

01. “동물 연구에서 의식은 인정(된다/안된다)”

[영독 1강 11번(빈칸)]

There have been vigorous arguments among biologists about whether complicated goal-directed behaviour among higher mammals is reliable evidence for their consciousness. Indeed the ① admission of consciousness into animal research is quite a recent phenomenon. [Injury-avoidance behaviour is often based on reflexes, and it is not completely obvious that the inner sensation of pain must be ② attached to it. Even in our own case pain is often felt only after the limb has been moved away.] Again, many birds build sophisticated nests entirely instinctively, and may or may not be conscious of what they are doing. At the other end of the animal kingdom octopuses and squid have entirely ③ different brain anatomies from ourselves and our common ancestor probably had no brains at all. Nevertheless they are ④ capable of learning and memorizing facts for months. If they are to be included in the realm of conscious beings, this ⑤ challenges that consciousness does not depend upon a particular type of brain anatomy.

→ 해석유의  
사치절간  
→ 흉증  
||  
부상 후  
흉증 인식  
||  
부상을 회피  
하는 것이 꼭  
본능이라고  
볼 수는 없음.  
||  
증후도 의식에  
따라 향상함 ✓

[E-변형] 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 문맥상 어색한 것을 찾아 바르게 고쳐 쓰시오.

⑤ → indicates



02. “지구 온난화는 (세계적/국지적)으로 나타나는 문제” [영독 2강 11번(빈칸)]

Indeed, one of the most problematic aspects of global warming from the point of view of social policy stems from the fact that the phenomenon has so far

① **manifested** itself very unevenly around the world. Some places have had little warming in the past century, and some have even experienced cooling. “For extensive regions of the Earth, the warming of the past 80 years has ② **deviated** strongly from the global average,” notes climate expert Ken Hare. “This fact raises major difficulties for political action: in many countries, future temperatures will differ strongly from the global norm and global warming will seem like a ③ **fiction** to local politicians.” He points out, for example, that the lack of a strong warming trend in the United States accounted in part for the ④ **reluctance** of the U.S. government to support the 1992 international convention on climate change. “If you’re considering political action, you have to remember that you’re asking a considerable number of people in the world to take on faith that this is a truly ⑤ **local** effect,” he said.

↳ 주제와 반대 어휘가 정답임이 유의!!

[E-변형] 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 문맥상 어색한 것을 찾아 바르게 고쳐 쓰시오.

⑤ → global



03. “환경에 의해 결정되는 적응적/비적응적 형질.” [영독 3강 3번(번칸)]

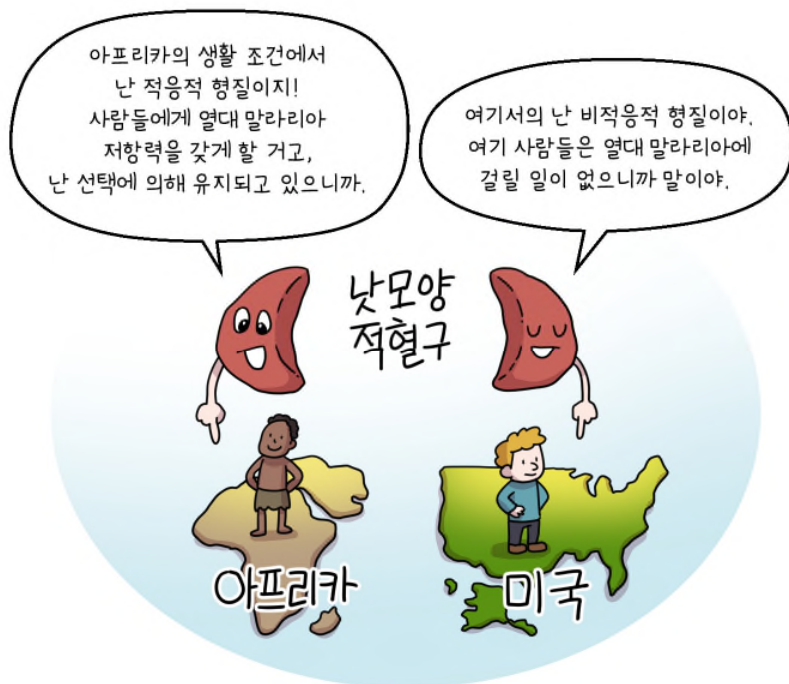
A trait can be said to be adaptive if it is maintained in a population by selection. We can put the matter more precisely by saying that another trait is nonadaptive, or “abnormal,” if it reduces the ① **fitness** of individuals that consistently manifest it under environmental circumstances that are usual for the species. [In other words, deviant responses in abnormal environments may not be nonadaptive – they may simply reflect flexibility in a response that is quite **nonadaptive** in the environment ordinarily encountered by the species.] A trait can be switched from an adaptive to a nonadaptive status by a simple ③ **change** in the environment. For example, the sickle-cell trait of human beings, determined by the heterozygous state of a single gene, is adaptive under living conditions in Africa, where it confers some degree of ④ **resistance** to falciparum malaria. In Americans of African descent, it is nonadaptive, for the simple reason that its bearers are no longer ⑤ **confronted** by malaria.

일차적 반응  
유연성  
정상적 환경  
정하는

→ 해석유의

[E-변형] 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 문맥상 어색한 것을 찾아 바르게 고쳐 쓰시오.

② → adaptive

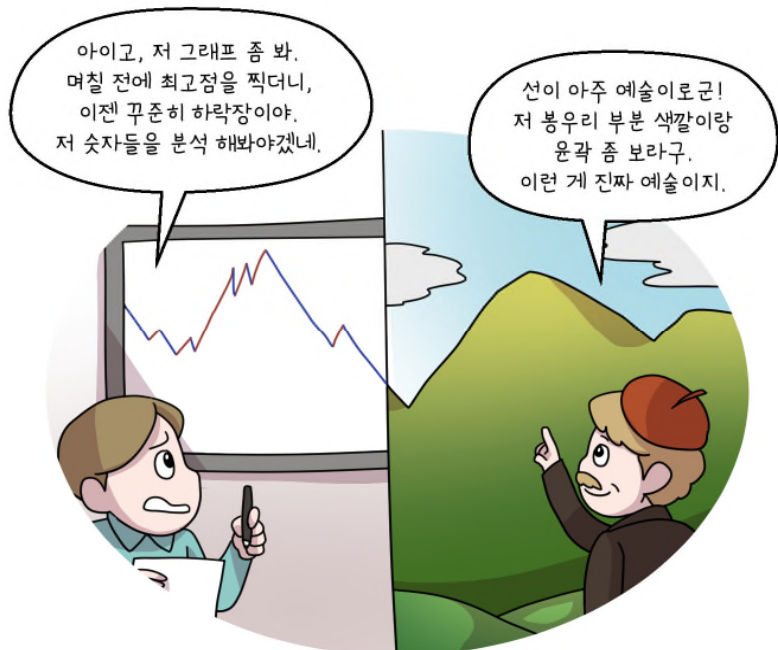


04. “다의적 특질로 부여되는 예술은 일반대상과는 달라.” [영독 3강 3번(빈칸)]

The philosopher Nelson Goodman argued that we should replace the question “What is art?” with the question “When is art?” The same object can function as a work of art or not, depending on how the object is ① **viewed**. When an object functions as art, it exhibits certain “symptoms” of the aesthetic. For example, an object functioning as art is relatively replete (full), meaning that more of its physical properties are part of its meaning and should be ② **attended** to than when that same object is not functioning as a work of art. Goodman asks us to consider a zigzag line. Told that the line is a stock market graph, all we attend to are the peaks and dips. We could get the ③ **different** information from a set of numbers. But if this same line is part of a drawing (say, the outline of a mountain), all of the line’s physical properties are suddenly ④ **important** and part of what the artist wants us to attend to – its color, texture, edges, thickness, among other things. And we cannot ⑤ **translate** this experience into a set of numbers.

[E-변형] 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 문맥상 어색한 것을 찾아 바르게 고쳐 쓰시오.

③ → Same



05. “퇴근 후에도 일이 계속되는 현대사회 ❗!”

[영독 4강 12번(함의)]

Today companies frequently require of their employees a different level and quality of engagement with the company. In earlier periods, employees were often treated like machines, but their private lives, consisting in their leisure time, passions, and beliefs, remained largely unaffected. Nowadays, employees frequently contribute more than physical labor; they are required to innovate, make decisions, and work effectively as a team. As a result, they no longer leave work when they go home but instead continue at some level nonstop. [해석] The fact that workers are being asked to contribute collectively to the production of goods and services has begun to reweave the fabric of the social, from (one based in the distinction between public and private spaces) to (one in which networks of associations and the advantages they may offer to move ahead now \_\_\_\_\_ in most daily interactions.) As Michael Hardt and Antonio Negri describe it, we have transitioned from a society in which there are factories to a factory society in which the entire social performs as a factory.

A사회에서  
B사회로  
전환✓

[E-번청] 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 현대사회

- ① function as the organizing force
- ② make private life guaranteed better ✗ 반대
- ③ distinguish life and work boundaries ✗ 반대
- ④ come to be collapsed due to confusion 인공 ✗
- ⑤ need more efficient communication tool 인공 ✗





06. “스포츠가 주는 메시지: 불평등” [영독 5강 3번(순서)]

Sport sends some messages that support socioeconomic inequities. For example, winning is the most prevalent organizing theme in newspaper stories and telecasts of sporting events. Winning is usually attributed to self-discipline, talent, and hard work. If an athlete or a team doesn't win, then we assume that the player or the team was lazy or lacked talent and so didn't deserve to win. Such beliefs underscore the American conception of merit — we often link hard work and talent to financial success. The flip side is that if someone fails financially, it must be because she or he isn't talented or didn't work hard. This reasoning allows us to hold the belief that the rich and poor both deserve whatever money they have.

★ The point here is not that \_\_\_\_\_. The problem is that this logic often leads us to overlook the societal barriers (e.g., poor nutrition, neighborhood gang violence, poor access to libraries and computers, dysfunctional families, lack of child care) that prevent poor people from developing themselves to the fullest and becoming valuable members of society.

[E-변형] 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① we should not rate contestants
- ② inherent talent is of essence
- ③ materialistic value is fair
- ④ making effort counts
- ⑤ merit is a bad idea

빈칸문장 앞뒤 연결상유의!



07. “내 행동이 집단적 행동이 되면 결과에 영향↑”

[영독 7강 4번(어법)]

The effect of one’s actions on collective consequences, and one’s participation in those consequences regardless of one’s actions, is \_\_\_\_\_ because there is a dollar value associated with these actions. Furthermore, that dollar value can be complicated. When the cost of gasoline is high enough, the extra initial cost of a more fuel-efficient vehicle – or one that does not use gasoline at all – can seem less expensive, even if one does not quite believe the car will “pay for itself” through its fuel savings. However, if enough people were to buy those vehicles – in sufficient numbers to reduce the demand for gasoline – the cost of gasoline would come down. There is a push and pull of cost and relative savings that is difficult for consumers to predict, as it is affected so greatly by their collective actions. [It brings to mind economist John Maynard Keynes’ description of stock-market investing: a beauty contest in which the winner is not any of the contestants, but the judge whose scores come closest to the average scores of the judges collectively.] 해석 난해 ✓

[E-변형] 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① overestimated
- ② relevant ✓
- ③ predictable
- ④ excluded
- ⑤ confined

↳ 관련된 → “중요한” ✓  
이 뜻으로 기억!!



08. “일반화된 지식의 구체적인 적용을 위해 필요한 지식의 타당성”

[영독 8강 4번(어뵈)]

The \_\_\_\_\_ of generalized knowledge that is applicable to particular individual phenomena is especially important in the applied areas of psychology - where the layperson's and scientist's perspectives cross paths. Successful application of the basic knowledge of psychology in particular concrete situations - be those situations examples of individual or group psychotherapy, of consultation in a business firm, or of dealing with a troubled adolescent - can be consistent only if the basic scientific basis of these applications is adequate to the reality. Certainly it is possible to achieve occasional practical success on the basis of inadequate scientific knowledge - as with the many people who believe in, and try to confirm, predictions made on the basis of horoscopes. Such occasional success, however, would be based on the particular combination of circumstances in the case of a concrete application, and need not follow from any adequate scientific understanding of the phenomenon.

[E-변형] 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① relevance      ② contradiction      ③ disparity      ④ abstraction      ⑤ subjectivity

↳ 앞에서 relevant의 의미는? 중요한. 여기서도 타당성





09. “IQ는 단지 내 상대적 위치 을 알려줄 뿐” [영독 8강 11-12번(장문)]

It is almost universally accepted that one can only quantify an individual’s intelligence by referring to the reference or norming group. The principal advantage to this approach is that an individual’s intelligence is indexed in a way that it has the same meaning, even though norming groups may change from one decade to the next (e.g., in terms of the core knowledge and skills that are within the capabilities of the larger reference group). The principal disadvantage to this approach is that it renders comparisons across norming groups somewhat problematic. For example, it is arguably nonsensical to say that a large sample of today’s 18-year-olds is more or less ‘intelligent’ than a large sample of 18-year-olds in 1930. The average 18-year-old today has very different knowledge and skills from the 18-year-old in 1930, in areas of math, science, arts and literature, and so on. An intelligence test designed for 18-year-olds in 1930 would be expected to yield very different performance norms if administered today, yet an IQ score for 18-year-olds in 1930 on a then-current test has the same normative meaning as an IQ score for an 18-year-old today on a current test. The IQ score only tells us the individual’s standing \_\_\_\_\_ of the norming sample.

[E-변형] 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① beneficial for improving others’ intelligence
- ② independent from that of other members
- ③ best exerted when being by oneself
- ④ contrary to the values of others
- ⑤ with respect to other members

⑤ 에 관하여



10. “게임과 현실은 (같다 / 다르다)” <sup>그럼에도 게임에서는</sup> <sub>[영독 10장 2번(삽입)]</sub> <sup>현실처럼 실패를 생각함.</sup>

While we dislike failing in our regular endeavors, games are an entirely different thing, a safe space in which failure is okay, neither painful nor the least unpleasant. The phrase “It’s just a game” suggests that this would be the case. And we do often take what happens in a game to have a different meaning from what is outside a game. To prevent other people from achieving their goals is usually hostile behavior that may end friendships, but we regularly prevent other players from achieving their goals when playing friendly games. Games, in this view, are something different from the regular world, a frame in which failure is not the least distressing. Yet this is clearly not the whole truth: we are often upset when we fail, we put in considerable effort to avoid failure while playing a game, and we will even show anger toward those who foiled our clever in-game plans. In other words, we often argue that in-game failure is something harmless and neutral, but we repeatedly \_\_\_\_\_.

[E-변형] 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① fail to act accordingly
- ② deny the reality as it is
- ③ become addicted to games
- ④ identify games with reality
- ⑤ do not achieve realistic goals



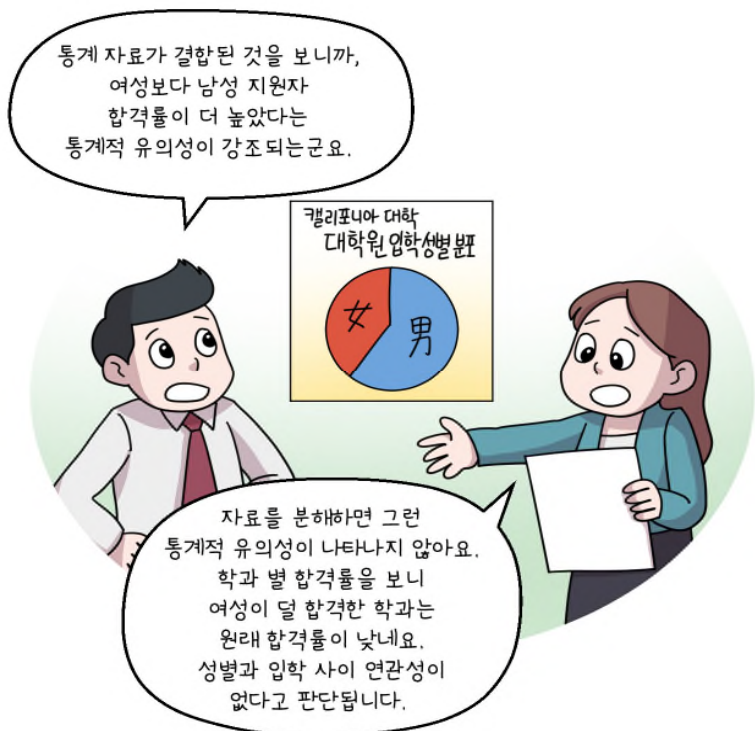
11. “수집된 자료는 오도 할 수 있다.” [영독 11장 4번(어휘)]

Quite often, a party seeking to show statistical significance combines data from different sources to create larger numbers, and hence greater significance for a given disparity. Conversely, a party seeking to avoid finding significance disaggregates data insofar as possible. In a discrimination suit brought by female faculty members of a medical school, plaintiffs aggregated faculty data over several years, while the school based its statistics on separate departments and separate years. The argument for disaggregation is that pooled data may be quite misleading. A well-known study showed that at the University of California at Berkeley female applicants for graduate admissions were accepted at a lower rate than male applicants. When the figures were broken down by department, however, it appeared that in most departments the women’s acceptance rate was higher than the men’s. The reason for the reversal was that women applied in greater numbers to departments with lower acceptance rates than to the departments to which men predominantly applied. The departments were therefore variables that \_\_\_\_\_ the association between sex and admission.

[E-변형] 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① confounded      ② convinced      ③ demonstrated      ④ created      ⑤ described

↓ 주석 안달림!  
 께! 또 께..  
 ~. 틀렸음을 입증하다.  
 = disprove



12. “TV 방송 시대 ~~≠~~ 광대역 시대” [영독 12강 2번(삽입)]

TV shows were more popular in the seventies than they are now not because they were better, but because we had fewer alternatives to compete for our screen attention. What we thought was the rising tide of common culture actually turned out to be less about the triumph of Hollywood talent and more to do with the shepherding effect of broadcast distribution. The great thing about broadcast is that it can bring one show to millions of people with unmatched efficiency. But it can't do the opposite - bring a million shows to one person each. Yet that is exactly what the Internet does so well. The economics of the broadcast era required hit shows - big buckets - to catch huge audiences. The economics of the broadband era are \_\_\_\_\_ [Serving the same stream to millions of people at the same time is hugely expensive and wasteful for (a distribution network optimized for point-to-point communications)] 해석 → 광대역시대

[E-변형] 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① reversed      ② developing      ③ distributed      ④ decreasing      ⑤ expanding



→ 그냥 풀어보고 남기세요  
13. “객관적 방법으로 문학작품을 분석하는 것”

[영독 미니테스트 1회 13번(어휘)]

But this is a different stance, and we must accept the fact that it features an objective attitude that precludes taste.

One stance to approach literary production is one that completely ignores taste and hence is a purely scientific approach. Using this approach, we never say something is well or badly done. If we are to evaluate a script, we say that the structure is such and such, the plot is such and such – but we never praise or criticize based on our taste. This is the polar opposite of the appreciative stance and is an approach that very few critics have adopted. (①) In the rare cases it has been adopted, it seems to have been limited to dull people. (②) Moreover, people generally do not fancy such an approach. (③) They say that it lacks taste or that it is incomprehensible. (④) We must also accept that such a stance is permissible in discussing literary works. (⑤) In fact, leaving aside an analysis of a single work, this approach becomes especially useful in comparing two or more works, or comparing a series of works.

[E-변형] 글의 흐름상 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?



14. “연구를 위한 데이터를 구성할 때 주의할 사항 ” [영독 미니테스트 1회 17번(빈칸)]

Observations are not always undertaken with a clear sense of what data may be relevant. Think, for example, of a detective at the scene of a crime. ① **That** small details need to be noted or perhaps preserved for future reference? Moreover, a set of observations may yield unanticipated information – data that does not conform to the observer’s sense of what is relevant – but information that is nonetheless of some ② **importance**. Recently, medical researchers at a large university were studying the effect of calcium on pregnancy-related high blood pressure. Though they observed no significant reductions in the blood pressure of the women in their study who took calcium, they did notice something quite interesting and ③ **unexpected**. The women in their study who took calcium during pregnancy had lower rates of depression than those who took a placebo instead of calcium. As a result, the researchers began an entirely new study, one designed to determine the extent ④ **to which** calcium can prevent depression in pregnant women. As this example suggests, it is important not to become too attached to fixed notions of what may constitute relevant observational data. Otherwise, we run the risk of missing something that may turn out ⑤ **to be significant**.

[E-변형] 윗글의 밑줄친 부분중 어법상 틀린 것은?

- ① [출제의도] - That 접속사+완전한 절 → What(의문사)
- ② [출제의도] - of+추상N=형용사
- ③ [출제의도] - N-ing and p.p. 병결구
- ④ [출제의도] - N + 전치사+관:대+ 완전한 절
- ⑤ [출제의도] - turn out (to be) N/형  
↳ 주격보어

15. “불충분한 정당화가 가져오는 태도의 변화”

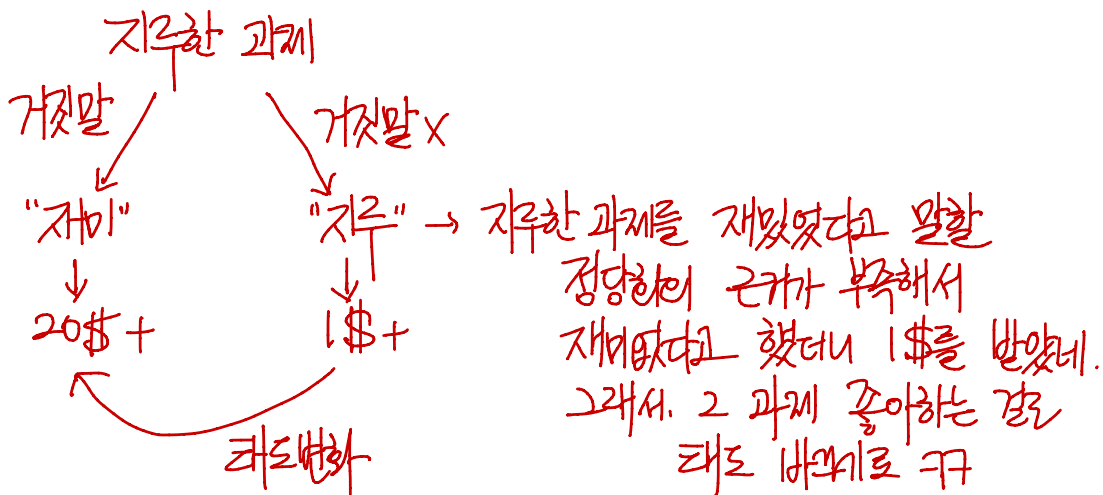
[영독 미니테스트 1회 23번(요약)]

In a study, participants first had to perform a series of very lengthy, extremely tedious tasks (like turning pegs in peg holes). Afterwards they were asked to tell the next participant that the tasks they would do were actually really interesting! The idea was to create in each participant the dissonant ① **cognitions** that, on the one hand, they had disliked the experiment but, on the other hand, they had told another person that they enjoyed it. In addition, half of the participants were given \$20 for ② **compliance** with the ‘lying’ request and the other half a meagre \$1. The idea here was that those in the \$1 group would experience a higher level of cognitive dissonance than those in the \$20 group because they had insufficient justification for the ③ **inconsistency** between their attitudes (i.e. ‘that really was a boring task’) and their actual behaviour (i.e. lying about the behaviour to another person). The \$20 group had the justification of a decent money payout and would thus experience ④ **more** dissonance. It was predicted that the \$1 participants, being highly cognitively dissonant, would change their attitude towards enjoying or liking the tasks so as to ⑤ **re-establish** consonance; those in the \$20 condition would not. This was exactly what happened when attitudes towards the task were measured after the experiment.

\*peg 못 \*\*dissonant 조화되지 않는 \*\*\*meagre 변변찮은

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④ → less



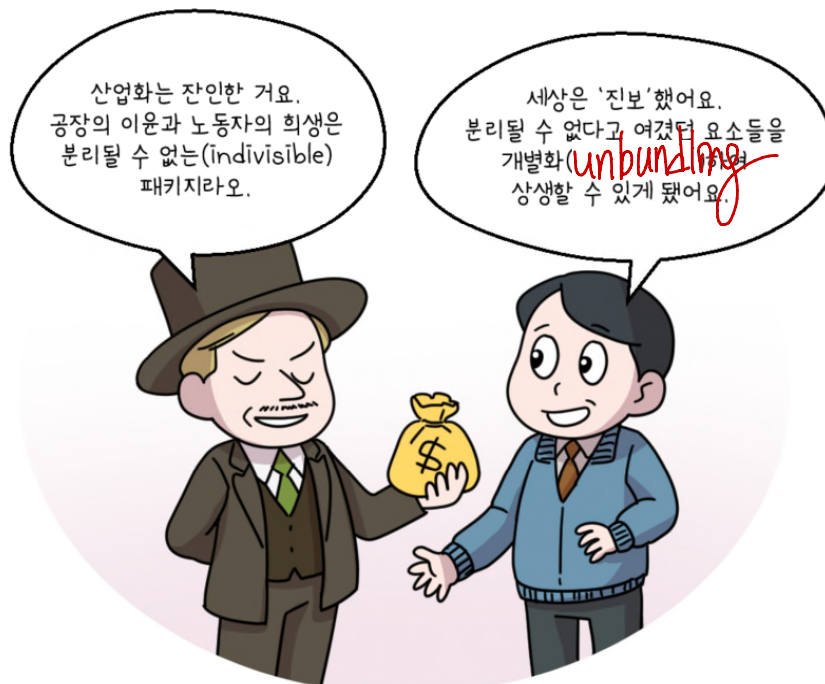
16. “변화의 각 요소를 개별화 하는 데서 비롯되는 진보에 대한 이해”

[수완 2강 3번(요지)]

To appreciate the long-term benefits of industrialization one does not have to accept its cruelties. One can imagine an alternative history of the Industrial Revolution in which modern sensibilities applied earlier and the factories operated without children and with better working conditions for the adults. Today there are doubtless factories in the developing world that could offer as many jobs and still turn a profit while treating their workers more humanely. Pressure from trade negotiators and consumer protests has measurably improved working conditions in many places, and it is a natural progression as countries get richer and more integrated into the global community. **Progress consists not in accepting every change as part of an indivisible package** — as if we had to make a yes-or-no decision on whether the Industrial Revolution, or globalization, is a good thing or bad thing, exactly as each has unfolded in every detail. Progress consists of \_\_\_\_\_ the features of a social process as much as we can to maximize the human benefits while minimizing the harms.

[E-변형] 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① unbundling    ② integrating    ③ simplifying    ④ sophisticating    ⑤ developing



17. “역사적 상황을 고려하여 경제를 분석하려는 시도”

[수완 8강 3번(주제)]

In 1843, German economist Wilhelm Roscher explicitly raised the issue of the need to use the historical method in economics, the essential element of which should be a comparative approach. Roscher argued that **economic behaviours are dependent on their historical and social context, causes that in their studies should be used not only in an economic but also a historical and sociological approach.** The first task of a researcher is therefore to immerse oneself in history to get as wide a knowledge of economic facts as possible, and on that basis determine the relationship between the economy and society. This explains why so much effort of the representatives of the so-called older historical school, notably Bruno Hildebrand and Karl Knies, focused on describing the stages of the historical development of society. There is often talk of the methodological assumption common to most representatives of this school of thought, shared by their English counterparts, which was a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ of the existence of universally valid economic laws in conjunction with the emphasis on the importance of individual facts.

[E-변형] 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① restatement      ② identity      ③ reflection      ④ denial      ⑤ elaboration



18. “자기 실험의 장점과 단점”

[수완 3강 2번(주제)]

Regulations covering scientific experiments on human subjects are stringent. Subjects must give their informed, written consent, and experimenters must submit their proposed experiments to rigorous scrutiny by overseeing bodies. Scientists (who experiment on themselves) can, functionally if not legally, avoid the restrictions associated with experimenting on other people.

- 1 (A) They can also sidestep most of the ethical issues involved: nobody, presumably, is more aware of an experiment’s potential hazards than the scientist who devised it. Nonetheless, experimenting on oneself remains deeply problematic.
- 3 (B) [Human anatomy and physiology vary, in small but significant ways, according to gender, age, lifestyle, and other factors.] Experimental results derived from a single subject are, therefore, of limited value; there is no way to know whether the subject’s responses are typical or atypical of the response of humans as a group.
- 2 (C) One obvious drawback is the danger involved; knowing that it exists does nothing to reduce it. A less obvious drawback is the limited range of data that the experiment can generate.

[E-변형] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 쓰시오.

A-C-B





19 “기계로 인한 새로운 경제 현실에 반대한 러다이트 운동”

[수완 14장 1번(삼입)]

Today, Luddite is a disparaging term used to refer to a person who is opposed to or cautiously critical of technology. But it's important to remember that the original Luddites were not, in fact, opposed to technology per se. It was not the machines themselves that the Luddites feared and reacted against. Rather, they understood that technology is meant to serve humans, not the other way around. **Luddites were not protesting the technology itself; they were objecting to the new economic realities brought about by the machines.** In former times, craftsmen had been able to work at their own pace and set their own prices for their goods. But with the dawn of industrialization and mass production, craftsmen fell on hard times and were increasingly forced to work for the hated factories. Suddenly they were answerable not to themselves but to a factory owner; they had to give up \_\_\_\_\_, or starve. They saw what the machines meant to their livelihood, to their lives, to their families, and to their communities. And they didn't like what they saw.

[E-변형] 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① autonomy      ② machinery      ③ leisure      ④ renovation      ⑤ dependence



20. “자유시장에서 발견되는 문제점과 해결책”

[수완 14강 2번(순서)]

The free market will tend to oversupply goods with negative externalities, and undersupply goods with positive externalities. It is easy to see why. Creating a negative externality is often a way of ① **dumping** your costs on another: literally. If it is cheaper to use a noisy production process than a quiet one, other people are inadvertently ‘subsidizing’ my use of the noisy process by ② **bearing** the cost of being disturbed by the noise. Public goods, on the other hand, are subject to the free-rider problem. Why should I contribute to supply street lights if I will get the ③ **benefit** whether or not I contribute? But if everyone thinks like this – and the market ④ **bans** this type of reasoning – no lighting will be provided. It is normally assumed that the solution to these problems is to make the state the supplier of public goods, taxing citizens to pay for them. Similarly the state can make pollution illegal, ⑤ **returning** the costs to the polluter.

[E-변형] 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 문맥상 어색한 것을 찾아 바르게 고쳐 쓰시오.

④ → encourages

