

제 3교시

2023학년도 교육청 Half 문제지 1회

영어 영역

성명	
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수험 번호					—				
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- 문제지의 해당란에 성명과 수험번호를 정확히 쓰시오.
- 답안지의 필적 확인란에 다음의 문구를 정자로 기재하십시오.

준비가 승리한다.

- 답안지의 해당란에 성명과 수험번호를 쓰고,
또 수험번호, 문형 (홀수/짝수), 답을 정확히 표시하십시오.

※ 시험이 시작되기 전까지 표지를 넘기지 마시오.

영감

01.

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

You know the old saying about having only one chance to make a first impression? Forget about it for once and give people a second chance. Even if you didn't like someone's question at yesterday's lecture or you thought his outfit was out-of-place for the event, don't immediately write that person off as a potential friend. This is a time in your life to dig deeper and allow yourself to find out what makes people behave the way they do. Forget about surfaces and look for what's inside. And remember, it takes time for new friendships to develop. As you get to know each other, shared experiences and interests will become woven into the friendship. Keep working on the relationship, even if it feels uncomfortable at times.

- ① 사고의 폭을 넓히려면 다양한 사람들과 교류하라.
- ② 친구의 단점을 지적하기보다 장점을 찾아 칭찬하라.
- ③ 인기 있는 사람이 되려면 먼저 자신의 인격을 기르라.
- ④ 처음 만난 사람에게 지나치게 개인적인 질문을 삼가라.
- ⑤ 친구를 사귀려면 내면의 모습에 주목하여 꾸준히 노력하라.

02.

밑줄 친 put the proverbial cart before the horse가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Most people who try to slow down put the proverbial cart before the horse. They make dramatic, often costly changes in their lifestyle, only to encounter two disappointing results. First, they don't enjoy the changes they make. People who are temperamentally used to a fast-paced life quickly discover that a slower-paced life in the country all but drives them crazy. Their habitual, hectic thinking won't allow them to adjust the superficial changes they make. Second, lifestyle changes alone rarely make a real difference. You can rearrange the externals of your life in a radically different way, but you always take your thinking with you. If you are a hurried, rushed person in the city, you'll also be a hurried, rushed person in the country. To mend the problem, you should slow down your life from the inside out.

* temperamentally: 기질적으로

- ① reflect on themselves before looking at others
- ② try to heal their body by controlling their mind
- ③ expect to gain profits without making any efforts
- ④ are reluctant to adapt to the fast-paced modern life
- ⑤ change their life's externals, not the way of thinking

03.

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Anyone who has tried to complete a jigsaw puzzle as the clock ticked on toward a deadline knows that the more they struggle to find the missing pieces, the harder it is to find them. As soon as the clock stops, on the other hand, the pieces virtually find each other. Why do the answers we missed in an exam so often occur to us as soon as we turn in the test? The answer, surely, is that we are trying too hard. We are trying in an anxious or frustrated way, and not surprisingly, this makes us tense up. This kind of trying results from doubt. If we didn't doubt our ability to perform the task at hand, we wouldn't need to try. You don't "try" to sit down and pick up the newspaper when you get home from work, do you?

- ① 스트레스 유발 요인은 사람마다 다양하다.
- ② 적당한 긴장감은 집중력과 수행 속도를 향상한다.
- ③ 과도한 경쟁의식은 성급한 상황 판단을 부추긴다.
- ④ 적절한 휴식은 암기력을 향상하는 데 도움이 된다.
- ⑤ 자기 능력을 의심하면 과도하게 애쓰다가 일을 그르친다.

04.

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

In the "good old days," you earned positive feedback slowly through good deeds or other accomplishments. With the advent of social media, our children become impatient for an immediate answer or "Like" within minutes of sending that urgent piece of information out, as a text to one person, a group, the hundreds of "friends" they've amassed, or the entire world. "I just have to check again to see if anyone has responded, yet." Every positive response gives a small drop of dopamine right into the brain's reward center. Even more powerfully, neuroimaging studies reveal that the anticipation of a reward is more stimulating than its actual receipt. Plus, the reward from each response is not enough to be totally satisfying, leaving you still hungry for more — another feature of addictive behavior. Thus, the dopamine reward of the instant feedback contributes to the time spent on social media.

* amass: 모으다, 축적하다

- ① what makes social media addictive
- ② differences between various social media
- ③ importance of controlling social media use
- ④ how information spreads through social media
- ⑤ effectiveness of social media in communication

05.

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Taste is crucial to our survival. In a way, one might think of it as the most important of our senses — helping us to distinguish between that which is nutritious and that which may be poisonous. And yet, on closer inspection, it turns out not to be so important, at least not in terms of perception. While more than half of the brain is involved in processing what we see, only something like 1% of the cerebral cortex is directly involved in taste perception. The reason for this is that our brains pick up on the statistical regularities of the environment, and so we learn to predict the likely taste and nutritional properties of potential foodstuffs on the basis of other sensory cues, such as color and smell. This allows us to assess the likely consequences of ingesting a whole host of different foods without necessarily having to stick them into our mouths first in order to determine what they taste like.

* cerebral cortex: 대뇌 피질

** ingest: 섭취하다

- ① Good Looking Foods Taste Good As Well!
- ② Taste: The Most Critical Sense for Survival
- ③ Color & Smell: The Fake Cues for Nutrition
- ④ How We Perceive Foods Without Tasting Them
- ⑤ All of Our Senses Help Us Understand Our Surroundings

06.

다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

The repairman is called in when the ① smooth operation of our world has been disrupted, and at such moments our dependence on things normally taken for granted (for example, a toilet that flushes) is brought to vivid awareness. For this very reason, the repairman's ② presence may make the narcissist uncomfortable. The problem isn't so much that he is dirty or the job is messy. Rather, he seems to pose a ③ challenge to our self-understanding that is somehow fundamental. We're not as free and independent as we thought. Street-level work that disrupts the infrastructure (the sewer system below or the electrical grid above) brings our shared ④ isolation into view. People may inhabit very different worlds even in the same city, according to their wealth or poverty. Yet we all live in the same physical reality, ultimately, and owe a ⑤ common debt to the world.

* narcissist: 자아도취자

** electrical grid: 전력망

[7~10] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

07.

Whenever you feel yourself triggered by a passing thought, emotion, or sensation, you have a simple choice: to identify or get identified. You can observe the thought and “identify” it. Or you can let yourself get caught up in the thought, in other words, “get identified” with it. Naming helps you identify so that you don’t get identified. As you observe your passing thoughts, emotions, and sensations, naming them — Oh, that is my old friend Fear; there goes the Inner Critic — neutralizes their effect on you and helps you to maintain your state of balance and calm. My friend Donna even likes to give humorous names to her reactive emotions such as “Freddy Fear,” “Judge Judy,” and “Anger Annie.” (Humor, incidentally, can be a great ally in helping you regain perspective from the balcony.) As soon as you name the character in the play, you _____.

- ① cheer on his or her performance
- ② adopt him or her as a role model
- ③ distance yourself from him or her
- ④ stop yourself from enjoying the play
- ⑤ become more emotionally expressive

08.

Automaticity works because it’s fast. All we need to do is hold an image in our mind, and our automated motor plan will run off smoothly. But we, because we’re clever and think we know better, don’t let it. We interfere, by thinking. We think in words, and we can only process words slowly, so all we achieve is that we disrupt our automaticity. We allow our conscious mind (us) to dominate our subconscious mind (our habits and automated motor plans), trying to force our body through movements it doesn’t want to make. We do this because we’ve read books on technique and believe we know all the best angles, positions, and movements. But a better plan would be to allow our subconscious mind, which does know the best way to move, to get on with moving. Once we’ve automated a skill, we can _____.

- ① only damage it by thinking
- ② quickly acquire another skill
- ③ hardly make our bad habits go away
- ④ easily forget it without reinforcement
- ⑤ rarely think of it from a different angle

09.

Students of ethics have been perplexed whether to classify their subject as a science, an art, or otherwise. The objection to including ethics among the sciences is that, whereas science deals with what is, ethics, it is said, is concerned with what ought to be. This, at the first glimpse, appears to be a valid and useful distinction; but mature reflection reveals that it is superficial and not wholly true. Much of the confusion and disorientation in contemporary ethics may be traced to just this refusal to recognize that ethics, no less than physics, is concerned with actually existent situations and with energies that cause clearly demonstrable effects. In the first place, our opinion of what ought to be lacks authority if it _____. Any one of our most fanciful dreams might with equal force command our present efforts, unless we insist that our notions of what ought to be are somehow related to present realities. Even from this point of view, ethics must be more than the consideration of imaginary states that might satisfy our highest moral aspirations.

- ① ignores what already exists
- ② treats others' opinions unfairly
- ③ isn't put into immediate action
- ④ doesn't create imaginary worlds
- ⑤ overestimates what science can do

10.

At the level of hours and minutes, the most relevant constants are human heart rates, which normally vary from 60 to 100 beats per minute, and the need to spend roughly one-third of our time sleeping in order to function properly. Biologists and physiologists still don't know why this is so. Moving down to the level of time that occurs at 1/1000 of a second are biological constants with respect to the temporal resolution of our senses. If a sound has a gap in it shorter than 10 milliseconds, we will tend not to hear it, because of resolution limits of the auditory system. For a similar reason, a series of clicks ceases to sound like clicks and becomes a musical note when the clicks are presented at a rate of about once every 25 milliseconds. If you're flipping through static (still) pictures, they must be presented slower than about once every 40 milliseconds in order for you to see them as separate images. Any faster than that and _____ and we perceive motion where there is none.

* constant: 상수

- ① details become clearer than when seen one by one
- ② our biological rhythms change along with their speed
- ③ the biological constants of our auditory system disappear
- ④ our visual system and auditory system function together
- ⑤ they exceed the temporal resolution of our visual system

11.

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Some of the things we profess to value in the abstract may not, in fact, characterize our actual everyday experiences. ① For instance, we say that “honesty” and “open communication” are the foundational values of any strong relationship. ② But think of how many times you’ve lied to a potential romantic partner in order to make the person feel better about himself or herself. ③ Likewise, every parent knows that lying to their kids about everything from the arrival of Santa Claus to the horrible things that will happen if they don’t eat their peas is a key component of raising a child. ④ This is because most parents put more value on discipline than on blind love, and thus honest conversations rather than well-intentioned lies are the better tool for establishing solid relationship between parents and their kids. ⑤ As one author put it, “If you want to have love in your life, you’d better be prepared to tell some lies and to believe some lies.”

* profess: 주장하다

[12~13] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

12.

The evolution in the West from the late seventeenth century onwards of the idea of the aesthetic in music produced musical forms which were specifically intended to be listened to by a knowledgeable public and performed only by experts and masters.

- (A) To this extent, it can be claimed that most cultures, if not all of them, have both communal music-making where everyone participates and where the notion of musical talent is irrelevant, and special ritual and ceremonial music where only the specially talented and trained perform, and where the rest listen and participate as observers.
- (B) In addition to such events, there was also communal music-making, especially at festivals such as the Winter Solstice, Harvest time, Spring time, and other secular celebrations where everyone participated. Music in the Christian church is similarly organised with communally sung hymns, anthems, and other liturgical items sung by the specially trained choir.
- (C) That is, specially trained musicians performed and the audience was expected to contemplate the musical aesthetic as they listened. It is from this tradition that the instrumental and vocal forms of modern western music have evolved.

* secular: 세속적인

** liturgical: 예배용의

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

13.

Centuries of technological advances have created possibilities where few or none existed before. At their most basic, technologies allow people, if sufficiently armed with capital, to partially overcome their local geography and make it productive.

- (A) But with those same resources you can build fifty times the length of road in flat lowlands and service several tens of thousands of people. Both tasks are possible, but only one is an efficient and productive use of resources and therefore the more feasible.
- (B) Economists call this opportunity costs. For example, you may be able to build a road to the top of the mountain to reach a remote chalet, build it strong enough to withstand spring floods, plow it to keep it open in the winter, and repair it and clear it of avalanche debris in the summer.
- (C) The more difficult that geography, the more expensive it is to make it useful, and the more expensive to keep it useful. Economic and social development, then, are about figuring out how to use technology and capital, to find out not only what is possible but also feasible.

* chalet: 산지 가옥

** avalanche: 눈사태

① (A)-(C)-(B)

③ (B)-(C)-(A)

⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

② (B)-(A)-(C)

④ (C)-(A)-(B)

[14~15] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어 가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

14.

They even ignored a dying gaslight industry's warning to its few remaining customers that electric light projected a toxic ray that would turn their skin green and increase their death rate.

Recovering from a series of early failures, Edison regained his reputation as a great inventor, and electric wiring in the home gained wide acceptance. (①) It wasn't that people necessarily became less fearful of electricity, but rather, as they became more familiar with it, they began to believe that the risks could be managed with some safety precautions. (②) People began to accept the trade-off of the risk of accidental death from electricity for better and cheaper lighting and work-saving electrical appliances. (③) They simultaneously experienced a lower risk of candle and gaslight fires. (④) This made-up claim was seen by the public as the scare tactic that it was, and they were unmoved. (⑤) Gas lighting in homes soon disappeared, and the death rate from house fires decreased accordingly.

15.

This contrasts with the arrival of the power loom, which replaced hand-loom weavers performing existing tasks and therefore prompted opposition as weavers found their incomes threatened.

Attitudes toward technological progress are shaped by how people's incomes are affected by it. Economists think about progress in terms of enabling and replacing technologies. (①) The telescope, whose invention allowed astronomers to gaze at the moons of Jupiter, did not displace laborers in large numbers — instead, it enabled us to perform new and previously unimaginable tasks. (②) Thus, it stands to reason that when technologies take the form of capital that replaces workers, they are more likely to be resisted. (③) The spread of every technology is a decision, and if some people stand to lose their jobs as a consequence, adoption will not be frictionless. (④) Progress is not inevitable and for some it is not even desirable. (⑤) Though it is often taken as a given, there is no fundamental reason why technological ingenuity should always be allowed to thrive.

* loom: 직조기 ** ingenuity: 창의성

16.

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

It is widely believed that verbal rehearsal improves our memory. However, an experiment by Schooler and Engstler-Schooler suggests that is not the case. Participants in the study watched a film of a robbery where they saw a bank robber's face. The experimental group of participants then gave as detailed a description of the face as they could for 5 minutes while the control group did something unrelated. Each participant then had to identify the robber from a line up of eight similar looking people. The participants in the control group, who performed an unrelated task for 5 minutes, picked the correct person from the line up 64% of the time. But the participants who had been recalling all they could of the suspect's face picked the correct person just 38% of the time. Somehow, putting the details of the face into words interfered with the natural facial recognition at which we all usually excel. This effect is called verbal overshadowing.



Contrary to the common assumption about effective memory, ___(A)___ an image seen earlier ___(B)___ recognition afterwards.

(A) (B)

- ① describing …… facilitates
- ② describing …… impairs
- ③ verbalizing …… reinforces
- ④ correcting …… enhances
- ⑤ correcting …… undermines

[17~18] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

A fundamental trait of human nature is its incredible capacity for adaptation. In the realm of human (a) psychology, research has long noted the essential trait of adapting to life's events, whether happy or tragic. Whatever the hardship a person may experience, the indicators of satisfaction quickly return to their initial levels.

A person seems to get used to everything, which is both reassuring and depressing. Thus across time and space, the percentages of happy and unhappy people are remarkably (b) unstable. This is obviously mainly due to humans' astonishing capacity of adaptation and imitation. Any wealth or any progress is relative, and quickly dissolves in a comparison with others. When millionaires are asked about the size of the fortune necessary to make them feel 'truly at ease', they all respond in the same way, whatever the level of income they have already attained: they need double what they already possess! The heart of the problem is that people do not (c) anticipate their own capacity to adapt. They think that they might be happy if they were given (a little) more and then they would be satisfied, but they are not. The rise in income to come always makes one dream, although once it is achieved, this rise is never (d) sufficient. For people compare their future income to their current aspirations, without taking into account the inevitable evolution of the aspirations. This is the principal key to the (e) vain quest for happiness.

17.

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Aspire, and You Will Achieve
- ② Millionaires: Dreamers or Realists?
- ③ Humans: Too Adaptive to Feel Happier
- ④ Too Busy to Appreciate Life's Goods?
- ⑤ Why Delaying Happiness Pays Off

18.

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

제 3교시

2023학년도 교육청 Half 문제지 2회

영어 영역

성명

수험 번호

- 문제지의 해당란에 성명과 수험번호를 정확히 쓰시오.
- 답안지의 필적 확인란에 다음의 문구를 정자로 기재하시오.

되면 한다가 아닌 하면 된다

- 답안지의 해당란에 성명과 수험번호를 쓰고,
또 수험번호, 문형 (홀수/짝수), 답을 정확히 표시하시오.

※ 시험이 시작되기 전까지 표지를 넘기지 마시오.

영감

01.

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

One of the funniest things about becoming a boss is that it causes an awful lot of people to forget everything they know about how to relate to other people. If you have a complaint about somebody in your personal life, it would never occur to you to wait for a formally scheduled meeting to tell them. Yet, management has been bureaucratized to the point that we throw away effective strategies of everyday communication. Don't let the formal processes like annual performance reviews take over. They are meant to reinforce, not substitute, what we do every day. You'd never let the fact that you go to the dentist for a cleaning a couple times a year prevent you from brushing your teeth every day.

- ① 정확하고 구체적으로 직원들에게 피드백을 제공하라.
- ② 업무에 대한 동료의 건전한 비판을 겸허히 수용하라.
- ③ 직원 결속을 위해 회사 내 비공식적 모임을 활성화하라.
- ④ 직장에서 상사에게 이의를 제기할 때는 격식을 존중하라.
- ⑤ 절차에만 의존하지 말고 부하 직원들과 일상적으로 소통하라.

02.

밑줄 친 everyone is no one이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many writers make the common mistake of being too vague when picturing a reader. When it comes to identifying a target audience, everyone is no one. You may worry about excluding other people if you write specifically for one individual. Relax — that doesn't necessarily happen. A well-defined audience simplifies decisions about explanations and word choice. Your style may become more distinctive, in a way that attracts people beyond the target reader. For example, Andy Weir wrote *The Martian* for science fiction readers who want their stories firmly grounded in scientific fact, and perhaps rocket scientists who enjoy science fiction. I belong to neither audience, yet I enjoyed the book. Weir was so successful at pleasing his target audience that they shared it widely and enthusiastically. Because Weir didn't try to cater to everyone, he wrote something that delighted his core audience. Eventually, his work traveled far beyond that sphere. It may be counterintuitive, but if you want to broaden your impact, tighten your focus on the reader.

- ① It is desirable to consider as broad a class of readers as possible.
- ② All readers want to buy best sellers regardless of their tastes.
- ③ A story can cause various reactions depending on its readers.
- ④ Trying to satisfy all readers leads to nobody's satisfaction.
- ⑤ To specifically target readers is harmful to fiction writers.

03.

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

A new development may take years to evolve. If people are only informed of a new proposal in its final stages, their role is often limited to the negative one of rejecting it. Their protests are then seen by planners and developers as an expensive nuisance, so the public become the ‘enemy’. Many people would like their voices to be heard from the initial stages of a proposed new development, instead of at the last stages of an application. Some architects and developers see this as a threat and insult to their professional skills, rather than a two-way process, beneficial to all parties. Of course the public cannot design a building, but its involvement at an early stage adds to the information available, and replaces a confrontational ‘them and us’ situation by a democratic process of participation and consultation. This situation is now changing as the importance of public consultation becomes increasingly recognised.

* nuisance: 골칫거리

- ① 주민 편의 시설의 설치를 위한 예산 확보가 시급하다.
- ② 건축물 개발의 초기 단계부터 대중의 참여가 필요하다.
- ③ 친환경 자재를 활용하는 것이 건축비 절감에 효과적이다.
- ④ 개발 과정에서 지역 주민 간 갈등이 심화하는 경향이 있다.
- ⑤ 거주자의 개별적 요구를 수용하는 건축 설계가 증가하고 있다.

04.

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Considering the multitude of ways people benefit from insects, it is curious that insects continue to suffer from such an unfavorable reputation. Ironically, while many of us perceive insects as harmful pests — dangerous, ugly, and disease-ridden — in reality, without the service of pollination which they provide humankind might cease to exist. The promotion of negative stereotypes of insects can be largely traced to failure by Europeans to appreciate or understand the customs of the lands they colonized and their misperception that the way of life of most indigenous populations they encountered was barbaric. Many people’s dislike for insects stems from a similar classist attitude that associates insects with indigenous people who lack the means to buy or grow alternate sources of food. Again this prejudice stems largely from Western cultures. In contrast, cultures of many Eastern nations such as Japan and China consider various species of insects to be great delicacies.

* pollination: 가루받이

** indigenous: 원주민의

- ① efforts to control pests using natural enemies
- ② untapped potential of insects as a food source
- ③ cultural reasons for people’s dislike for insects
- ④ prejudices against insects based on their appearance
- ⑤ various roles of insects in supporting the eco-system

05.

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

We humans share our understanding of “what is out there” in the world, but we are not entirely born into it. We all begin in a kind of sensory chaos — what William James called an “aboriginal sensible muchness”: a more or less undifferentiated mass of sounds and lights, colors and textures and smells. When we are growing up, we learn to bring attention to certain elements and to ignore others. By adulthood, we all agree on what is “out there.” But let’s focus on what we ignore: so much! The patterns of pebbles in asphalt, the pitch of a radiator’s hiss, our own heart beating tangibly in our fingertips and temples. The infant has a mind unrestricted by experience: he has no expectations, so he is not closed off from experiencing something anew.

* aboriginal: 원래의 ** temple: 관자놀이

- ① Adults, Better Learners Than Kids
- ② The Outer Space: Orders in Chaos
- ③ We Notice Less Than We Are Able To!
- ④ Common Sense: Too Important to Ignore
- ⑤ How Do Infants Build Their Attention Spans?

06.

다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Most people are confident that creativity is an individual possession, not a collective phenomenon. Despite some notable ① collaborations in the arts and sciences, the most impressive acts of creative thought — from Archimedes to Jane Austen — appear to have been the products of individuals (and often isolated and eccentric individuals who reject commonly held beliefs). I think that this perception is something of an ② illusion, however. It cannot be denied that the primary source of ③ novelty lies in the recombination of information within the individual brain. But I suspect that as individuals, we would and could accomplish little in the way of creative thinking ④ outside the context of the super-brain, the integration of individual brains. The heads of Archimedes, Jane Austen, and all the other original thinkers who stretch back into the Middle Stone Age in Africa were ⑤ disconnected with the thoughts of others from early childhood onward, including the ideas of those long dead or unknown. How could they have created without the collective constructions of mathematics, language, and art?

* eccentric: 기이한

[7~10] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

07.

Risk portfolios explain why people often become original in one part of their lives _____. T. S. Eliot's landmark work, *The Waste Land*, has been hailed as one of the twentieth century's most significant poems. But after publishing it in 1922, Eliot kept his London bank job until 1925, rejecting the idea of embracing professional risk. As the novelist Aldous Huxley noted after paying him an office visit, Eliot was "the most bank-clerky of all bank clerks." When he finally did leave the position, Eliot still didn't strike out on his own. He spent the next forty years working for a publishing house to provide stability in his life, writing poetry on the side. As Polaroid founder Edwin Land remarked, "No person could possibly be original in one area unless he were possessed of the emotional and social stability that comes from fixed attitudes in all areas other than the one in which he is being original."

- ① so as to gain as much return as possible
- ② while remaining quite conventional in others
- ③ at the cost of success in other areas of life
- ④ despite the loss of their emotional stability
- ⑤ when faced with a financial hardship

08.

Interconnectivity doesn't mean inclusivity. On the contrary, it may produce a Balkanization of views that harshens political discourse and supports or hardens extremist views. There is little sign that the Internet or social media _____; in some ways they are set up to insulate us from dissent or challenge, for example, by offering to personalize news feeds. It used to take some effort to find Holocaust-denying pseudohistory; now it's one click away. Just as information technologies may serve to amplify existing prejudices and misconceptions, so they amplify inequality. In business and trade, in arts and entertainment and fame, markets have become ever more inclined toward "winner takes all." This, psychological studies show, is precisely what to expect from rating systems in which you can easily see what choices others are making.

* Balkanization: (국가·지역 등의) 분열, 발칸화
** pseudohistory: 가짜 역사, 유사역사학

- ① facilitates political or regional conflicts
- ② encourages broadmindedness and debate
- ③ supports creativity and innovative thinking
- ④ promotes a sense of privacy and security
- ⑤ spreads new ideas and trends quickly

09.

In the longer term, by bringing together enough data and enough computing power, the data-giants could hack the deepest secrets of life, and then use this knowledge not just to make choices for us or manipulate us, but also to re-engineer organic life and to create inorganic life forms. Selling advertisements may be necessary to sustain the giants in the short term, but they often evaluate apps, products and companies according to the data they harvest rather than according to the money they generate. A popular app may lack a business model and may even lose money in the short term, but as long as it sucks data, it could be worth billions. Even if you don't know how to cash in on the data today, it is worth having it because it might hold the key to controlling and shaping life in the future. I don't know for certain that the data-giants explicitly think about it in such terms, but their actions indicate that they _____.

- ① acknowledge the need for the democratization of data
- ② underestimate the long-term effects of short-term losses
- ③ treat data as a by-product of operations, not a valuable asset
- ④ focus only on the return they can make on selling advertisements
- ⑤ value the accumulation of data more than mere dollars and cents

10.

Science and technology degrees are rewarding because they are not designed _____. If you are taking a highly specialized or vocational degree, you may well know what career you are aiming for even before you get to university, but for most science and technology undergraduates university is an adventure in itself; ideas about a career may be in your thoughts, but not completely fixed. This gives you the advantage of knowing that you can develop your career ideas as your course progresses, aware that your degree will be of help to you in many areas of work. It is perhaps with this in mind that science and technology degree programs tend to be wide in scope and flexible in approach. You might go to university to study chemistry and find yourself doing some work within the physics department.

- ① to represent a socially privileged status
- ② necessarily to be obtained in the university
- ③ to force you to follow the established scholars
- ④ only to grade you and make you feel frustrated
- ⑤ exclusively to get you into a job and keep you there

11.

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Argument is “reason giving”, trying to convince others of your side of the issue. One makes claims and backs them up. The arguer tries to get others to “recognize the rightness” of his or her beliefs or actions. ① Interpersonal argumentation, then, has a place in our everyday conflicts and negotiations. ② One of the positive features of interpersonal arguments is that they are comprised of exchanges between two people who feel powerful enough to set forth reasons for their beliefs. ③ That’s why one person reveals a sense of superiority and the other ends up realizing his or her inferiority. ④ If two people are arguing, it is because they are balanced enough in power (or in their desire to reestablish a power balance) to proceed. ⑤ Lack of argument, in fact, may show that one of the parties feels so powerless that he or she avoids engaging directly with the other.

[12~13] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

12.

Music is a specialized branch of learning, at least as it applies to the musician. While we might expect that members of society who take part in singing only as members of a larger group may learn their music through imitation, musicianship, seen as a special skill, usually requires more directed learning.

- (A) Behaviors which are successful have persisted in the form of customs, while those which are unsuccessful have suffered extinction. This accumulation of adaptive habits is passed on to the child; he does not simply learn through imitation how to get along in the world; rather, he is enculturated.
- (B) It may be added that in any society an individual learns only a small portion of his cultural habits by free trial-and-error, for in this way he would learn only those habits which were most rewarding to him and to him alone.
- (C) Such indiscriminate and selfish learning cannot be allowed by society; the individual must learn behavior which is specified in the culture as being correct or best. Such behavior is, of course, the result of the learning process as carried on by previous generations.

* enculturate: 문화에 적응시키다

** indiscriminate: 마구잡이의

① (A) - (C) - (B)

② (B) - (A) - (C)

③ (B) - (C) - (A)

④ (C) - (A) - (B)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

13.

Distinct from the timing of interaction is the way in which time is compressed on television. Specifically, the pauses and delays that characterize everyday life are removed through editing, and new accents are added — namely, a laugh track.

- (A) It is the statement that is in bold print or the boxed insert in newspaper and magazine articles. As such, compression techniques accentuate another important temporal dimension of television — rhythm and tempo.
- (B) More important, television performers, or people who depend on television, such as politicians, are evaluated by viewers (voters) on their ability to meet time compression requirements, such as the one sentence graphic statement or metaphor to capture the moment.
- (C) The familiar result is a compressed event in which action flows with rapid ease, compacting hours or even days into minutes, and minutes into seconds. Audiences are spared the waiting common to everyday life. Although this use of time may appear unnatural in the abstract, the television audience has come to expect it, and critics demand it.

* accentuate: 강조하다

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

[14~15] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

14.

Should two ideas directly contradict one another, “resistance occurs” and “concepts become forces when they resist one another.”

According to Johann Herbart, a German philosopher, ideas form as information from the senses combines. The term he used for ideas — *Vorsfellung* — encompasses thoughts, mental images, and even emotional states. These make up the entire content of the mind, and Herbart saw them not as static but dynamic elements, able to move and interact with one another. (①) Ideas, he said, can attract and combine with other ideas or feelings, or repulse them, rather like magnets. (②) Similar ideas, such as a color and tone, attract each other and combine to form a more complex idea. (③) However, if two ideas are unlike, they may continue to exist without association. (④) This causes them to weaken over time, so that they eventually sink below the “threshold of consciousness.” (⑤) They repel one another with an energy that propels one of them beyond consciousness, into a place that Herbart referred to as “a state of tendency”; and we now know as “the unconscious.”

* repulse: 물리치다

15.

What if, instead of walking over and opening the refrigerator, the child simply says, "I want an apple," and his mother hands him an apple?

Many behaviors alter or change the environment through physical actions intended to achieve a desired result. For example, a hungry child might walk toward the refrigerator and open it to obtain an apple. (①) The child's behavior directly changes the environment in order to achieve the ultimate consequence (obtaining an apple). (②) In this case, the first effect made is on the behavior of another person. (③) The child has acted indirectly upon the environment, from which the ultimate consequence of his behavior (the apple) emerges. (④) This child engaged in a behavior of producing a certain pattern of sounds that resulted in his mother bringing him an apple. (⑤) The apple reached the child as a result of a complex series of events that included the behavior of both the speaker and the listener.

16.

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

In 2010 scientists conducted a rat experiment. They locked a rat in a tiny cage, placed the cage within a much larger cell and allowed another rat to roam freely through that cell. The caged rat gave out distress signals, which caused the free rat also to exhibit signs of anxiety and stress. In most cases, the free rat proceeded to help her trapped companion, and after several attempts usually succeeded in opening the cage and liberating the prisoner. The researchers then repeated the experiment, this time placing chocolate in the cell. The free rat now had to choose between either liberating the prisoner, or enjoying the chocolate all by herself. Many rats preferred to first free their companion and share the chocolate (though a few behaved more selfishly, proving perhaps that some rats are meaner than others).



In a series of experiments, when the free rats witnessed their fellow in a state of ___(A)___ in a cage, they tended to rescue their companion, even ___(B)___ eating chocolate.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|------------|-----|--------------|
| ① | anguish | --- | delaying |
| ② | anguish | --- | prioritizing |
| ③ | excitement | --- | prioritizing |
| ④ | boredom | --- | rejecting |
| ⑤ | boredom | --- | delaying |

[17~18] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Traditionally, systems have been designed and developed from a technology-centered perspective. Engineers developed the sensors and systems that were needed to perform each function. They then provided a display for each system that informed the operator of how well that particular system was operating or its present status. So, for example, in the aircraft cockpit a separate display was provided for altitude, airspeed, engine temperature, etc. As technology (a) improved, more and more displays were added. People were left with the job of trying to keep pace with the dramatic (b) reduction of data created by this process. In the face of changing tasks and situations, the operator is called upon to find, sort, integrate, and process the information that is needed from all that which is available, leading inevitably to an information gap.

Unfortunately, the human has certain information processing bottlenecks. People can only pay attention to a (c) certain amount of information at once. As the display of data in these systems is (d) centered around the technologies producing them, it is often scattered and not ideally suited to support human tasks. A (e) considerable amount of additional work is required to find what is needed and extra mental processing is required to calculate the information the operator really wants to know. This inevitably leads to higher than necessary workload and error. Keeping up has become harder and harder to do.

17.

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Calculation Practice, No More in Demand Today
- ② How Fast Is Technology Improving Human Life?
- ③ Is Technology-Centered Design Suitable for Humans?
- ④ Displays Make Information Processing More Efficient
- ⑤ Information Age: A By-Product of Collective Intelligence

18.

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)