



## 6-G

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?¹

Mending and restoring objects often require even more creativity than original production. The preindustrial blacksmith made things to order for people in his immediate community; ㉠personalizing the product, modifying or transforming it according to the user, was routine. Customers would bring things back if something went wrong; therefore, repair was seen as a ㉡discontinuance of manufacturing. With industrialization and eventually with mass production, the task of producing goods became restricted to machine tenders who possessed ㉢narrow knowledge. but the process of repairing something still ㉣necessitates a deeper understanding of the materials and design involved, as well as a comprehensive grasp of the designer's original intentions and the entire system as a whole. "Manufacturers all work by machinery or by vast subdivision of labour and not, so to speak, by hand," an 1896 *Manual of Mending and Repairing* explained. "But all repair work must be done ㉤manually. We can make every detail of a watch or of a gun by machinery, but the machine cannot mend it when broken, much less a clock or a pistol!"

- ① a    ② b    ③ c    ④ d    ⑤ e

## 2 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Mending and restoring objects often require even more creativity than original production. The preindustrial blacksmith made things to order for people in his immediate community; customizing the product, modifying or transforming it according to the user, was routine. Customers would bring things back if something went wrong; repair was thus an extension of fabrication. With industrialization and eventually with mass production, making things became the province of machine tenders with limited knowledge. But repair continued to require a larger grasp of design and materials, an understanding of the whole and a comprehension of the designer's intentions. "Manufacturers all work by machinery or by vast subdivision of labour and not, so to speak, by hand," an 1896 *Manual of Mending and Repairing* explained. "But all repairing must be done by hand. We can make every detail of a watch or of a gun by machinery, but the machine cannot mend it when broken, much less a clock or a pistol!"

- ① Repairing objects has nothing to do with fabrication in relation to blacksmith.  
 ② Blacksmith had skills of making or altering things according to customers.  
 ③ Machine managers knew little about producing and repairing products.  
 ④ After industrialization, manufacturers/produced things with machines.  
 ⑤ Restoring requires a more extensive comprehension of the whole making process.



### 3 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 맞는 것은?

Mending(or restoring) objects @require even more creativity than original production. The preindustrial blacksmith made things to order for people in his immediate community; customizing the products, modifying or transforming @it according to the user, was routine. Customers would bring things back if something went wrong; repair was thus an extension of fabrication. With industrialization and eventually with mass production, making things became the province of machine tenders with limited knowledge. But repairing @continue to require a larger grasp of design and materials, an understanding of the whole and a comprehension of the designer's intentions. "Manufacturers all work by @machines or by vast subdivision of labour and not, so to speak, by hand," an 1896 Manual of Mending and Repairing explained. "But all repairing must be done by hand. We can make every detail of a watch or of a gun by machines, but the machines cannot mend it when being @to break, much less a clock or a pistol!"

- ① a    ② b    ③ c    ④ d    ⑤ e

### 4 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?

Mending and restoring objects often require even more creativity than original production. The preindustrial blacksmith made things to order for people in his immediate community: customizing the product, modifying or transforming it according to the user, was routine. @Customers would bring things back if something went wrong; repair was thus an extension of fabrication. @With industrialization and eventually with mass production, making things became the province of machine tenders with limited knowledge. @But repair continued to require a larger grasp of design and materials, an understanding of the whole and a comprehension of the designer's intentions. @Understanding the designer's intention and learning how to use a product is not particularly important when purchasing it. @"Manufacturers all work by machinery or by vast subdivision of labour and not, so to speak, by hand," an 1896 Manual of Mending and Repairing explained. "But all repairing must be done by hand. We can make every detail of a watch or of a gun by machinery, but the machine cannot mend it when broken, much less a clock or a pistol!"

- ① a    ② b    ③ c    ④ d    ⑤ e



5 다음 글의 괄호 (A), (B), (C) 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것끼리 묶은 것은?

Mending and restoring objects often require even more creativity than original production. The preindustrial blacksmith made things to order for people in his immediate community; customizing the product, modifying or transforming it according to the user, was routine. Customers would bring things back if something went wrong; repair was thus an (A)[extraction / extension] of fabrication. With industrialization and eventually with mass production, making things became the province of machine tenders with limited unlimited knowledge. But repair continued to require a (B)[smaller / larger] grasp of design and materials, an understanding of the whole and a comprehension of the designer's intentions. "Manufacturers all work by machinery or by vast (C)[subdivision / simplification] of labour and not, so to speak, by hand," an 1896 *Manual of Mending and Repairing* explained. "But all repairing must be done by hand. We can make every detail of a watch or of a gun by machinery, but the machine cannot mend it when broken, much less a clock or a pistol!"

- |   | (A)        | (B)     | (C)            |
|---|------------|---------|----------------|
| ① | extraction | smaller | subdivision    |
| ② | extraction | larger  | simplification |
| ③ | extension  | larger  | simplification |
| ④ | extension  | larger  | subdivision    |
| ⑤ | extension  | smaller | simplification |

6 다음 글의 내용을 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B), (C)에 들어갈 각 한 단어씩을 본문에서 찾아 쓰시오. (\* (C)는 첫 알파벳 첫 글자가 주어지지 않았음.)

Mending and restoring objects often require even more creativity than original production. The preindustrial blacksmith made things to order for people in his immediate community, customizing the product, modifying or transforming it according to the user, was routine. Customers would bring things back if something went wrong; repair was thus an extension of fabrication. With industrialization and eventually with mass production, making things became the province of require a larger grasp of design and materials, an understanding of the whole and a comprehension of the designer's intention. "Manufacturers all work by machinery or by vast subdivision of labour and not, so to speak, by hand," an 1896 *Manual of Mending and Repairing* explained. "But all repairing must be done by hand. We can make every detail of a watch or of a gun by machinery, but the machine cannot mend it when broken, much less a clock or a pistol!"

↓

After (A) \_\_\_\_\_, the production of goods has been moved to the area of machines, but (B)r \_\_\_\_\_ cannot be done by machines. It requires an understanding of the designs and materials and is done only by (C) \_\_\_\_\_.

(A): \_\_\_\_\_

(B): \_\_\_\_\_

(C): \_\_\_\_\_



6-1

다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Just as we shouldn't let others do our thinking, we can't depend on others to be creative for us. Everyone is capable, and (A)\_\_\_\_\_. Today, tapping into our creativity is a(n) (B)\_\_\_\_\_. Adapting to our changing economy requires that we (C)\_\_\_\_\_ new ways of doing our most basic tasks – all within our budget, timetable, and desired level of quality. If you left it to others to be creative, not much would get done, and you would be (D)\_\_\_\_\_ to the new economy. According to a recent study about the global creativity gap, eight out of ten people feel that unlocking creativity is critical to economic growth, and two-thirds of respondents feel creativity is valuable to society. But only one in four people believe they are living up to their creative potential.

8 위 글의 빈칸 (B)~(D)에 들어갈 알맞은 말을 <보기>에 서 골라 쓰시오.

<보기>  
requisite / abandon / affiliated /  
maladjusted / devise / prohibition

<조건>  
어형을 변형시키지 말 것

- (B) \_\_\_\_\_
- (C) \_\_\_\_\_
- (D) \_\_\_\_\_

7 위 글의 (A)를 <조건>에 맞게 영작하십시오.

<보기>  
is / contribute / through / support / it / for /  
to / and / necessary / participation / everyone

<조건>  
<보기>의 단어만을 모두 한 번씩 사용할 것  
어형을 변형시키지 말 것  
가주어, 진주어 구문을 사용할 것

→

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## 9 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Just as we shouldn't let others do our thinking, we must not rely on them to generate creative ideas on our behalf. It's everyone's responsibility to contribute through participation and support. In order to thrive in today's changing economy, individuals across various professions such as sales, programming, and small-business ownership, must tap into their natural creativity. Otherwise, they will be left out of the new economy. In other words, adapting to our changing economy requires that we invent new ways of doing our most basic tasks – all within our budget timetable, and desired level of quality. Failure to do so would lead to \_\_\_\_\_.

According to a recent study about the global creativity gap, eight out of ten people feel that unlocking creativity is critical to economic growth, and two-thirds of respondents feel creativity is valuable to society. But only one in four people believe they are living up to their creative potential.

- ① increased competition and market saturation
- ② societal pressure to maintain stability and continuity
- ③ having difficulty disagreeing with others out of fear
- ④ capability to keep up with changing customer needs
- ⑤ limited progress and exclusion from the new economy

## 10 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 맞는 것은?

Just as we shouldn't let others @to do our thinking, we can't depend on others to be creative for us. Everyone is capable, and it's everyone's responsibility to contribute through @participate and support. Today, every salesperson, compute programmer, and small-business owner must use their natural creativity to thrive. ©Adapt to our changing economy requires that we invent new ways of doing our most basic tasks—all within our budget, timetable, and desired level of quality. If you left it to others to @be creative, not much would get done, and you would be left out of the new economy. According to a recent study about the global creativity gap, eight out of ten people feel that unlocking creativity @being critical to economic growth, and two-thirds of respondents feel creativity is valuable to society . But only one in four people believe they are living up to their creative potential.

- ① a
- ② b
- ③ c
- ④ d
- ⑤ e



11 다음 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

According to a recent study about the global creativity gap, eight out of ten people feel that unlocking creativity is critical to economic growth, and two-thirds of respondents feel creativity is valuable to society.

Just as we shouldn't let others do our thinking, we can't depend on others to be creative for us. (A) Everyone is capable, and it's everyone's responsibility to contribute through participation and support. (B) Today, every salesperson, computer programmer, and small-business owner must use their natural creativity to thrive. (C) Adapting to our changing economy requires that we invent new ways of doing our most basic tasks - all within our budget, timetable, and desired level of quality. (D) If you left it to others to be creative, not much would get done, and you would be left out of the new economy. (E) But only one in four people believe they are living up to their creative potential.

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

12 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Just as we shouldn't let others do our thinking, we can't depend on others to be creative for us. Everyone is capable, and it's everyone's responsibility to contribute through participation and support. Today, every salesperson, computer programmer, and small-business owner must use their natural creativity to thrive. Adapting to our changing economy \_\_\_\_\_ - all within our budget, timetable, and desired level of quality. If you left it to others to be creative, not much would get done, and you would be left out of the new economy. According to a recent study about the global creativity gap, eight out of ten people feel that unlocking creativity is critical to economic growth, and two-thirds of respondents feel creativity is valuable to society. But only one in four people believe they are living up to their creative potential.

\*thrive: 번성하다

- ① means following the footsteps of fast runners
- ② will make us follow new trends in every direction
- ③ requires that we invent new ways of doing our most basic tasks
- ④ will make it difficult to apply ourselves to challenges with consideration
- ⑤ cannot be achieved without depending on methods that already exist in your industry



13 다음 글의 밑줄 친 어휘를 이용하여 만든 예문 중,

(A)~(E)의 문맥상 의미와 다르게 쓰인 것은?

Just as we shouldn't let others do our thinking, we can't depend on others to be creative for us. Everyone is capable, and it's everyone's responsibility to (A)contribute through participation and support. Today, every salesperson, computer programmer, and small-business owner must use their natural creativity to (B)thrive. Adapting to our changing economy requires that we invent new ways of doing our most basic tasks — all within our budget, timetable, and (C)desired level of quality. If you left it to others to be creative, not much would get done, and you would be left out of the new economy. According to a recent study about the global creativity gap, eight out of ten people feel that (D)unlocking creativity is (E)critical to economic growth, and two-thirds of respondents feel creativity is valuable to society. But only one in four people believe they are living up to their creative potential.

- ① (A): We can contribute some marketing strategies to sell the products that you manufacture.
- ② (B): While many competitors have been failing, fortunately we have continued to thrive.
- ③ (C): The joint research will begin to produce some desired results within five years.
- ④ (D): The most important thing that students face is unlocking their potential during the course.
- ⑤ (E): The news report was sharply critical of the police's handling of the incident.



6-2

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

Anchoring and adjustment can severely affect our retrospective personal memory. While such memory is introspectively a process of “dredging up” *what actually happened*, it is to a large extent anchored by our current beliefs and feelings. This principle has been well established both in the psychological laboratory and in surveys. What we have at the time of recall is, after all, only our current state, which includes fragments (memory traces) of our past experiences; these fragments are biased by what we now believe (or feel) to be true to an extent much greater than we know consciously. Moreover, the organization of these fragments of past experience into meaningful patterns is even more influenced by our current beliefs and moods – especially if we are particularly depressed or encouraged.

↓

Past memories are (A)\_\_\_\_\_ by the (B)\_\_\_\_\_ beliefs and emotion.

- |                |          |
|----------------|----------|
| (A)            | (B)      |
| ① restructured | current  |
| ② undermined   | bygone   |
| ③ reorganized  | previous |
| ④ classified   | present  |
| ⑤ biased       | past     |

15 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?

Anchoring and adjustment can severely affect our retrospective personal memory. ㉠While such memory is introspectively a process of “dredging up” what actually happened, it is to a large extent anchored by our current beliefs and feelings. ㉡This principle has been well established both in the psychological laboratory and in surveys. ㉢As proved psychologically, what we have at the time of recall is, after all, only our current state, which includes fragments (memory traces) of our past experience; these fragments are biased by what we know believe (or feel) to be true to an extent much greater than we know consciously. ㉣For example, if you are a self-made person and recall your unhappy childhood, you will remember it as a spiritual nourishment to have made who you are right now. ㉤In conclusion, the organization of these fragments of past experience into meaningful patterns is even more influenced by our upcoming beliefs and moods – especially if we are calm.

\*self-made: 자수성가한

- ① a    ② b    ③ c    ④ d    ⑤ e





16 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Anchoring and adjustment can severely affect our retrospective personal memory.

(A) Moreover, experience into meaningful patterns is even mor influenced by our current beliefs and moods—especially if we are particularly depressed or encouraged.

(B) While such memory is introspectively a process of "dredging up" what actually happened, it is to a large extent anchored by our current beliefs and feelings. This principle has been well established both in the psychological laboratory and in surveys.

(C) What we have at the time of recall is, after all, only our current state, which includes fragments (memory traces) of our past experience; these fragments are biased by what we now believe (or feel) to be true to an extent much greater than we know consciously.

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

다음을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [

Anchoring and adjustment can severely affect our retrospective personal memory. While such memory is introspectively a process of "dredging up" *what actually happened*, it is to a large extent anchored by our current beliefs and feelings. This principle has been well established both in the psychological laboratory and in surveys. What we have at the time of recall is, after all, only our current state, which includes fragments (memory traces) of our past experience; (A)이 단편들은 우리가 의식적으로 알고 있는 것보다 훨씬 더 크게 지금 진실이라고 믿는 것에 의해 편향되어 있다. Moreover, the organization of these fragments of past experience into meaningful patterns is even (B)m\_\_\_\_\_ influenced by our (C)c\_\_\_\_\_ beliefs and moods — especially if we are particularly depressed or encouraged.

17 윗글의 (A)부분을 조건에 맞게 영작하시오.

<조건>

주어진 표현을 모두 한 번만 사용할 것.  
어법에 맞게 어휘의 형태를 바꿀 것.

what / fragments / these / know consciously  
now believe / bias / be / be / by / we / we /  
than / to / to / extent / much / true / great / in

정답:

18 윗글의 문맥상 (B)와 (C)에 들어갈 적절한 단어를 각각 쓰시오.

(B): \_\_\_\_\_

(C): \_\_\_\_\_



6-3

19 다음 글을 아래와 같이 요약하고자 할 때, 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 알맞은 말을 <조건>에 맞게 쓰시오.

As a producer of the product with a selection of green vegetables that were laid out along the full length of the display, the chances are that more are sold at the ends of the linear display and less in the middle. Consumers tend to purchase at the ends. The aim is to maximize sales along the whole shop fixture. Therefore red is used in the middle of the bench to attract the consumer and lift sales. Why red? Red has hidden messages in a consumer's mind. It can indicate danger, stop, or passion. Whatever the message, red stands out and attracts the eye to it. The aim is to draw the consumer's eye to the middle of the display. It works; give it a try on a stall. Put a red product in the middle. If a red product is not available, use a red drape in the centre of the display to achieve the same result.

↓

By strategically placing a red item or drape in the middle of green vegetables display, retailers can overcome (A)\_\_\_\_\_ the ends of the display, thereby (B)\_\_\_\_\_.

<보기>

to / customer attraction / customers' tendency / sales / enhance / prefer / and maximize / purchasing from

<조건>

단어 추가 없이 <보기>의 표현을 모두, 한 번씩만 사용할 것  
(A), (B) 각각 6단어로 쓸 것  
필요한 경우, 어법에 맞게 단어의 형태를 변형시킬 것

(A)

\_\_\_\_\_

(B)

\_\_\_\_\_



20 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

As a producer of the product with a selection of green vegetables that were laid out along the full length of the display, the chances are that more are sold at the ends of the linear display and less in the middle.

(A) Therefore red is used in the middle of the bench to attract the consumer and lift sales, Why red? Red has hidden messages in a consumer's mind. It can indicate danger, stop, or passion.

(B) It works; give it a try on a stall. Put a red product in the middle. If a red product is not available, use a red drape in the centre of the display to achieve the same result.

(C) Consumers tend to purchase at the ends. The aim is to maximize sales along the whole shop fixture.

(D) Whatever the message, red stands out and attracts the eye to it. The aim is to draw the consumer's eye to the middle of the display.

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

21 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

As a producer of the product with a selection of green vegetables that were laid out along the full length of the display, the chances are that more are sold at the ends of the linear display and less in the middle. Consumers tend to purchase at the ends.

The aim is to maximize sales along the whole shop fixture. Therefore red is used in the middle of the bench to attract the consumer and lift sales. Why red? Red has hidden messages in a consumer's mind. It can indicate danger, stop, or passion.

Whatever the message, red stands out and attracts the eye to it. The aim is to draw the consumer's eye to the middle of the display. It works; give it a try on a stall. Put a red product in the middle. If a red product is not available, use a red drape in the centre of the display to achieve the same result.

- ① People tend to buy red items more.  
 ② It is better to use red to increase sales.  
 ③ Red is so bright that it catches people's eyes.  
 ④ Red plays a role in inspiring people's passion.  
 ⑤ People aren't interested in the middle of the display?



다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

(A) As a producer of the product with a selection of green vegetables that were lay out along the full length of the display, the chances are that more are sold at the ends of the linear display and less in the middle. Consumers tend to purchase at the ends. The aim is to maximize sales along the whole shop fixture. Therefore red is used in the middle of the bench to attract the consumer and lift sales. Why red? Red has hidden messages in a consumer's mind. It can indicate danger, stop, or passion. Whatever the message, red stands out and attracts the eye to it. The aim is to draw the consumer's eye to the middle of the display. It works; give it a try on a stall. Put a red product in the middle. If a red product is not available, use a red drape in the centre of the display to achieve the same result.

22 윗글의 밑줄 친 (A)에서 어법상 어색한 한 단어를 고치고 이유를 서술하십시오.

답: (1) 어색한 부분: \_\_\_\_\_ →

\_\_\_\_\_

(2) 이유:

\_\_\_\_\_

23 윗글을 읽고 제목을 보기의 주어진 단어만을 변형 없이 모두 사용하여 완성하십시오.

<보기>  
for Increasing / of Red / Strategic Positioning / Sales

답:

\_\_\_\_\_

24 다음 빈칸 (A)~(C)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

As a producer of the product with a selection of green vegetables that were laid out along the full length of the display, the chances are that (A)\_\_\_\_\_ are sold at the ends of the linear display and less in the middle. Consumers tend to purchase at the ends. The aim is to (B)\_\_\_\_\_ sales along the whole shop fixture. Therefore red is used in the middle of the bench to attract the consumer and lift sales. Why red? Red has hidden messages in a consumer's mind. It can indicate danger, stop, or passion. Whatever the message, red stands out and attracts the eye to it. The aim is to draw the consumer's eye to the (C)\_\_\_\_\_ of the display. It works; give it a try on a stall. Put a red product in the middle. If a red product is not available, use a red drape in the center of the display to achieve the same result.

(A) (B) (C)

① more maximize middle

② more minimize middle

③ less maximize middle

④ less maximize ends

⑤ less minimize ends



6-4

25 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

To check a given hypothesis, we need data relevant to the hypothesis.

(A) Generating such experiments is possible because we have the hypothesis in advance. But if we rely on data to generate hypotheses, we cannot make sure that the data gathered (usually in an opportunistic manner) is the data needed to prove or disprove the hypothesis.

(B) Moreover, having more data creates a dilemma: it provides more chances to have the right data, but it also provides many more potential hypotheses. Since the number of hypotheses grows faster than the data, we have no hope of catching up simply by collecting more measurements.

(C) In a laboratory setting, experiments are carefully designed to generate the needed data. In fact, many times experiments are designed to falsify the hypothesis in order to see if the hypothesis survives the confrontation with reality.

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

26 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

To check a given hypothesis, we need data relevant to the hypothesis. In a laboratory setting, experiments are carefully designed to generate the needed data.

(A) However, when we use data to form hypotheses, we cannot ensure that the data obtained (often in an unplanned manner) is the data needed to prove or disprove the hypothesis. Having more data creates a dilemma.

(B) It increases the likelihood of obtaining the necessary data, but it also results in an increase in potential hypotheses. Since the number of hypotheses grows faster than the data, we have no hope of catching up simply by collecting more and more measurements.

(C) In fact, these experiments are sometimes intentionally designed to falsify the hypothesis in order to see if the hypothesis survives the confrontation with reality. Generating such experiments is possible because we have the hypothesis in advance.

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



27 다음 글의 괄호 (A), (B), (C) 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

To check a given hypothesis, we need data relevant to the hypothesis. In a laboratory setting, experiments are carefully designed to generate the needed data. In fact, many times experiments are designed to (A)[formulate / deny] the hypothesis in order to see if the hypothesis survives the confrontation with reality. Generating such experiments isn't (B)[impossible / possible] because we have the hypothesis in advance. But if we rely on data to generate hypotheses, we cannot make sure that the data gathered (usually in an opportunistic manner) is the data needed to prove or disprove the hypothesis. Having more data creates a (C) [confusion / conviction]: it provides more chances to have the right data, but it also provides many more potential hypotheses. Since the number of hypotheses grows faster than the data, we have no hope of catching up simply by collecting more and more measurements.

- |   | (A)       | (B)        | (C)        |
|---|-----------|------------|------------|
| ① | formulate | possible   | conviction |
| ② | formulate | impossible | confusion  |
| ③ | deny      | possible   | confusion  |
| ④ | deny      | impossible | confusion  |
| ⑤ | deny      | possible   | conviction |

28 다음 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Having more data creates a dilemma.

To check a given hypothesis, we need data relevant to the hypothesis. In a laboratory setting, experiments are carefully designed to generate the needed data. (A) In fact, many times experiments are designed to falsify the hypothesis in order to see if the hypothesis survives the confrontation with reality. (B) Generating such experiments is possible because we have the hypothesis in advance. (C) But if we rely on data to generate hypothesis, we cannot make sure that the data gathered (usually in an opportunistic manner) is the data needed to prove or disprove the hypothesis. (D) It provides more chances to have the right data, but it also provides many more potential hypotheses. (E) Since the number of hypotheses grows faster than the data, we have no hope of catching up simply by collecting more and more measurements.

\*falsify: 틀림을 입증하다

\*\*opportunistic: 편의주의적인

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



29 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 어색한 것은?

To check a given hypothesis, we need data relevant to the hypothesis. In a laboratory setting, experiments are carefully designed to generate the needed data. In fact, many times experiments are designed to falsify the hypothesis in order to see if the hypothesis survives the confrontation with reality. Generating such experiments is possible because we have the hypothesis in advance. But if we rely on data to generate hypotheses, we cannot make sure that the data gathered (usually in an opportunistic manner) is the data needed to prove or disprove the hypothesis. Having more data creates a dilemma: it provides more chances to have the right data, but it also provides many more potential hypotheses. Since the number of hypotheses grow faster than the data, we have no hope of catching up simply by collecting more and more measurements.

- ① a    ② b    ③ c    ④ d    ⑤ e

30 다음 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Having more data creates a dilemma: it provides more chances to have the right data, but it also provides many more potential hypotheses.

To check a given hypothesis, we need data relevant to the hypothesis. (A) In a laboratory setting, experiments are carefully designed to generate the needed data. (B) In fact, many times experiments are designed to falsify the hypothesis in order to see if the hypothesis survives the confrontation with reality. (C) Generating such experiments is possible because we have the hypothesis in advance. (D) But if we rely on data to generate hypotheses, we cannot make sure that the data gathered (usually in an opportunistic manner) is the data needed to prove or disprove the hypothesis. (E) Since the number of hypotheses grows faster than the data, we have no hope of catching up simply by collecting more and more measurements.

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



31 다음 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Generating such experiments is possible because we have the hypothesis in advance.

To check a given hypothesis, we need data relevant to the hypothesis. (A) In a laboratory setting, experiments are carefully designed to generate the needed data. (B) In fact, many times experiments are designed to falsify the hypothesis in order to see if the hypothesis survives the confrontation with reality. (C) But if we rely on data to generate hypotheses, we cannot make sure that the data gathered (usually in an opportunistic manner) is the data needed to prove or disprove the hypothesis. (D) Having more data creates a dilemma: it provides more chances to have the right data, but it also provides many more potential hypotheses. (E) Since the number of hypotheses grows faster than the data, we have no hope of catching up simply by collecting more and more measurements.

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





정답

1 ②

2 ①

3 ④

4 ④

5 ④

6 (A) industrialization  
(B) repair  
(C) creativity

7 it is necessary for everyone to contribute through participation and support

8 (B) requisite  
(C) devise  
(D) maladjusted

9 ⑤

10 ④

11 ⑤

12 ③

13 ⑤

14 ①

15 ⑤

16 ③

17 these fragments are biased by what we now believe to be true to an extent much greater than we know consciously.

18 (B) more  
(C) current

19 (A) customers' tendency to prefer purchasing from  
(B) enhancing customer attraction and maximizing sales

20 ④

21 ②

22 (1) lay → laied  
(2) 수동

23 Strategic Positioning of Red for Increasing Sales

24 ①

25 ④

26 ④

27 ④

28 ④

29 ⑤

30 ⑤

31 ③