, for Western culture tends to define reality as 'that which you can put your hands on'.

*intangible: 만질 수 없는 **ephemeral: 단명하는

① Reasons Why We Fall in Love with Travel
② Souvenirs: Capturing Experiences in Physical Forms
③ Cultural Characteristics: What Makes the Best Souvenir
④ Exploring Souvenirs from Handmade to Mass-Produced
⑤ How One Experience Can Become a Piece of Cultural Heritage

02

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

If you cannot retrieve a fact or idea, stay with it until the memory appears. Don't give up assuming it's lost. When a memory doesn't surface the moment we want, the default response is to assume it is forgotten. You likely didn't forget. You just need to give the brain a moment to shuffle through the mental forest. The key is not to force the memory, but instead, to relax and let it come. If you are stuck for an extended period, try recalling anything. Then use the power of association to steer toward the information. For example, if you are struggling to recall the earlier chapters of a book, start with the middle or later chapters, or any part that comes easy. For instance, you might think about an interaction between several characters in chapter 7, then realize one of them was introduced in chapter 3. That will trigger memories of other parts of chapter 3. You can use these memories to guide recollection of chapters 1, 2, or even 4.

*retrieve: 상기하다
**shuffle through: (뭔가를 찾으려고) ~을 뒤적이다

① Visualization Training: The Clearer, the Better!
② Repeating: The Best Trick to Remember Someone's Name
③ How Stress Positively or Negatively Affects Your Memory
④ Improve Your Memory by Changing Your Lifestyle
⑤ How to Get Back on Track When Your Memory Fails You

03

▶ 23053-0019

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

In the past decade, artificial intelligence (AI) technologies have accomplished several breakthroughs in solving complex tasks, most notably in computer vision and the development of autonomous agents. These achievements are driven mainly by advances in machine learning and deep learning, and the availability of large computing power and extensive databases. Currently, modern AI techniques are starting to find their way into several aspects of mathematical work and mathematics education. In interactive learning environments, for instance, AI can be used to extract mathematical knowledge from the real world to generate new methods of content creation. On a more abstract level, AI is a promising technology for automated learner modelling, motivated by results from current research in AI for abstract mathematical reasoning. These technologies are, furthermore, expected to contribute to more intelligent tutoring systems, as employed in online learning environments, which, at present, already use data mining techniques to extract quantifiable insights from the learner's actions.

① Data Collection: A Key to Deep Learning
② How Math Helps Advances in Machine Learning
③ AI Is Opening a New Environment for Math Education
④ The Challenge of AI in the Classroom: Lack of Interaction
⑤ Why Mathematical Modelling Is Important in Decision Making

04

▶ 23053-0020

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

We are all well acquainted with ignorance: it is our native state. We begin our lives in ignorance and in need. Human beings are, to a dramatic extent when compared with other creatures, born in an "unfinished" condition, incapable even of survival without a long period of nurturance under the protective guidance of elders. As Rousseau declared, "We are born weak, we need strength; we are born entirely destitute, we need help; we are born stupid, we need understanding. All that we lack at birth and need in maturity is given us by education." Fortunately, we are also uncommonly keen learners. Through the processes of human development, socialization, and education, we rapidly discover and construct the world in which we live and move and have our being. The obligation to learn is primal: not only to thrive, but simply to survive, we must escape the profound ignorance that shrouds us at our birth. No wonder we fear ignorance.

*destitute: 궁핍한 **shroud: 뒤덮다

① Reflecting on Fear Helps Us Survive
② Socialization: First Step in Education
③ The Power of Knowing What You Don't Want
④ Humans: Born Ignorant, Educated to Survive and Grow
⑤ Lack of Prior Knowledge Leads to Fast Adaptation

05 도표

- 다양한 형태의 표, 막대그래프, 원그래프, 선그래프를 제시한 다음, 이를 설명하는 글과의 내용 일치 여부를 확인하는 유형이다.
- 표나 도표에 제시된 정보가 선택지 문장의 내용과 정확히 일치하는지를 확인해야 한다.

Let's Check It Out

정답과 해설 14쪽

다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 <u>않는</u> 것은?   ▶ 23053-0021

UK Vehicle Registrations by Fuel Type (2020 & 2021)

Fuel Type	2020	2021	% change from 2020 to 2021
Diesel	261,772	135,773	-48.1%
MHEV diesel	60,953	98,753	62.0%
Petrol	903,961	762,103	-15.7%
MHEV petrol	119,179	198,025	66.2%
BEV	108,205	190,727	76.3%
PHEV	67,134	114,554	70.6%
HEV	109,860	147,246	34.0%
TOTAL	1,631,064	1,647,181	1.0%

MHEV – Mild Hybrid Electric Vehicle   BEV – Battery Electric Vehicle
PHEV – Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle   HEV – Hybrid Electric Vehicle

The table above shows UK vehicle registrations in 2020 and 2021, by fuel type, including information on the percent change from 2020 to 2021. ① According to the table, the number of diesel vehicles registered was 135,773 in 2021, falling by 48.1% from 2020. ② The registration of petrol vehicles also decreased in 2021, by 15.7%, compared to the previous year, but the fuel type still remained the most popular, with 762,103 petrol vehicles registered. ③ MHEV diesel and MHEV petrol vehicles, however, showed increases in registrations, by 62.0% and 66.2%, respectively, from 2020 to 2021. ④ In terms of percent change, BEV was the fastest growing fuel type in 2021, with an increase of 76.3%, although it was the second largest in total number of registrations. ⑤ Overall, UK vehicle registrations grew 1.0% from 2020 to 2021, with 1,647,181 total registrations in 2021.

Vocabulary in Context

- ☐ vehicle 차량
- ☐ fuel 연료
- ☐ petrol 휘발유
- ☐ respectively 각각

- ☐ registration 등록
- ☐ diesel 경유, 디젤(유)
- ☐ previous 이전의, 앞의

Let's Solve It with Strategies

Step 1 표의 제목과 글의 첫 번째 문장을 통해 소재와 중심 내용을 파악한다.
1. 표의 제목: 연료 유형별 영국의 차량 등록(2020년과 2021년)
2. 첫 번째 문장: 2020년과 2021년의 연료 유형별 영국의 차량 등록 및 비율 변화에 대한 표와 글이다.

Step 2 표의 이해를 위한 개요를 파악한다.
가로 항목: 2020년, 2021년 등록된 차량 수, 비율 변화
세로 항목: 연료 유형별 차량(경유, MHEV 경유, 휘발유, MHEV 휘발유, BEV, PHEV, HEV) 및 합계

Step 3 선택지와 표를 하나씩 대조하며 일치 여부를 확인한다.
① 2021년 경유 차량: 135,773대로 2020년보다 48.1% 감소 ➡ 일치
② 휘발유 차량: 2021년에는 전년 대비 15.7% 감소, 762,103대 등록으로 여전히 가장 인기 있음 ➡ 일치
③ MHEV 경유 차량과 MHEV 휘발유 차량: 2020년부터 2021년까지 비율 변화는 각각 62.0%, 66.2%로 증가세 ➡ 일치
④ BEV 차량: 비율 변화는 2021년에 76.3% 증가로 가장 빠르게 성장 ➡ 일치
　　　　　전체 등록 건수로는 두 번째로 큰 규모 ➡ 불일치(두 번째가 아니라 세 번째로 큰 규모)
⑤ 영국의 전체 차량 등록: 2021년에 총 1,647,181대, 2020년부터 2021년까지 1.0% 증가 ➡ 일치

Vocabulary Review

괄호 안의 영영 풀이를 참고하여 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 Vocabulary in Context에서 찾아 쓰시오.

1. The police think that he was driving a stolen _____.
(a machine such as a car, bus, or truck which has an engine and is used to carry people from place to place)

2. Coal is one of the cheapest _____s.
(any material that produces heat or power, usually when it is burnt)

3. He recalled exactly what Hannah had told him the _____ night.
(having happened or existed before the event, time, or thing that you are talking about now)
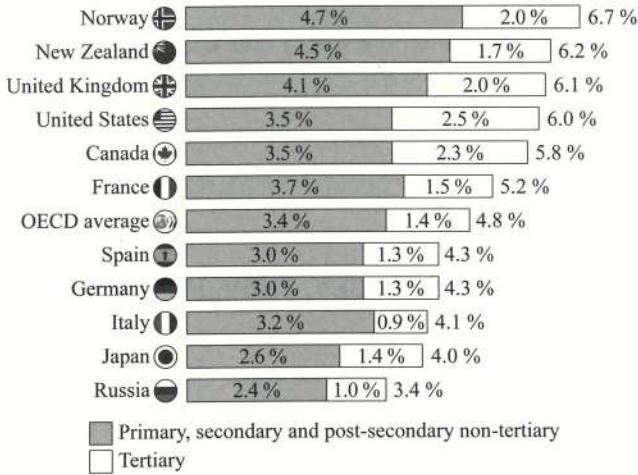
Answer & Translation

1. **vehicle** | 경찰은 그가 도난 차량을 운전하고 있었다고 생각한다.
2. **fuel** | 석탄은 가장 싼 연료 중 하나이다.
3. **previous** | 그는 Hannah가 전날 밤에 그에게 했던 말을 정확히 기억했다.

01

▶ 23053-0022

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 <u>않는</u> 것은?

Education Spending as a Share of GDP in Selected Countries (2018)

Country	Primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	Tertiary	Total
Norway	4.7%	2.0%	6.7%
New Zealand	4.5%	1.7%	6.2%
United Kingdom	4.1%	2.0%	6.1%
United States	3.5%	2.5%	6.0%
Canada	3.5%	2.3%	5.8%
France	3.7%	1.5%	5.2%
OECD average	3.4%	1.4%	4.8%
Spain	3.0%	1.3%	4.3%
Germany	3.0%	1.3%	4.3%
Italy	3.2%	0.9%	4.1%
Japan	2.6%	1.4%	4.0%
Russia	2.4%	1.0%	3.4%

☐ Primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary
☐ Tertiary

The above graph shows education spending as a share of GDP in selected OECD countries in 2018. ① Six countries spent more than 5% of the total GDP, and they all spent more than the OECD average share of GDP, 4.8%. ② Norway spent the largest share of its GDP on education, with 6.7% in total, among the selected countries. ③ While the United States and Canada spent the same share of GDP, at 3.5%, in the primary, secondary, and post-secondary non-tertiary sector, Canada spent a smaller share of its GDP in the tertiary sector than the United States. ④ When it comes to the tertiary sector, Italy had the lowest share of GDP, at 0.9%, and its spending share of GDP in the primary, secondary, and post-secondary non-tertiary sector was less than Germany's. ⑤ In the primary, secondary, and post-secondary non-tertiary sector, Russia spent the smallest share of GDP.

＊tertiary sector: 3차 교육 부문(대학 및 직업 교육 과정)

02

▶ 23053-0023

다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 <u>않는</u> 것은?

Sources of Waste Generation in the EU in 2004 and 2018

(unit: million tonnes)

	2004	2018	Change 2018/2004 (%)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	62.3	19.5	-68.8
Mining and quarrying	10.4	8.1	-22.6
Manufacturing	239.9	180.1	-24.9
Energy	85.4	75.7	-11.4
Waste/water	75.2	207.6	175.9
Construction	34.4	41.3	20.1
Other sectors	97.7	94.0	-3.7
Households	174.1	185.7	6.7
Total	779.5	812.0	4.2

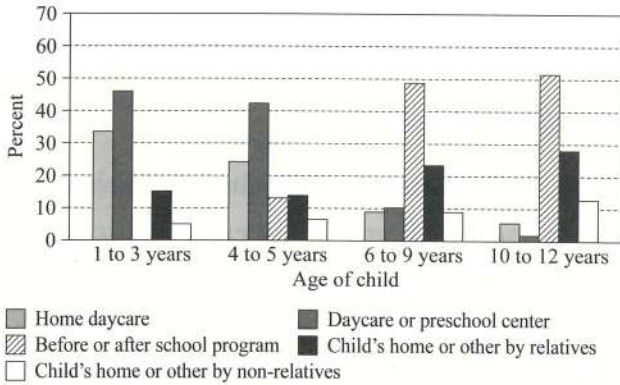＊Figures may not sum to total, because of rounding.

The above table shows the sources of waste generation and their changes in the EU in 2004 and 2018. ① From 2004 to 2018, total waste generation increased by 4.2%, from 779.5 million tonnes to 812 million tonnes. ② Manufacturing and households were the top two sources of waste in 2004, but the top two origins of waste in 2018 were waste/water and households. ③ Energy, which sat fourth on the 2004 list, with 85.4 million tonnes, fell to fifth place on the 2018 list with 75.7 million tonnes. ④ Waste/water generated 75.2 million tonnes of waste in 2004 and 207.6 million tonnes in 2018, which showed the biggest percentage increase of 175.9%. ⑤ While agriculture, forestry and fishing generated more waste than construction in 2004, it generated less waste than construction in 2018, showing the second biggest percentage decrease, -68.8%, from 2004 to 2018.

03

▶23053-0024

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 <u>않는</u> 것은?

Type of Childcare Arrangement in Canada by Age of Child, 2017

- ▨ Home daycare
- ▨ Before or after school program
- ☐ Child's home or other by non-relatives
- ▨ Daycare or preschool center
- ■ Child's home or other by relatives

The above graph shows the type of childcare arrangement in Canada by age of child in 2017. ① Among parents with children aged 1 to 5, daycare or preschool center care was the most common type of childcare used. ② More than 10% of parents with children aged 4 to 5 reported using a before or after school program, which was the type that parents with children aged 1 to 3 didn't use at all. ③ However, for parents of 6- to 9-year-olds, a before or after school program was the most popular type of childcare arrangement, and in fact, more than four out of ten of those parents reported using that type of childcare. ④ Home daycare was the second most common childcare arrangement chosen by parents of children aged 4 to 5, but it was the second least popular type for those with children aged 10 to 12. ⑤ The percentage of childcare provided in the child's home or other by non-relatives was higher in all groups in the survey than that provided in the child's home or other by relatives.

04

▶23053-0025

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 <u>않는</u> 것은?

Ways That Adults in the U.S. Coped with Stress as Surveyed in February 2017, by Age

- ▨ Avoid stressful situations
- ▨ Try to endure stressful situations
- ☐ Don't know
- ■ Fight the causes of stress
- ■ Other
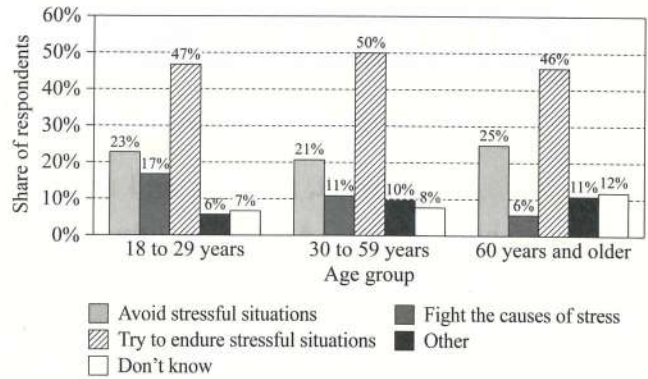
The above graph shows the ways that adults in the U.S. coped with stress as surveyed in February 2017, by age. ① In all three age groups, the percentage of respondents who said they tried to endure stressful situations was the highest. ② The share of respondents who said they avoided stressful situations was the second highest in all three age groups, accounting for more than 20% in each age group. ③ As for those aged 30 to 59, there was a 10-percentage-point gap between the share of those who said they avoided stressful situations and the share of those who said they fought the causes of stress. ④ Among those aged 60 years and older, the percentage of people who answered they fought the causes of stress was less than one-fifth of those who answered they avoided stressful situations. ⑤ The response rate for both "Other" and "Don't know" among those aged 60 years and older was more than 10%, whereas it was less than 10% for those aged 18 to 29.

06 세부 내용 파악

• 인물, 동ᆞ식물, 사물 등의 소재를 설명한 글을 제시한 다음, 세부 내용을 묻는 유형이다.
• 글의 내용을 이해하여, 선택지가 글의 내용과 일치하는지 또는 일치하지 않는지를 판단해야 한다.

Let's Check It Out

Johann Bernhard Fischer von Erlach에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 <u>않는</u> 것은?　　▶ 23053-0026

　　An architect, sculptor, and architectural historian, Johann Bernhard Fischer von Erlach, was born in Graz, Austria, in July 1656. He left Graz to study in Rome in the early 1670s and had the good fortune to enter the studio of the great Baroque sculptor and architect Gian Lorenzo Bernini. He quickly gained a reputation as a gifted architect, which earned him commissions from Austrian aristocracy and also caught the attention of the Holy Roman Emperor Joseph I and the Church. Requested everywhere, he divided his time between Vienna, Salzburg and Prague, before permanently settling in Vienna in 1686. He was ennobled by the Emperor Leopold, who appointed him Royal Engineer and added the aristocratic "von Erlach" to his name. He designed the magnificent Schönbrunn Palace in Vienna, the 'Versailles' of the Habsburgs.

＊aristocracy: 귀족

① 오스트리아 태생의 건축가, 조각가이자 건축 사학자였다.
② Gian Lorenzo Bernini의 작업실에 들어가는 행운을 누렸다.
③ 명성에도 불구하고 교회의 주목을 받지 못했다.
④ Leopold 황제가 황실 기술자로 임명했다.
⑤ Schönbrunn 궁전을 설계했다.

Vocabulary in Context

☐ architect 건축가
☐ von (독일ᆞ오스트리아 귀족의 가명(家名) 앞에서) ~(출신)의
☐ commission (제작 따위의) 주문, 의뢰
☐ sculptor 조각가
☐ reputation 명성, 평판
☐ ennoble 작위를 내리다, 귀족에 봉하다

Let's Solve It with Strategies

Step 1 글의 소재를 파악하고, 선택지의 정보를 통해 글을 읽을 때 중점을 두어야 할 부분을 예측한다.

소재: Johann Bernhard Fischer von Erlach
① → 출신과 직업
② → 일한 작업실
③ → 명성과 주목
④ → 황제가 임명한 직위
⑤ → 설계 업적

Step 2 글의 내용과 선택지의 정보를 꼼꼼히 비교하여 일치 여부를 판단한다.

① An architect, sculptor, and architectural historian, Johann Bernhard Fischer von Erlach, was born in Graz, Austria, ~.
(오스트리아 태생의 건축가, 조각가이자 건축 사학자였다. ➡ 일치)

② ~ enter the studio of the great Baroque sculptor and architect Gian Lorenzo Bernini.
(Gian Lorenzo Bernini의 작업실에 들어가는 행운을 누렸다. ➡ 일치)

③ He quickly gained a reputation as a gifted architect, ~ caught the attention of the Holy Roman Emperor Joseph I and the Church.
(명성에도 불구하고 교회의 주목을 받지 못했다. ➡ 불일치)

④ ~ by the Emperor Leopold, who appointed him Royal Engineer ~.
(Leopold 황제가 황실 기술자로 임명했다. ➡ 일치)

⑤ He designed the magnificent Schönbrunn Palace ~.
(Schönbrunn 궁전을 설계했다. ➡ 일치)

Step 3 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 선택지의 내용을 확인한다.

재능 있는 건축가로서의 명성을 빠르게 얻어 오스트리아의 귀족들의 주문을 받고 신성 로마 제국 황제 Joseph 1세와 교회의 관심을 끌었다고 언급되어 있으므로, 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은 ③이다.

Vocabulary Review

괄호 안의 영영 풀이를 참고하여 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 Vocabulary in Context에서 찾아 쓰시오.

1. Many _____s work in clay, but I can get greater detail and flexibility from wax.
(a person who makes sculptures)

2. The house was designed by _____ Louis Kahn.
(a person who designs buildings)

3. The exhibition was a success and brought _____s from wealthy patrons.
(a request for an artist, designer, or musician to make a piece of art or music, for which they are paid)

Answer & Translation

1. sculptor | 많은 조각가들이 점토로 작업하지만, 나는 밀랍으로부터 더 많은 세부 묘사와 유연성을 얻을 수 있다.
2. architect | 그 집은 건축가 Louis Kahn에 의해 설계되었다.
3. commission | 그 전시회는 성공적이었고 부유한 후원자들로부터 주문을 받게 했다.

01

▶23053-0027

American dipper에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 <u>않는</u> 것은?

The American dipper is a small gray bird with a short tail that closely resembles a wren. It is found mostly in the western United States between the Pacific Coast and the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. This small bird has narrow white feathers on both the upper and lower eyelids that create a white flash as the bird blinks. It has a habit of moving its tail up and down continuously as it sits on rocks near the water. The American dipper feeds on aquatic insects that it catches from stream bottoms. It walks and flies in and out of the swift current, and it appears to walk along the bottoms of fast-moving streams as it searches for food. The American dipper nests in protected areas along stream banks. The nests are insulated with dry moss, and the females lay three to six eggs. Young American dippers are able to dive for food even before they learn how to fly.

＊wren: 굴뚝새

① 미국 서부에서 주로 발견된다.
② 눈꺼풀에 좁다란 하얀 깃털이 있다.
③ 하천 바닥에서 잡은 수생 곤충을 먹고 산다.
④ 하천 둑을 따라 안전한 지역에 둥지를 튼다.
⑤ 어린 새는 나는 법을 배운 이후에야 잠수를 할 수 있다.

02

▶23053-0028

Constantine Cavafy에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 <u>않는</u> 것은?

Constantine Cavafy is regarded as one of the most influential Greek poets of the 20th century. Born in 1863 in Alexandria, Egypt, to Greek parents, Cavafy spent part of his youth in England, where his family had business connections. He loved English and French literature, and generally spoke English; even his Greek had a British accent. After returning to live in Alexandria in 1885, Cavafy stayed there for the rest of his life. Working as a civil servant for 30 years, he wrote poetry in his spare time. Cavafy consistently refused to formally publish his work and preferred to share it through local newspapers. Cavafy found his own style around the age of 40, eventually producing some 150 short poems that he considered acceptable. Many of his poems are set in ancient Greece and Rome, such as the celebrated "Waiting for the Barbarians." With great subtlety, he makes the ancient world reflect upon the present.

① 영국 문학과 프랑스 문학을 좋아했다.
② 1885년에 Alexandria로 돌아와 그곳에서 여생을 보냈다.
③ 공무원으로 일하며, 여가 시간에 시를 썼다.
④ 자기 작품을 공식적으로 출간하는 것을 선호했다.
⑤ 그의 시 다수가 고대 그리스와 로마를 배경으로 한다.

03

▶23053-0029

Nancy Roman에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 <u>않는</u> 것은?

Nancy Roman was born in Nashville on May 16, 1925. When Roman was eleven, she showed an interest in astronomy by forming an astronomy club with her classmates in Nevada. Though she knew she wanted to be an astronomer by the time she entered high school, she had to fight prejudice to be allowed to study maths and science at school and university. After receiving a doctorate in astronomy from the University of Chicago, Roman joined NASA in 1959, just six months after the agency had been established. When she arrived at NASA, astronomers could obtain data from balloons, sounding rockets, and airplanes. Roman, however, thought that to see the universe through more powerful eyes, NASA would have to send telescopes to space. Through Roman's leadership, NASA launched four satellites for the purpose of conducting astronomical observations between 1966 and 1972. Roman tirelessly advocated for new tools that would allow scientists to study the broader universe from space. She died in 2018 and is still celebrated as a driving force behind advances, including the launch of the Hubble Space Telescope.

*sounding rocket: (대기 상층부의) 탐사 로켓

① 11살에 천문학 클럽을 만들었다.
② 수학과 과학을 공부하기 위해 편견과 싸워야 했다.
③ NASA에 합류한 후, 시카고 대학교에서 박사 학위를 받았다.
④ 더 강력한 눈으로 우주를 보기 위해 망원경을 우주로 보내야만 한다고 생각했다.
⑤ Hubble 우주 망원경의 발사를 포함한 발전의 원동력으로 칭송받는다.

04

▶23053-0030

Northern Mockingbird에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 <u>않는</u> 것은?

The Northern Mockingbird is a rather plain looking bird with brownish gray upper parts and blackish tail and wings. The underparts of its body are light gray and it has yellow eyes. In flight, there is a noticeable white patch on the wing. As its name implies, the Northern Mockingbird imitates other birds' songs. Its singing usually consists of a mixture of its own songs with those of other birds; phrases are repeated several times. Their memory of borrowed songs is impressive, and they are able to reproduce songs eight months after exposure to them. This species is highly territorial. There are reports of dogs and cats being chased off from breeding territories by this bird. In summer, this species' diet consists primarily of insects, but it also includes snails, small vertebrates, and berries. In winter, however, vegetable matter makes up a large proportion of the diet.

*vertebrate: 척추동물

① 복부는 연한 회색이고 눈은 노란색이다.
② 자기 노래와 다른 새들의 노래를 혼합하여 노래한다.
③ 들었던 노래를 8개월 후에도 재현할 수 있다.
④ 번식 세력권에서 개와 고양이를 쫓아냈다는 보고가 있다.
⑤ 겨울에는 동물성 먹이가 식단의 많은 부분을 차지한다.

07 실용문

유형
소개

- 다양한 소재의 실용문을 읽고 제시된 정보를 정확하게 이해하는 능력을 측정하는 유형이다.
- 지문 내용과 선택지의 일치 여부를 파악해야 하며, 보통 일치와 불일치 여부를 묻는 문항이 각각 한 문항씩 출제된다.

Let's Check It Out

정답과 해설 19쪽

2023 Century Ride에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 <u>않는</u> 것은?   ▶ 23053-0031

2023 Century Ride
Supporting the Children's Healthcare Foundation (CHF)

It's time to hop on your bike and gear up for 2023 Century Ride! Register today, recruit others, form a team and fundraise. Your participation will translate into life-changing medical grants for children.

Details
- Date: Saturday, August 12, 2023
- Location: Sunset Beach Park, Vancouver
- Route Options: 100-Km, 50-Km

Registration
- Registration fee is $50 per person (non-refundable).
- Participants must fundraise a minimum of $100 in addition to the registration fee.

Additional Information
- Participants are required to attend a pre-ride meeting held on Friday, August 11, 2023.
- Each participant and a guest are invited to attend the special post-ride party.
- Participants will be able to meet a CHF grant recipient and their family.

For more information and registration, visit www.chf.com/2023.

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① 자전거를 타는 행사이다.
② 경로는 2가지 중에 선택할 수 있다.
③ 100달러의 등록비는 환불되지 않는다.
④ 8월 11일에 사전 모임이 열린다.
⑤ 참가자는 보조금을 받을 어린이와 그 가족을 만날 수 있다.

⦿ Vocabulary in Context

☐ **hop on** (탈것에) 뛰어오르다, 타다
☐ **recruit** 모집하다
☐ **grant** 보조금

☐ **gear up for** ~을 위한 준비를 하다
☐ **fundraise** 모금 활동에 참여하다, 모금 활동으로 모으다
☐ **recipient** 수령인, 받는 사람

Let's Solve It with Strategies

Step 1 실용문의 소재를 파악한다.
2023 Century Ride에 관한 안내문이다.

Step 2 글의 내용과 선택지의 정보를 꼼꼼히 비교하여 일치 여부를 판단한다.
① It's time to hop on your bike and gear up for 2023 Century Ride!
(자전거에 뛰어올라 2023 Century Ride를 준비할 시간이다! ➡ 일치)
② Route Options: 100-Km, 50-Km
(경로 선택: 100km, 50km ➡ 일치)
③ Registration fee is $50 per person (non-refundable).
(등록비는 1인당 50달러로 환불 불가이다. ➡ 불일치)
④ Participants are required to attend a pre-ride meeting held on Friday, August 11, 2023.
(참가자는 2023년 8월 11일 금요일에 열리는 타기 (행사) 사전 모임에 참석해야 한다. ➡ 일치)
⑤ Participants will be able to meet a CHF grant recipient and their family.
(참가자는 CHF 보조금 수령인과 그 가족을 만날 수 있을 것이다. ➡ 일치)

Step 3 지문에 제시된 정보를 꼼꼼히 읽으면서 선택지와의 일치 · 불일치 여부를 파악한다.
등록비는 환불 불가이며 1인당 100달러가 아니라 50달러라고 했으므로, 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은 ③
이다.

Vocabulary Review

괄호 안의 영영 풀이를 참고하여 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 Vocabulary in Context에서 찾아 쓰시오.

1. We are looking at new ways to _____ for the charity.
(to collect money for a particular purpose, especially for a charity)

2. Tissues and organs were transplanted into 50 _____s.
(a person who receives something)

3. They got a special _____ to encourage research.
(an amount of money given to someone for a particular purpose)

Answer & Translation

1. fundraise | 우리는 그 자선단체를 위해 모금할 새로운 방법을 검토하고 있다.
2. recipient | 조직과 장기는 50명의 수혜자(환자)에게 이식되었다.
3. grant | 그들은 연구를 장려하는 특별 보조금을 받았다.

01

▶23053-0032

Makerspace Open House에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Makerspace Open House

Join us for a variety of events as we unveil the new Makerspace. Our Makerspace is a collaborative learning environment where people come together to share materials and learn new skills.

- When: Friday, September 8th
- Where: 3rd floor of H&P Central Library across from Special Collections
- Events

Intro to 3D Printing	• 4 p.m.–5 p.m. • Learn how to use a 3D printer! • All experience levels are welcome.
Build Your Own Paper Roller Coaster	• 6 p.m.–7 p.m. • Learn about roller coaster physics along the way! • Recommended for ages 8 to 12 years.

- Note

Children under 8 must be accompanied by an adult.

No pre-registration is required!

Visit www.H&Pmakers.org for more information.

① 새로운 Makerspace를 공개하는 행사이다.
② H&P Central Library 3층에서 금요일에 열린다.
③ 오후 4시부터 3D 프린터 사용법을 배울 수 있다.
④ 종이 롤러코스터 이벤트는 12세 이상에게 추천된다.
⑤ 사전 등록이 필요하지 않다.

02

▶23053-0033

2023 Green Technology Competition에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

2023 Green Technology Competition

The Green Technology Competition is all about building a sustainable future. We want to hear how you will address environmental challenges through clean-tech.

- Each team must consist of one to three people aged 15 to 18.
- Registration is free. Teams have until September 22 to sign up and must submit a 10–15 page research paper online by September 29.
- All submissions must be in English and uploaded to the competition website as a single PDF file.
- The teams of the top 10 submissions will be invited to present their research and prototypes in the finals on November 25.
- Finalist teams will each receive $1,000, with the 1st place team also earning a continued mentorship from an expert in the field.

Find out more and register on the competition website (www.gtc.org/savetheearth).

① 반드시 3인 1조로 팀을 이루어야 한다.
② 대회 참가 등록은 9월 29일까지 해야 한다.
③ 논문은 영어로 작성하여 제출해야 한다.
④ 총 12개 팀이 결승에 오른다.
⑤ 결승 진출 팀은 모두 지속적인 멘토링을 받게 된다.

03

▶23053-0034

Golden Lions Summer Sports Program에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Golden Lions Summer Sports Program

Fun, safe, skill-based sports programs for ages 4 to 14!
June 17–August 16

	Tennis	Swimming	Volleyball
Registration Fee	$150	$200	$200
Time	8 a.m. – 10 a.m.	7 a.m – 8 a.m.	9 a.m. – 11 a.m.
Venue	Lion Tennis Court	Lion Pool	Gymnasium

- All participants will be given free sportswear T-shirts.
- We also provide pickup service from June 17 to August 16. An additional fee of $20 should be paid for the pickup service. (just once)
- To register or for more information, visit our website, www.goldenlionssportscenter.com, and click the banner on the upper left corner.

① 14세 이상을 대상으로 한다.
② 8월 중 프로그램이 진행되는 날은 없다.
③ 수영의 경우 오전 7시부터 8시까지 진행된다.
④ 운동복 티셔츠는 유료로 구매해야 한다.
⑤ 픽업 서비스가 무료로 제공된다.

04

▶23053-0035

Beep Beep Phonics Animal Bus에 관한 다음 사용 설명서의 내용과 일치하지 <u>않는</u> 것은?

Beep Beep Phonics Animal Bus

PRODUCT INFORMATION

- Product Dimensions: $10 \times 30 \times 15$ centimeters (All dimensions are shown in length, width, and height order.)
- Recommended Age: 1–4 years
- Batteries: 2 AA batteries (included)

PRODUCT FEATURES

- Slide the activity selector to choose a learning mode.
  1) Letter Mode: Press a letter button to hear its letter name and sound.
  2) Animal Mode: Press a letter button to hear the sound of the animal whose name starts with the letter pressed.
- Press the music note button to play a pre-recorded song.

CARE & MAINTENANCE

- To preserve battery life, the Beep Beep Phonics Animal Bus will automatically power down after 5 minutes without a button input.
- The Beep Beep Phonics Animal Bus should not be used in water.

① 제품 높이는 15센티미터이다.
② 권장 연령은 1세부터 4세까지이다.
③ 동물 모드에서 글자 버튼을 누르면 임의의 동물 소리를 들을 수 있다.
④ 음표 버튼을 누르면 사전 녹음된 노래가 재생된다.
⑤ 버튼 입력이 없으면 5분 후에 자동으로 전원이 꺼진다.

08 어법

- 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것을 찾는 유형과 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법상 맞는 표현을 선택하는 유형이 있다.
- 문맥과 문장 구조에 비추어 어법상의 적절성을 판단하는 것이 문제 해결에 필수적이다.

Let's Check It Out

정답과 해설 21쪽

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

▶ 23053-0036

Code plays an important role in baseball and softball. During a game, players and coaches can ① be seen exchanging sequences of hand gestures that involve touches to their arms, head and apparel. The most important messages are ② those exchanged between the catcher and the pitcher about the type of pitch that will be thrown. In light of the potential usefulness of this message to the opposing team, it is not surprising that there is a long history of so-called sign-stealing. When successful, this allows the player at second base who is able to monitor the exchanges between the catcher and pitcher ③ to warn the batter about the pitch that they are likely to receive. This is not without controversy though, and in 2018, there ④ were particularly heated accusations around Boston Red Sox's use of electronic equipment to steal signs. To counter the possibility ⑤ which opponents have cracked their code, teams will sometimes also change their code throughout the season although this runs the risk that players may struggle to remember, and thus effectively use, the evolving code.

Vocabulary in Context

- ☐ code 암호
- ☐ apparel 옷, 의복
- ☐ pitcher 투수
- ☐ potential 잠재적인
- ☐ batter 타자
- ☐ particularly 특히
- ☐ counter 대응하다
- ☐ struggle 애쓰다

- ☐ a sequence of 일련의, 연속의
- ☐ catcher 포수
- ☐ pitch 투구
- ☐ monitor 관찰하다, 감시하다
- ☐ controversy 논란
- ☐ accusation 비난
- ☐ crack (암호 등을) 해독하다, 풀다
- ☐ evolve (서서히) 변화하다, 발달하다

Let's Solve It with Strategies

Step 1 글의 중심 내용을 파악하면서 읽는다.
야구나 소프트볼에서 선수들의 의사소통을 위한 암호는 그 중요성과 유용성 때문에 상대방 팀에서 알아내고자 하며 팀은 이를 막기 위해 노력한다.

Step 2 문장 구조에 비추어 밑줄 친 부분이 문장에서 하는 역할을 파악한다.
① 술어동사(동사의 태)
② 대명사
③ 보어 역할을 하는 to부정사
④ 술어동사(수 일치)
⑤ 동격절을 유도하는 접속사

Step 3 문맥과 문장 구조에 비추어 어법상 틀린 것을 판단한다.
① players and coaches가 이 문장의 주어로 손동작을 주고받는 것이 목격되므로 수동 형태인 be seen은 어법상 적절하다.
② messages를 대신하는 대명사이므로 those는 어법상 적절하다.
③ allows의 목적어는 관계절의 수식을 받고 있는 the player at second base ~ between the catcher and pitcher이며 「allow+목적어+목적격 보어」의 구조에서 목적격 보어 역할을 하는 to부정사구를 이끄는 to warn은 어법상 적절하다.
④ particularly heated accusations는 복수이므로 이에 일치하는 동사 were는 어법상 적절하다.
⑤ the possibility를 수식하는 관계절이 아니라 the possibility의 구체적인 내용을 설명하는 동격절이 필요하므로 which를 that으로 고쳐야 한다.

Vocabulary Review

괄호 안의 영영 풀이를 참고하여 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 Vocabulary in Context에서 찾아 쓰시오.

1. Stress has a number of _____ impacts on the body including headaches and digestive disorders.
(possible or likely to develop into the particular kind of person or thing)

2. The player got into a terrible slump and had to _____ fierce criticism.
(to do something in order to make an opposite effect to a particular action)

3. There is a big _____ surrounding the company's decision to fire him.
(a lot of argument about something that often involves many people's anger or disagreement)

Answer & Translation

1. potential | 스트레스는 두통과 소화 불량을 포함하여 신체에 많은 잠재적 영향을 미친다.
2. counter | 그 선수는 심각한 슬럼프에 빠졌고 격렬한 비판에 대응해야 했다.
3. controversy | 그를 해고한다는 회사의 결정을 둘러싸고 큰 논란이 있다.

01

▶23053-0037

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

According to Dunbar, human societies that reached around 150 people in a group were unable to achieve cohesion through similar activities to ① those of monkeys. The reason that our ancestors lived in large groups, despite the potential for difficulties inherent in such groups, ② is that they faced a growing danger of predators waiting around them as they left the African forests for the grasslands of the savannah. Dunbar suggests that in this situation, language took the place of mutual care and cleaning. In many studies, Dunbar and his colleagues show that people ③ using language not just to provide useful information, but also — and even primarily — for social exchanges. The findings of Dunbar and his colleagues indicate ④ that much of people's speech is devoted to gossip. The researchers argue that gossip is a substitute for or equivalent to delousing in monkeys. Using the language of words, we can reach more people, talk ⑤ simultaneously with more than one person, and convey information about cheaters and swindlers, or tell stories about upstanding, trustworthy people — and all this in an efficient, concise manner that the language of words can do so well.

*cohesion: 결속 **delouse: 이를 잡아 주다 ***swindler: 협잡꾼

02

▶23053-0038

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The rough edge *between* people is where the spark is. There is always turbulence in a relationship, and that turbulence gives both friends a chance to grow ① emotionally. That is one of the most important things about friendships — you get to learn about how someone else sees the world and realize that they see it differently than you ② are. If the relationship has trust and affection, the hostility that inevitably comes up between two people ③ is contained, so the aggression is overcome, and the friends work together to grow and learn something new. Having friends that are a lot like you decreases the amount ④ that you can learn from the other person. So, it is okay to have friends that mirror you, being like you; but if you want to grow and learn, it is good to have friends that are different. So, transformation and growth involve turbulence, difference, and a lot of learning, all the while ⑤ keeping a connection healthy. These are the things that make a friendship special and important.

03

▶23053-0039

(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Our sphere of ethical concern is typically limited to those sentient animals whose welfare we affect by our interactions with (A) them / themselves, so that unconstrained wild animals might be excluded. Of course, like domesticated animals, wild animals can obviously also experience suffering and positive states, and are similarly individual, emotional beings. However, if in their natural state they contrive somehow to never encounter human beings or our influence upon their environments, these internal states (B) remaining / remain entirely the concern of those animals and other non-human animals that they encounter. Domesticated animals have entered into a union with the human species. However, as we humans became a dominant superpower species we not only began to have increasingly negative impacts on wild species (C) which / whose environments we have appropriated, but we also engaged in more uneven and exploitative relationships with domesticated animals which no longer have the option of defection or independence.

*sentient: 지각이 있는 **contrive: 어떻게든 ~하다

	(A)	(B)	(C)
①	them	remaining	which
②	them	remain	which
③	them	remain	whose
④	themselves	remain	whose
⑤	themselves	remaining	whose

04

▶23053-0040

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

To understand traditional or ethnic music as a collective symbol of pride does not mean that we share a crystallized perspective of music. Music deals with meanings and these are inevitably negotiated depending on contexts: that is, the meaning of certain genres or musical tracks ① varies in time and space, depending on the way it is appropriated by people. This means ② that the understandings on certain musical productions vary not only depending on the context but also on the characteristics of the artist or the audience. This situation is even more complex when it comes to contexts ③ which the market and the cultural industries play a key role in the music's production, broadcasting and consumption circuits. The music industry and the media are crucial actors for the dissemination of musical tracks but also for the creation of meaning around ④ them. Thus, the creation of certain musical categories and their expression in the public sphere are ⑤ dependent on a number of social actors.

*dissemination: 보급

09 어휘

- 문맥상 적절한 낱말을 파악하는 유형으로, 밑줄 친 부분 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것을 고르는 유형과 세 개의 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말을 고르는 유형이 있다.
- 밑줄이나 네모 안에 제시된 낱말의 의미가 글의 전체 흐름 속에서 자연스러운지 파악하는 것이 중요하다.

Let's Check It Out

정답과 해설 24쪽

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 <u>않은</u> 것은?

▶ 23053-0041

Although it may seem like common sense to anyone who has ever learned something new or developed a skill, the idea that the brain can change has become fashionable in recent years. Neuroplasticity refers to the brain's ability to change and ① <u>reorganize</u> throughout the life of an individual. The ability to adapt to changing conditions has always been ② <u>crucial</u> to our survival, so this capacity has been hardwired into the mind of all higher life forms. You can build new neural pathways, and reinforce or diminish old ones through learning, conditioning, and practice. In fact, it would be ③ <u>possible</u> to prevent the modification of your mind. Everything you do or experience alters your mind. Even sharing pictures of your food is a form of practice that will strengthen the ④ <u>connections</u> between certain neurons at the expense of others. Multi-linguists, professional musicians and academics with encyclopedic knowledge are living ⑤ <u>proof</u> of the incredible human capacity for neuroplasticity.

*neuroplasticity: 신경가소성

Vocabulary in Context

- ☐ fashionable 유행하는
- ☐ hardwired 내재된, 내장된
- ☐ diminish 약하게 하다
- ☐ modification 변화
- ☐ at the expense of ~을 희생하여
- ☐ encyclopedic 백과사전 같은, 박학한

- ☐ adapt 적응하다
- ☐ reinforce 강하게 하다, 강화하다
- ☐ conditioning 조건화
- ☐ alter 바꾸다
- ☐ academic 교수

Let's Solve It with Strategies

Step 1 글의 도입부에서 중심 소재와 글의 주제를 파악한다.
중심 소재: 생애 내내 변화할 수 있는 뇌의 능력인 신경가소성
주제: 변화하는 환경에 적응하는 뇌의 능력은 고등 생물의 특징이다.

Step 2 밑줄 친 낱말이 들어 있는 문장 앞뒤에서 단서를 찾아 의미의 적절성을 파악한다.
① reorganize: 새로운 무언가를 배우거나 능력을 개발하면서 뇌가 바뀔 수 있다는 맥락이므로 뇌가 재구성할 수 있다는 의미를 가진 reorganize는 적절하다.
② crucial: 평생동안 내내 뇌가 변화할 수 있다는 내용과 연결되어 변화하는 환경에 적응하는 능력이 고등 생명체의 정신에 내재되어 있다는 것은 생존에 결정적이고 필수적이라는 맥락일 것이므로 '결정적인'의 의미를 가진 crucial은 적절하다.
③ possible: 학습과 실행 등을 통해 신경 연결 통로가 강화되기도 약화되기도 한다는 내용에 이어 모든 행동과 경험이 정신을 바꾼다는 맥락으로 이어지므로 정신의 변화를 막는 것이 '가능하다'는 내용의 possible은 적절하지 않다.
④ connection: 새로운 신경 연결 통로를 만들 수 있고 학습, 조건화, 실행을 통해 연결 통로는 강화되기도 약화되기도 하며, 실행하거나 경험하는 모든 것들이 여러분의 정신을 바꾼다는 내용이 선행되어 있다. 이 내용과 음식 사진을 공유하는 행동도 특정 뉴런 사이의 연결을 강화시킨다는 맥락이 자연스러우므로 connection은 적절하다.
⑤ proof: 학습과 실행을 통해 기존 신경 연결 통로 또는 특정 뉴런 사이의 연결을 강화할 수 있다는 맥락의 실재적 예시로 다중언어자, 전문적 음악가, 교수를 제시하고 있으므로 이들이 신경가소성에 대한 능력의 증거라는 proof는 적절하다.

Step 3 문맥상 적절하지 않은 낱말을 대체할 수 있는 낱말이 무엇인지 생각해 본다.
뇌는 평생동안 내내 변화할 수 있고, 이 능력은 생존에 결정적이라 우리의 정신 안에 내재되어 왔으며 우리가 하는 모든 행동, 경험이 새로운 신경 연결 통로를 만들기도 하고 기존 것을 강화 또는 약화시키기도 하며 이러한 변화를 막을 수 없다는 내용이 전체적인 흐름이므로, ③의 possible을 '불가능한'이라는 의미의 impossible과 같은 낱말로 바꿔야 한다.

● Vocabulary Review

괄호 안의 영영 풀이를 참고하여 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 Vocabulary in Context에서 찾아 쓰시오.

1. With some _____(e)s in detail, the system has become more user-friendly.
(a change or adjustment)

2. This pill will help _____ your pain so you can get back to your everyday life.
(to reduce something in size or make something become less)

3. To live in a totally different culture, you should _____ to local customs.
(to change your ideas or behavior in order to deal with a new situation)

Answer & Translation

1. **modification** | 세부 사항의 몇몇 변화로, 그 시스템은 사용자에게 더 친화적이 되었다.
2. **diminish** | 이 알약은 당신이 일상생활로 돌아갈 수 있도록 당신의 고통을 줄이는 것을 도와줄 것이다.
3. **adapt** | 완전히 다른 문화에서 살기 위해서는, 현지 관습에 적응해야 한다.

01

▶23053-0042

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 <u>않은</u> 것은?

The artificial light at night prolongs the day. Urban songbirds singing in the morning start singing ① earlier than songbirds of the same species in forest areas. Davide Dominoni and his team of international scientists and researchers were able to determine a ② difference of 17–29 min. The exact effects of this behaviour are still relatively unknown at the present time. On the one hand, observations made by the Max Planck Institute suggest that by prolonging the day and singing early, the chance of mating and the time frame to go looking for food are ③ increased; on the other hand there is speculation that the danger of becoming prey also increases accordingly. In addition, prolonged daily activities can have a ④ positive effect on the birds' physical condition and thus also on the quality of the singing. As a result, the search for a reproductive partner becomes more ⑤ difficult due to a lack of vocal attractiveness, i.e. weakened birdsong.

*speculation: 견해, 추측

02

▶23053-0043

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 <u>않은</u> 것은?

Fans have become accustomed to the violence, the injuries, and the pain. In some sports it can be easy to ① forget that there is a person inside the helmet. When you can't see their face, it's ② easier to ignore that the pain and damage is being inflicted on another human being for the sake of entertainment. Researchers at Auburn University conducted MRIs on football fans and nonfans. They showed each participant violent images of football collisions and violent images unrelated to football. The nonfans reacted the same way to the violent images no matter what the source of the violence was. The football fans had a ③ different reaction. Areas of the brain involved in empathy and the perception of pain were activated in their brains when they saw the violent images ④ unrelated to football, but those regions were not activated when they saw violent football images. The fans may have been ⑤ attentive to the violence when it was in the football setting. These findings would likely apply to other sports too.

*inflict: (괴로움 등을) 가하다

03

▶ 23053-0044

(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Although communicative interaction is the pure essence of negotiation, there is nevertheless a genuine lack of studies that address the discursive and interactional nature of the phenomenon, let alone reproduce and examine transcripts of recordings of negotiation. In addition, remarkably few studies have hitherto been based on 'real-life' instances of negotiation; studies of (A) simulated / actual encounters predominate. In the majority of existing research, language has been ignored, or degraded to the status of a(n) (B) unchangeable / manipulable independent variable, equivalent with, though no more significant than, variables such as the negotiator's behavioural disposition, negotiating tactics, and the disclosure of specific types of information. Where language is made the object of attention, it is most frequently subjected to the dictates and restrictions of categorization and statistical analyses via inductive coding schemes, where many of the interactional and contextual features of negotiation activity are lost. This has resulted in an (C) impoverished / enriched view of negotiation as a cultural and interactional phenomenon.

*discursive: 종잡을 수 없는 **hitherto: 지금까지는

	(A)	(B)	(C)
①	simulated	unchangeable	impoverished
②	simulated	manipulable	impoverished
③	simulated	manipulable	enriched
④	actual	unchangeable	enriched
⑤	actual	manipulable	enriched

04

▶ 23053-0045

(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In the 1970 article "The Uncanny Valley," Masahiro Mori made the case that "human beings themselves lie at the final goal of robotics." Mori argues that up to a point, as robots appear more humanlike in movement and physical form, human responsiveness to and empathy for the machine (A) decreases / increases . However, at a certain point, the positive responsiveness turns to revulsion (the valley). Mori uses the example of the artificial hand designed to look like it has veins, muscles, and fingerprints to describe this valley: "This kind of artificial hand is too real, and when we notice it is artificial, there is a sense of (B) ordinariness / strangeness ." This is a "negative familiarity." Mori's thesis is that as robots are designed to look and move like human beings, the closer the resemblance, the higher the peaks and valleys of the uncanny (that is, the greater the resemblance to humanity, the greater the risk of a deep revulsion toward the machine on the part of the human). Thus, he urges designs that offer a sense of familiarity but that nonetheless (C) preserve / prevent a perceptible difference from the human.

*uncanny: 불쾌한 **revulsion: 혐오감

	(A)	(B)	(C)
①	decreases	ordinariness	preserve
②	decreases	strangeness	prevent
③	increases	ordinariness	prevent
④	increases	strangeness	preserve
⑤	increases	ordinariness	preserve

10 빈칸 추론 (1)

- 필자가 말하고자 하는 핵심 내용이나 그와 관련된 내용을 나타내는 압축된 단어 또는 짧은 어구가 빈칸으로 제시되는 유형이다.
- 글의 주제 및 중심 생각을 정확히 파악하여 빈칸에 들어갈 말과 연결시켜야 한다.

Let's Check It Out

정답과 해설 27쪽

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

▶23053-0046

The musical world is a blooming, buzzing confusion of sounds. The music on your phone may carry different harmonies, scales and rhythms from the gamelans of Bali or the chants of the Brazilian rainforest. As the linguist Noam Chomsky taught us, we find universality not on the surface of spoken utterances but in the deep mental structures that generate them — in the rules of the game. It is the same with music. People across the planet may speak different musical languages. However, the musical mind displays surprising _____. Nearly everyone in the world can follow a rhythmic pattern, clap or dance in time, sing a song (however accurately or inaccurately), remember a melody, and identify an emotion associated with some music they like.

*gamelan: 가믈란(인도네시아 전통 음악 연주단)

① locality
② delicacy
③ consistency
④ inequality
⑤ diversity

Vocabulary in Context

- [ ] blooming (꽃이 피듯이) 확 퍼지는
- [ ] confusion 혼란
- [ ] chant 찬트(시편의 낭송 따위의 전례(典禮) 음악을 통틀어 이르는 말)
- [ ] universality 보편성
- [ ] utterance 말, 발화

- [ ] buzzing 윙윙거리는
- [ ] scale 음계
- [ ] linguist 언어학자
- [ ] surface 표면
- [ ] associated 연관된

Let's Solve It with Strategies

Step 1 글 전체를 훑어 읽으면서 글의 소재와 중심 생각을 파악한다.
글의 소재: 음악 정신의 특성
글의 중심 생각: 전 세계의 서로 다른 음악 언어에도 불구하고 음악 정신은 공통된 특성을 보인다.

Step 2 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 파악하는 데 도움이 되는 단서를 찾는다.
1. 음악의 세계는 소리의 혼란이며 음악마다 다른 화음, 음계, 리듬을 지님 → 음악 언어는 다양함
2. Noam Chomsky에 따르면 (서로 다른) 언어의 깊은 정신 구조에는 보편성이 있음 → 음악도 마찬가지임
3. 서로 다른 음악 언어에도 불구하고 음악 정신은 일관된 특성을 보임

Step 3 찾은 단서를 종합하여 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 선택지를 고른다.
음악의 종류는 다양하고 그 음악의 종류에 따라 화음, 음계, 리듬이 다를 수 있으나 언어학자 Noam Chomsky가 깊은 정신 구조에서 볼 수 있는 언어의 보편성을 거론했듯이, 음악 또한 음악 언어는 다르지만 거의 모든 전 세계 사람들이 공통적인 음악 정신을 보여 주므로 일관성 있는 특징을 갖고 있다고 추론할 수 있다. 따라서 빈칸에 들어 갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은 ③ '일관성'이다.
① 지역성
② 섬세함
④ 불균등
⑤ 다양성

● Vocabulary Review

괄호 안의 영영 풀이를 참고하여 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 Vocabulary in Context에서 찾아 쓰시오.

1. The _____ of human rights is intimately related to the notion of human dignity.
(the quality that involves or affects everyone in the world)

2. To avoid _____, simple but specific vocabulary should be used in manuals.
(a feeling or a situation that something is not clear or you do not understand something)

3. In many Asian cultures, a tiger is _____ with power and sacredness.
(related or connected together)

Answer & Translation

1. universality | 인간 권리의 보편성은 인간 존엄성의 개념과 밀접하게 관련되어 있다.
2. confusion | 혼란을 피하기 위해, 사용 설명서에는 간단하지만 구체적인 어휘가 사용되어야 한다.
3. associated | 많은 아시아 문화권에서 호랑이는 권력 및 신성함과 연관되어 있다.

01

▶ 23053-0047

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Objectivity is always someone's position, situated somewhere, and making some assumptions. There is no such thing as the 'view from nowhere'. But there is such a thing as a view derived from considering as many positions as possible. We must not forget that scientists — like philosophers — are human beings, with personalities, temperaments, and experiences of life, all of which they do not hang up in the locker room when they put on their white coats. Although objectivity, in the sense of a fair consideration of all possibilities, is an honourable and necessary aim, objectivity in the sense of adopting a viewpoint that makes no presuppositions is intrinsically impossible to _____. 'We all, scientists and non-scientists, live on some inclined plane of credulity', wrote William James. 'The plane tips one way in one man, another way in another; and may he whose plane tips in no way be the first to cast a stone'.

*credulity: 쉽게 믿음

① fade
② deny
③ achieve
④ precede
⑤ visualize

02

▶ 23053-0048

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The essential feature of exchange transactions in village markets (or any transaction between two individuals, for that matter) was that both buyer and seller expected to be better off after the exchange. To clarify this point, consider the purchase of a loaf of bread. The baker has more bread than he can eat, whereas with the money he gets for the sale, he can buy flour for the next day and have something left over (profit) that can be spent on dinner. The customer wants the bread for her family's dinner, more than she wants to keep the money for a future rainy day. So both parties consider themselves better off after the exchange, at the agreed price, than before. *Otherwise, no such exchange would occur.* Hence the very existence of trade meant that the people engaging in it were better off than they would have been otherwise. On average, they would all become _____, although some faster than others.

① suspicious of one another
② gradually more prosperous
③ trapped in financial difficulties
④ aware of fair business transactions
⑤ accustomed to seeking immediate gains

03

▶23053-0049

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The use of figurative language does not mean that poems are only fanciful or subjective in their meaning, much less fictional. Metaphors are ways of speaking about truth. In fact, all language, not only that of poetry, is metaphorical. Consider a prosaic statement such as the following: "Many people have bouts of depression, but when they learn to reach out to others they find that life looks brighter." The term depression literally means a low point in the ground; it has become a metaphor for a mental condition, of feeling "low" (another metaphor). Bout refers to a round of fighting. The gesture of "reaching out" and the optical image of something becoming "brighter" are more obvious metaphors. The point is, dull prose (another metaphor) is actually _____ with unconscious metaphors. According to Emerson, "Every word was once a poem." As Emerson observes, "The etymologist finds the deadest word to have been once a brilliant picture. Language is fossil poetry."

*prosaic: 평범한　**etymologist: 어원학자

① alive
② contrasted
③ unfamiliar
④ unsatisfied
⑤ competitive

04

▶23053-0050

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The human capacity to imagine has always been fraught with contradiction. As imagination has allowed people to imbue their thoughts with physical or oral form, products of the imagination have been contested throughout history as subjective or inauthentic. It seems we can never get a story or idea exactly right or change it in a way that satisfies everyone. Philosophers around the globe and throughout history have written about _____. Plato and Parmenides pointed out that perceptions of the actual and the imaginary were different. Aristotle and Confucius observed that worldly experience was relative to the viewer. Siddhartha and Hegel added that our impressions change over time. Heidegger said that "the surrounding world is different for each of us." And Freud complicated matters further by suggesting that we live not in a common world but in a common thought process. Things have only gotten more complicated as media and communications technologies have created ever more vivid ways of seeing the real world and imaginary alternatives to it.

*fraught: 가득한　**imbue: 부여하다

① a variety of ways to combine reality with imagination
② this curious disconnection between reality and perception
③ the scientific and objective nature of this human perception
④ the cultural outcome of drawing the line between fact and fancy
⑤ such an ideological conflict among different schools of thought