

1. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

When people's processing objectives do not bias the information ①to which they attend, goal-irrelevant factors may have an impact. One such factor may be the affective reactions that people happen to ②be experiencing at the time the information is received. A study by Bower, Gilligan, and Monteiro is illustrative. Participants under hypnosis were instructed to recall a past experience that made them feel either happy or sad and then ③maintained these feelings after they were brought out of their hypnotic state. Then they read a passage about two persons that described both happy events and unhappy events ④that occurred to them. Finally, they recalled the information they had read. Participants who had been induced to feel happy recalled a greater proportion of positively-valenced events, and a lower proportion of negatively-valenced events, than ⑤did participants who were induced to feel sad.

*hypnosis 최면 **valenced 유인가(誘引價)를 갖는

2. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Human intelligence has its own considerable strengths. The fundamental human limitation of having a relatively small brain, constrained by the energy and physical space available to it, ①has resulted in a lot of evolutionary "cleverness." Human intelligence makes use of very effective pruning techniques that prevent the brain from running in overdrive, attempting to process billions of potential situations ②of which only one or two might be useful. The expense of this brute computational approach is simply not suited to biological beings. However, what is clear is that the availability of practically infinite mathematical ability, and abundant calculating speed, do result in discoveries ③that our biological brains have not yet made. We are "blindsided" to some degree by the biological imperative to conserve energy and make the best use of our brains, ④giving their physical limitations. In this way, machine thought, which can leverage incredible amounts of energy and space, ⑤is fundamentally different. *pruning 가지치기, 불필요한 것을 잘라내기 **blindsided 불시에 공격하다

다 ***leverage ~을 최대한 활용하다

3. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Although modern medicine was founded in the 19th and 20th century as a science based on objective facts and experimental methods, one still doubts whether or not it is possible to describe health sufficiently in mere scientific categories. Obviously, our understanding of health and disease is not ①exclusively bound to the sphere of genes, molecules, proteins, cells, tissues and organs. There is no stamp on natural things which reveals ②them as “healthy” or “diseased.” It is the human ability to judge on current physical and psychical states ③bringing health and disease into being. We need scientific knowledge to develop efficient medical therapies — and we need reflection on the conceptual framework to clear the question, ④which of the physical and mental states are diseases. As a consequence of this peculiar relationship of descriptive and normative issues, our understanding of health clearly ⑤influences philosophical, cultural and historical conceptions (and misconceptions).

*normative 규범적인, 기준을 세우는

4. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

There are some renewable energy technologies that are only controversially ①considered alternative, and they include nuclear power and hydropower. Both nuclear power and hydropower are emission-free, and so alleviate the most common negative consequence of fossil-fuel-based energy production, air pollution. However, they suffer from other environmental problems that make them ②unattractive to some advocates of alternative energy solutions. Nuclear power produces highly radioactive wastes that must be stored and safely disposed of for long periods of time, and hydroelectric power traditionally comes from large dams that block free-flowing rivers and ③disturbs natural riverine ecosystems. Newer forms of smaller, run-of-river hydroelectric plants ④avoid the negative consequences of large dams and reservoirs, but their potential physical implementation is limited and so they will never serve as the predominant solution to worldwide energy needs. Nuclear power and hydropower therefore, as with most alternative energy sources, solve some problems but not ⑤others.

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

It is a general belief that insects in the tropics are larger and more colorful than insects in temperate regions, though it's also true that there's more of everything in the tropics, including small, dull-brown insects. To our eyes, brightly colored insects are beautiful, but to predators such as birds, bright colors are a ① warning sign that indicates the insect is likely to contain nasty chemical compounds. Some perfectly innocuous insects mimic the colors of toxic species, thereby ② running off potential predators through subterfuge. At the same time, numerous nasty insects all resemble one another, making themselves easier for predators to ③ remember — and avoid — them. With these two kinds of mimicry at play, there are a lot of distinct species that resemble one another, which makes it ④ difficult to correctly identify, say, a tropical butterfly. It remains to be seen whether mimicry is more common in the tropics — perhaps due to greater predation ⑤ pressure — or whether the percentage of mimetic species is the same as in temperate regions.

*innocuous 독이 없는 **subterfuge 속임수

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

Jerome Singer, a legendary cognitive psychologist, was the first scientist to suggest that the mental state in which the mind is allowed to wander freely is, in fact, our “default” state. Singer further argued in his 1966 book, *Daydreaming*, that daydreaming, imagination, and fantasy are ① essential elements of a healthy mental life. These elements include self-awareness, creative incubation, autobiographical planning, consideration of the meaning of events and interactions, ② ignoring another person's perspective, reflecting on your own and others' emotions, and moral reasoning. All of this leads to what we think of as “aha!” moments. The musician, bestselling writer, and neuroscientist Daniel J. Levitin emphasizes that insights are far more likely to ③ come when you are in the mind-wandering mode than in the task-focused mode. It is only when we let our minds wander that we make ④ unexpected connections between things that we did not realize were connected. This can help you solve problems that previously seemed to be ⑤ unsolvable.

*default state 기본 상태 **incubation 숙고

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

Even after people learned the scientific method, many still pursued and believed in really weird things, and many old ideas died ①hard deaths. It's hard to believe, but even simple things such as washing your hands to prevent infection were not fully ②accepted by the medical community until relatively recently on the human timeline. Even after it was discovered and documented that washing hands drastically ③reduced deadly fevers, the idea took a while to catch on; it was just too revolutionary, too weird. The idea of germs and microscopic organisms ④supported a variety of other ideas, including that the source of disease was probably linked to things that stank, which was sort of true when you thought about it. In a world that had already invented the telephone and the lightbulb, hand-washing to prevent sickness met enough ⑤resistance that doctors argued about it for decades.

8. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오

Suppose we know that Paula suffers from an acute phobia. If we reason that Paula is afraid either of snakes or spiders, and then establish that she is not afraid of snakes, we will conclude that Paula is afraid of spiders. However, our conclusion is reasonable only if Paula's fear really does concern either snakes or spiders. If we know only that Paula has a phobia, then the fact that she's not afraid of snakes is entirely consistent with her being afraid of heights, water, dogs or the number thirteen. More generally, when we are presented with a list of alternative explanations for some phenomenon, and are then persuaded that all but one of those explanations are unsatisfactory, we should pause to reflect. Before conceding that the remaining explanation is the correct one, consider whether other plausible options are being ignored or overlooked. The fallacy of false choice misleads when we're insufficiently attentive to an important hidden assumption, that the choices which have been made _____ exhaust the sensible alternatives. [3 점]

acute 극심한 *concede 인정하다* * *fallacy 오류

①valid ②explicit ③analogous ④constrained ⑤unacceptable

9. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Life-enhancing conversations with loved ones are interrupted by frequent “productive” glances at the inbox; our ability to think is declined by the distraction of the ping and the ring. We maintain a state of chaotic mental activity that Mihaly Csikszentmihalyi calls *psychic entropy*. This is the opposite of the optimal psychological state of *flow*, where attention is allowed to linger, to sink into an activity without distraction, where we bring our thoughts, actions, and goals into perfect synchronicity for extended periods. Flow doesn’t happen in splinters of time, but in great big lumps of attention. Think about your last few weeks. All the moments you had of real insight or happiness came from times when you sank your attention, with reckless abandon, into the moment and the activity. In fact, one of the very features of flow is a loss of the sense of time. In maximizing our time, we _____.

- ①rob our moments of their color
- ②reflect on our true selves and desires
- ③perform multitasks as much as we can
- ④minimize our unnecessary waste of time
- ⑤extend attention span to remain engaged

10. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Just as conditioning processes sometimes make foods aversive, such processes can also make foods more appetitive. For example, a powerful way to increase our preference for a disliked food is to mix it with some food item or sweetener that we strongly prefer. This may be how some people grow to like black coffee: They first drink it with cream and sugar and then gradually eliminate the extra ingredients as the taste of the coffee itself becomes pleasurable. Similarly, in one study, college students developed increased preference for broccoli or cauliflower after eating it a few times with sugar. Unfortunately, few parents use such a method to improve their children’s eating habits, possibly because they perceive sugar to be unhealthy and do not realize that the sugar _____. Instead, parents often try to entice their children to eat a disliked food by offering dessert as a reward — a strategy that easily backfires in that the contrast between the disliked food and the subsequent dessert might result in the former becoming even more disliked. *aversive 싫어하는

- ①can later be withdrawn.
- ②can lead their children to obesity
- ③can make disliked food taste better
- ④would reinforce existing food preference
- ⑤is necessary ingredient for physical development

11. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Regression to the mean was defined by Francis Galton in 1886 as “each peculiarity in a man is shared by his relatives, but on the average to a lesser degree.” His definition meant that a very tall man was likely to have shorter brothers and shorter sons and a very short man taller brothers and taller sons. The concept has been extended to describe the change in variables through time that results from selection at the start. Many examples of regression to the mean exist and a good example is provided when blood pressures are measured. Subjects with pressures initially higher than the mean tend to have lower pressures on the second occasion and those with starting lower blood pressures than the mean tend to be higher on the second occasion. Therefore, if you select a group of hypertensive patients on the basis of their high blood pressures, their measurements will certainly be lower on the second occasion owing simply to this regression-to-the-mean phenomenon. This fall in pressure and loss of repeatability should occur both in an actively treated and a control group and the provision of the control group will _____.

*hypertensive 고혈압의 **regression 회귀

- ①undermine the effect of regression to the mean
- ②lead researchers to a false conclusion
- ③improve the credibility of the experiment
- ④help the patients recover their normal blood pressure
- ⑤prevent the effect being ascribed to active treatment

12. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Traditional cultures tend to produce aesthetic objects that we associate with “craft” rather than “art,” in part because they are typically functional objects — clothing, baskets, water vessels, hunting weapons.

(A) But imitation is a long-established, deep-rooted form of cultural transmission, even in European fine arts. For many centuries, and in many different societies, the ability to imitate and reproduce the acknowledged masters was highly valued; and developing this skill through practice was how one learned one’s craft.

(B) Yet as Nicholas Delbanco, a distinguished American writer, noted, “We’ve grown so committed as a culture to the ideal of originality that the artist who admits to working in the manner of another artist will likely stand accused of being second-rate.”

(C) These artifacts have often been collected in the West, but not always by art museums — more typically they’re found in “natural history” museums. We don’t value these objects because they seem to be mostly imitative, and our conception of creativity is almost exclusively focused on originality.

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

13. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

As society continues to rapidly change due to the evolution of a global economy and advances in technology, schools continue to function in the same way as they did 100 years ago.

(A) This challenge is compounded by issues related to aging infrastructure, inequity in funding, and a global focus on standardization.

(B) Students, teachers, and leaders are changing as a result of the proliferation of technology in the real world. Our information society needs people who can effectively manage and use ever-increasing amounts of information to solve complex problems and to make decisions in the face of uncertainty.

(C) This presents a bit of a paradox as the concept of schools as the traditional factory model of education is incompatible with the evolving demands of the information age. Despite decades of national, state, and local promotion of educational uses of technology, classroom practice in most schools has changed little from that of the mid-20th century.

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

14. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오

If the young director becomes insecure, the professional crew member or actor may take matters into their own hands and call the shots.

In filmmaking, the benefits of using professionals are obvious. They have the experience to provide useful suggestions and solutions to creative or practical dilemmas; and they work quickly, efficiently, and reliably. (①) They deliver what they say they can deliver and they rarely make stupid mistakes. (②) However, seasoned veterans can become a challenge for the director-in-training because many professionals feel that their experience excels the instincts of the inexperienced director. (③) If the newbie director maintains the courage of their convictions and communicates ideas clearly and convincingly, the professional will respond by being a team player. (④) In this case, the leaderless project loses its rudder and everyone starts making a different film — their own film. (⑤) Faced with people who have much more experience, a young director must remain an active and confident leader who knows what they want at every moment (even if it feels like a bit of a performance at the beginning).

*newbie 초보자 **rudder (배의) 키

15. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오

In fact, it is best if you edit your work very carefully and choose only the best images to display on your website.

Websites are steadily becoming more important in the photographer's self-promotion repertory. If you have a good collection of digital photographs — whether they have been scanned from film or are from a digital camera — you should consider creating a website to showcase samples of your work, provide information about the type of work you do, and display your contact information. (①) The website does not have to be elaborate or contain every photograph you've ever taken. (②) The benefit of having a website is that it makes it so easy for photo buyers to see your work. (③) You can send e-mails to targeted photo buyers and include a link to your website. (④) Many photo buyers report that this is how they prefer to be contacted. (⑤) Of course, your URL should also be included on any print materials, such as postcards, brochures, business cards, and stationery. Some photographers even include their URL in their credit line.

<정답>

1. 3(maintained-> to maintain)

2. 4(giving->given)

3. 5(influences-> is influenced by)

4. 3(disturbs->disturb)

5. 2(running->scaring)

6. 2(ignoring->taking)

7. 4(supported->challenged)

8. 2

9. 1 (수능특강 5 강 8 번 소재 간접연계)

10. 1

11. 5

12. 4

13. 3

14. 4

15. 2