

※ [2023년] 2023학년도 모의고사 기출 ※

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [2023년 3월]

31. The quest for knowledge in the material world is a never-ending pursuit, but the quest does not mean that a thoroughly schooled person is an educated person or that an educated person is a wise person. We are too often blinded by our ignorance of our ignorance, and our pursuit of knowledge is no guarantee of wisdom. Hence, we are prone to becoming the blind leading the blind because our overemphasis on competition in nearly everything makes looking good more important than being good. The resultant fear of being thought a fool and criticized therefore is one of greatest enemies of true learning. Although our ignorance is undeniably vast, it is from the vastness of this selfsame ignorance that our sense of wonder grows. But, when we do not know we are ignorant, we do not know enough to even question, let alone investigate, our ignorance. No one can teach another person anything. All one can do with and for someone else is to facilitate learning by helping the person to \_\_\_\_\_.

\* prone to: ~하기 쉬운 \*\* selfsame: 똑같은

- ① find their role in teamwork
- ② learn from others' successes and failures
- ③ make the most of technology for learning
- ④ obtain knowledge from wonderful experts
- ⑤ discover the wonder of their ignorance

32. Lewis-Williams believes that the religious view of hunter groups was a contract between the hunter and the hunted. 'The powers of the underworld allowed people to kill animals, provided people responded in certain ritual ways, such as taking fragments of animals into the caves and inserting them into the "membrane".' This is borne out in the San. Like other shamanistic societies, they have admiring practices between human hunters and their prey, suffused with taboos derived from extensive natural knowledge. These practices suggest that honouring may be one method of softening the disquiet of killing. It should be said that this disquiet needn't arise because there is something fundamentally wrong with a human killing another animal, but simply because we are aware of doing the killing. And perhaps, too, because in some sense we 'know' what we are killing. We make sound guesses that the pain and desire for life we feel — our worlds of experience — have a counterpart in the animal we kill. As predators, this can create problems for us. One way to smooth those edges, then, is to \_\_\_\_\_.

\* membrane: 지하 세계로 통하는 바위 표면 \*\* suffused with: ~로 가득 찬

- ① view that prey with respect
- ② domesticate those animals
- ③ develop tools for hunting
- ④ avoid supernatural beliefs
- ⑤ worship our ancestors' spirits

33. The empiricist philosopher John Locke argued that when the human being was first born, the mind was simply a blank slate — a *tabula rasa* — waiting to be written on by experience. Locke believed that our experience shapes who we are and who we become — and therefore he also believed that, given different experiences, human beings would have different characters. The influence of these ideas was profound, particularly for the new colonies in America, for example, because these were conscious attempts to make a new start and to form a new society. The new society was to operate on a different basis from that of European culture, which was based on the feudal system in which people's place in society was almost entirely determined by birth, and which therefore tended to emphasize innate characteristics. Locke's emphasis on the importance of experience in forming the human being provided \_\_\_\_\_.

\* empiricist: 경험주의자 \*\* slate: 석판 \*\*\* feudal: 봉건 제도의

- ① foundations for reinforcing ties between European and colonial societies
- ② new opportunities for European societies to value their tradition
- ③ an optimistic framework for those trying to form a different society
- ④ an example of the role that nature plays in building character
- ⑤ an access to expertise in the areas of philosophy and science

34. In *A Theory of Adaptation*, Linda Hutcheon argues that "An adaptation is not vampiric: it does not draw the life-blood from its source and leave it dying or dead, nor is it paler than the adapted work. It may, on the contrary, keep that prior work alive, giving it an afterlife it would never have had otherwise." Hutcheon's refusal to see adaptation as "vampiric" is particularly inspiring for those of us who do work on adaptations. The idea of an "afterlife" of texts, of seeing what comes before as an inspiration for what comes now, is, by its very definition, keeping works "alive." Adaptations for young adults, in particular, have the added benefit of engaging the young adult reader with both then and now, past and present — functioning as both "monuments" to history and the "flesh" of the reader's lived experience. While this is true for adaptations in general, it is especially important for those written with young adults in mind. Such adaptations \_\_\_\_\_ that might otherwise come across as old-fashioned or irrelevant.

- ① allow young readers to make personal connections with texts
- ② are nothing more than the combination of different styles
- ③ break familiar patterns of the ancient heroic stories
- ④ give a new spotlight to various literary theories
- ⑤ encourage young writers to make plots original

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[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [2023년 5월]

31. Although a balance or harmony between partners clearly develops over time in a relationship, it is also a factor in initial attraction and interest in a partner. That is, to the extent that two people share similar verbal and nonverbal habits in a first meeting, they will be more comfortable with one another. For example, fast-paced individuals talk and move quickly and are more expressive, whereas slow-paced individuals have a different tempo and are less expressive. Initial interactions between people at opposite ends of such a continuum may be more difficult than those between similar types. In the case of contrasting styles, individuals may be less interested in pursuing a relationship than if they were similar in interaction styles. Individuals with similar styles, however, are more comfortable and find that they just seem to "click" with one another. Thus, \_\_\_\_\_ may provide a selection filter for the initiation of a relationship.

- ① information deficit
- ② cultural adaptability
- ③ meaning negotiation
- ④ behavioral coordination
- ⑤ unconditional acceptance

32. Animals arguably make art. The male bowerbirds of New Guinea and Australia dedicate huge fractions of their time and energy to creating elaborate structures from twigs, flowers, berries, beetle wings, and even colorful trash. These are the backdrops to their complex mating dances, which include acrobatic moves and even imitations of other species. What's most amazing about the towers and "bowers" they construct is that they aren't stereotyped like a beehive or hummingbird nest. Each one is different. Artistic skill, along with fine craftsbirdship, is rewarded by the females. Many researchers suggest these displays are used by the females to gauge the cognitive abilities of her potential mates, but Darwin thought that she was actually attracted to their *beauty*. In other words, the bowers \_\_\_\_\_; they are appreciated by the females for their own sake, much as we appreciate a painting or a bouquet of spring flowers. A 2013 study looked at whether bowerbirds that did better on cognitive tests were more successful at attracting mates. They were not, suggesting whatever the females are looking for, it isn't a straightforward indicator of cognitive ability.

- ① block any possibility of reproduction
- ② aren't simply signals of mate quality
- ③ hardly sustain their forms long enough
- ④ don't let the mating competition overheat
- ⑤ can be a direct indicator of aggressiveness

33. Running a business that sells goods and services to consumers requires getting to know the products they like. More than that, however, you want to \_\_\_\_\_. In traditional or online sales, people are bound to favorably regard the vendor and product that they could easily inquire about and quickly acquire in good order. Using the product can increase or decrease their satisfaction, and they will remember to repurchase products that meet and exceed their expectations. Traditional stores make the shopping experience pleasant by their displays and personal service. Internet retailers lead buyers to products they want through speedy searches and clicks. A new online selling method that can generate millions of dollars in purchases within a few minutes is livestream selling. That's when hosts streaming their shows live demonstrate a product and even interactively receive comments and answer questions from their viewers through the power of social media. If they like the product, they buy it immediately through an e-commerce feature on the platform. Buyers say that the experience is so convenient, it is like talking to a friend.

- ① provide rare items that can draw others' eyes
- ② maximize the profit through competitive incentives
- ③ link positive experiences to the products they purchase
- ④ examine the current state of digital marketing technologies
- ⑤ convince yourself the product is a must-have in their lives

34. In Hegel's philosophy, even though there is interaction and interrelation between the universal and the individual, \_\_\_\_\_. For Hegel, individuals are not distinguished in terms of Reason. In *Philosophy of Right* Hegel stresses particularity and universality as follows: "A man, who acts perversely, exhibits particularity. The rational is the highway on which everyone travels, and no one is specially marked." Here, Hegel maintains that individuals can be differentiated from each other in terms of their acts but they are not differentiated with respect to reason. There are specific thoughts, but they are finally resolved into the universal. One might say that Hegel seems to focus on the individual like Aristotle but in reality, he subtly treats the universal as fundamental whereas Aristotle considers the individual as primary substance and universal as secondary substance; in so doing Aristotle emphasizes the universal to be subordinate to the individual in contrast to Hegel.

\*perversely 별나게

- ① an individual stands alone apart from the universe
- ② the universal still has more priority than the individual
- ③ universal truth cannot be the key to individual problems
- ④ individuals can't deduce universal principles from reality itself
- ⑤ every individual should have his or her own particular universe

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.  
[2023년 6월]

31. People have always needed to eat, and they always will. Rising emphasis on self-expression values does not put an end to material desires. But prevailing economic orientations are gradually being reshaped. People who work in the knowledge sector continue to seek high salaries, but they place equal or greater emphasis on doing stimulating work and being able to follow their own time schedules. Consumption is becoming progressively less determined by the need for sustenance and the practical use of the goods consumed. People still eat, but a growing component of food's value is determined by its \_\_\_ aspects. People pay a premium to eat exotic cuisines that provide an interesting experience or that symbolize a distinctive life-style. The publics of postindustrial societies place growing emphasis on "political consumerism," such as boycotting goods whose production violates ecological or ethical standards. Consumption is less and less a matter of sustenance and more and more a question of life-style — and choice.

\* prevail: 우세하다 \*\* cuisine: 요리

- ① quantitative
- ② nonmaterial
- ③ nutritional
- ④ invariable
- ⑤ economic

32. In labor-sharing groups, people contribute labor to other people on a regular basis (for seasonal agricultural work such as harvesting) or on an irregular basis (in the event of a crisis such as the need to rebuild a barn damaged by fire). Labor sharing groups are part of what has been called a "moral economy" sinceno one keeps formal records on how much any family puts in or takes out. Instead, accounting is \_\_\_\_\_. The group has a sense of moral community based on years of trust and sharing. In a certain community of North America, labor sharing is a major economic factor of social cohesion. When a family needs a new barn or faces repair work that requires group labor, a barn-raising party is called. Many families show up to help. Adult men provide manual labor, and adult women provide food for the event. Later, when another family needs help, they call on the same people.

\* cohesion: 응집성

- ① legally established
- ② regularly reported
- ③ socially regulated
- ④ manually calculated
- ⑤ carefully documented

33. Whatever their differences, scientists and artists begin with the same question: *can you and I see the same thing the same way?* If so, how? The scientific thinker looks for features of the thing that can be stripped of subjectivity — ideally, those aspects that can be quantified and whose values will thus never change from one observer to the next. In this way, he arrives at a reality independent of all observers. The artist, on the other hand, relies on the strength of her artistry to effect a marriage between her own subjectivity and that of her readers. To a scientific thinker, this must sound like magical thinking: *you're saying you will imagine something so hard it'll pop into someone else's head exactly the way you envision it?* The artist has sought the opposite of the scientist's observer-independent reality. She creates a reality dependent upon observers, indeed a reality in which \_\_\_\_\_ in order for it to exist at all.

- ① human beings must participate
- ② objectivity should be maintained
- ③ science and art need to harmonize
- ④ readers remain distanced from the arts
- ⑤ she is disengaged from her own subjectivity

34. One of the common themes of the Western philosophical tradition is the distinction between sensual perceptions and rational knowledge. Since Plato, the supremacy of rational reason is based on the assertion that it is able to extract true knowledge from experience. As the discussion in the *Republic* helps to explain, perceptions are inherently unreliable and misleading because the senses are subject to errors and illusions. Only the rational discourse has the tools to overcome illusions and to point towards true knowledge. For instance, perception suggests that a figure in the distance is smaller than it really is. Yet, the application of logical reasoning will reveal that the figure only appears small because it obeys the laws of geometrical perspective. Nevertheless, even after the perspectival correction is applied and reason concludes that perception is misleading, the figure still *appears* small, and the truth of the matter is revealed \_\_\_\_\_.

\*discourse: 담화 \*\*geometrical: 기하학의

- ① as the outcome of blindly following sensual experience
- ② by moving away from the idea of perfect representation
- ③ beyond the limit of where rational knowledge can approach
- ④ through a variety of experiences rather than logical reasoning
- ⑤ not in the perception of the figure but in its rational representation

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[2022년 3월]

31. In the Indian language of pali, *mettā* means benevolence, kindness or tenderness. It is one of the most important ideas in Buddhism. Buddhism recommends a daily ritual meditation (known as *mettā bhāvanā*) to foster this attitude. The meditation begins with a call to think carefully every morning of an individual with whom one tends to get irritated or to whom one feels aggressive or cold and — in place of one's normal hostile impulses —to rehearse kindly messages like 'I hope you will find peace' or 'I wish you to be free from suffering'. This practice can be extended outwards ultimately to include pretty much everyone on Earth. The background assumption is that, with the right stimulus, our feelings towards people are not fixed and unalterable, but open to deliberate change and improvement. \_\_\_\_\_ is a learnable skill, and we need to direct it as much towards those we are tempted to dismiss and detest as to those we love.

- ① Creativity                      ② Relaxation
- ③ Compassion                    ④ Justification
- ⑤ Empowerment

32. When trying to understand the role of the sun in ancient journeys, the sources become fewer and the journeys less well known. Herodotus writes about an exploratory voyage commissioned by the ancient Egyptian King Necho II in about 600 BC. Necho II reportedly ordered a Phoenician expedition to sail clockwise around Africa, starting at the Red Sea and returning to the mouth of the Nile. They were gone for three years. Herodotus writes that the Phoenicians, upon returning from their heroic expedition, reported that after sailing south and then turning west, they found the sun was on their right, the opposite direction to where they were used to seeing it or expecting it to be. Contemporary astronomical science was simply not strong enough to fabricate such an accurate, fundamental and yet prosaic detail of where the sun would be after sailing past the equator and into the southern hemisphere. It is this that leads many of today's historians to conclude that the journey \_\_\_\_\_.

\* fabricate: 꾸며 내다, 만들어 내다 \*\* prosaic: 평범한

- ① must have taken place
- ② was not reported at all
- ③ was not worth the time
- ④ should have been planned better
- ⑤ could be stopped at any moment

33. Gordon Allport argued that history records many individuals who were not content with an existence that offered them little variety, a lack of psychic tension, and minimal challenge. Allport considers it normal to be pulled forward by a vision of the future that awakened within persons their drive to \_\_\_\_\_. He suggests that people possess a need to invent motives and purposes that would consume their inner energies. Similarly, Erich Fromm proposed a need on the part of humans to rise above the roles of passive creatures in an accidental if not random world. To him, humans are driven to transcend the state of merely having been created; instead, humans seek to become the creators, the active shapers of their own destiny. Rising above the passive and accidental nature of existence, humans generate their own purposes and thereby provide themselves with a true basis of freedom. [3점]

\* transcend: 초월하다

- ① alter the course of their lives
- ② possess more than other people
- ③ suppress their negative emotions
- ④ sacrifice themselves for noble causes
- ⑤ show admiration for supernatural power

34. The history of perspective in Western painting matters because of what it reveals for the art of living. Just as most artists conform to the stylistic conventions of the era into which they are born, we similarly conform to prevailing social conventions about how to live. These unwritten rules typically include getting married and having children, owning your own home and having a mortgage, having a regular job and commuting to work, and flying abroad for holidays. For some people these are realities, for others they remain aspirations. It is common to \_\_\_\_\_. At this point in Western history, they are amongst the dominant conventions that most of us have accepted with little questioning, much as Vermeer and other Dutch baroque painters of the seventeenth century accepted linear perspective without question. It is difficult to see beyond the limitations of the culture that has shaped our ways of looking at the world and at ourselves. We are trapped in the perspective of our own time.

\* mortgage: 담보 대출

- ① distinguish them from ideas and wishes
- ② feel social pressure to comply with them
- ③ apply them to create inspirational artworks
- ④ ignore them on account of their complexity
- ⑤ have an objection to being controlled by them

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.  
[2022년 4월]

31. Not only was Eurasia by chance blessed with biological abundance, but the very \_\_\_\_\_ of the continent greatly promoted the spread of crops between distant regions. When the supercontinent Pangea fragmented, it was torn apart along rifts that just so happened to leave Eurasia as a broad landmass running in an east-west direction — the entire continent stretches more than a third of the way around the world, but mostly within a relatively narrow range of latitudes. As it is the latitude on the Earth that largely determines the climate and length of the growing season, crops domesticated in one part of Eurasia can be transplanted across the continent with only minimal need for adaptation to the new locale. Thus wheat cultivation spread readily from the uplands of Turkey throughout Mesopotamia, to Europe, and all the way round to India, for example. The twin continents of the Americas, by contrast, lie in a north-south direction. Here, the spreading of crops originally domesticated in one region to another led to a much harder process of re-adapting the plant species to different growing conditions.

\* fragment: 조각나다 \*\* rift: 갈라진 틈

- ① isolation                      ② orientation
- ③ diversity                      ④ conservation
- ⑤ instability

32. When you are born, your neocortex knows almost nothing. It doesn't know any words, what buildings are like, how to use a computer, or what a door is and how it moves on hinges. It has to learn countless things. The overall structure of the neocortex is not random. Its size, the number of regions it has, and how they are connected together is largely determined by our genes. For example, genes determine what parts of the neocortex are connected to the eyes, what other parts are connected to the ears, and how those parts connect to each other. Therefore, we can say that the neocortex is structured at birth to see, hear, and even learn language. But it is also true that the neocortex doesn't know what it will see, what it will hear, and what specific languages it might learn. We can think of the neocortex as starting life \_\_\_\_\_ but knowing nothing in particular. Through experience, it learns a rich and complicated model of the world.

\* neocortex: (대뇌의) 신피질

- ① having some built-in assumptions about the world
- ② causing conflicts between genes and environments
- ③ being able to efficiently reprocess prior knowledge
- ④ controlling the structure and processing power of the brain
- ⑤ fighting persistently against the determined world of genes

33. While early clocks marked only the hour or quarter-hour, by 1700 most clocks had acquired minute hands, and by 1800 second hands were standard. This unprecedented ability to measure time precisely \_\_\_\_\_, which became a prime weapon of the Industrial Revolution. As the historian of technology Lewis Mumford argued, "the clock, not the steam engine, is the key-machine of the modern industrial age." Soon factory workers were clocking in, filling out timesheets, and being punished for lateness. With time sliced into smaller and smaller periods, business owners could measure the speed of their workers down to the second, and gradually increase the pace of the production line. Workers who tried to reject this strict control by "going slow" were swiftly fired. The cruel power of the clock fed the growing culture of utilitarian efficiency, so brilliantly depicted by Charles Dickens in his 1854 novel *Hard Times*, where the office of Mr. Gradgrind contained "a deadly statistical clock in it, which measured every second with a beat like a rap upon a coffin-lid."

\* rap: 두드림 \*\* coffin-lid: 관 뚜껑

- ① allowed workers to climb up the ladder of social class
- ② liberated workers but imprisoned employers in a time trap
- ③ found its most authoritarian expression in the factory clock
- ④ veiled the violent nature and the discipline of measured time
- ⑤ paved the way for workers to control manufacturing machines

34. Imagine some mutation appears which makes animals spontaneously die at the age of 50. This is unambiguously disadvantageous—but only very slightly so. More than 99 per cent of animals carrying this mutation will never experience its ill effects because they will die before it has a chance to act. This means that it's pretty likely to remain in the population—not because it's good, but because the 'force of natural selection' at such advanced ages is not strong enough to get rid of it. Conversely, if a mutation killed the animals at two years, striking them down when many could reasonably expect to still be alive and producing children, evolution would get rid of it very promptly: animals with the mutation would soon be outcompeted by those fortunate enough not to have it, because the force of natural selection is powerful in the years up to and including reproductive age. Thus, problematic mutations can accumulate, just so long as \_\_\_\_\_.

\* mutation: 돌연변이

- ① the force of natural selection increases as animals get older
- ② their accumulation is largely due to their evolutionary benefits
- ③ evolution operates by suppressing reproductive success of animals
- ④ animals can promptly compensate for the decline in their abilities
- ⑤ they only affect animals after they're old enough to have reproduced

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[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.  
[2022년 6월]

31. Young contemporary artists who employ digital technologies in their practice rarely make reference to computers. For example, Wade Guyton, an abstractionist who uses a word processing program and inkjet printers, does not call himself a computer artist. Moreover, some critics, who admire his work, are little concerned about his extensive use of computers in the art-making process. This is a marked contrast from three decades ago when artists who utilized computers were labeled by critics — often disapprovingly — as computer artists. For the present generation of artists, the computer, or more appropriately, the laptop, is one in a collection of integrated, portable digital technologies that link their social and working life. With tablets and cell phones surpassing personal computers in Internet usage, and as slim digital devices resemble nothing like the room-sized mainframes and bulky desktop computers of previous decades, it now appears that the computer artist is finally \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① awake
- ② influential
- ③ distinct
- ④ troublesome
- ⑤ extinct

32. The critic who wants to write about literature from a formalist perspective must first be a close and careful reader who examines all the elements of a text individually and questions how they come together to create a work of art. Such a reader, who respects the autonomy of a work, achieves an understanding of it by \_\_\_\_\_. Instead of examining historical periods, author biographies, or literary styles, for example, he or she will approach a text with the assumption that it is a self-contained entity and that he or she is looking for the governing principles that allow the text to reveal itself. For example, the correspondences between the characters in James Joyce's short story "Araby" and the people he knew personally may be interesting, but for the formalist they are less relevant to understanding how the story creates meaning than are other kinds of information that the story contains within itself.

\*entity 실체

- ① putting himself or herself both inside and outside it
- ② finding a middle ground between it and the world
- ③ searching for historical realities revealed within it
- ④ looking inside it, not outside it or beyond it
- ⑤ exploring its characters' cultural relevance

33. Manufacturers design their innovation processes around the way they think the process works. The vast majority of manufacturers still think that product development and service development are always done by manufacturers, and that their job is always to find a need and fill it rather than to sometimes find and commercialize an innovation that \_\_\_\_\_. Accordingly, manufacturers have set up market-research departments to explore the needs of users in the target market, product-development groups to think up suitable products to address those needs, and so forth. The needs and prototype solutions of lead users — if encountered at all — are typically rejected as outliers of no interest. Indeed, when lead users' innovations do enter a firm's product line — and they have been shown to be the actual source of many major innovations for many firms — they typically arrive with a lag and by an unusual and unsystematic route.

\*lag 지연

- ① lead users tended to overlook
- ② lead users have already developed
- ③ lead users encountered in the market
- ④ other firms frequently put into use
- ⑤ both users and firms have valued

34. Development can get very complicated and fanciful. A fugue by Johann Sebastian Bach illustrates how far this process could go, when a single melodic line, sometimes just a handful of notes, was all that the composer needed to create a brilliant work containing lots of intricate development within a coherent structure. Ludwig van Beethoven's famous Fifth Symphony provides an exceptional example of how much mileage a classical composer can get out of a few notes and a simple rhythmic tapping. The opening da-da-da-DUM that everyone has heard somewhere or another \_\_\_\_\_ throughout not only the opening movement, but the remaining three movements, like a kind of motto or a connective thread. Just as we don't always see the intricate brushwork that goes into the creation of a painting, we may not always notice how Beethoven keeps finding fresh uses for his motto or how he develops his material into a large, cohesive statement. But a lot of the enjoyment we get from that mighty symphony stems from the inventiveness behind it, the impressive development of musical ideas.

\*intricate 복잡한 \*\*coherent 통일성 있는

- ① makes the composer's musical ideas contradictory
- ② appears in an incredible variety of ways
- ③ provides extensive musical knowledge creatively
- ④ remains fairly calm within the structure
- ⑤ becomes deeply associated with one's own enjoyment

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [2022년 7월]

31. There is a difference between a newsworthy event and news. A newsworthy event will not necessarily become news, just as news is often about an event that is not, in itself, newsworthy. We can define news as an event that is recorded in the news media, regardless of whether it is about a newsworthy event. The very fact of its transmission means that it is regarded as news, even if we struggle to understand why that particular story has been selected from all the other events happening at the same time that have been ignored. News selection is \_\_\_\_\_ so not all events seen as newsworthy by some people will make it to the news. All journalists are familiar with the scenario where they are approached by someone with the words 'I've got a great story for you'. For them, it is a major news event, but for the journalist it might be something to ignore.

- ① subjective
- ② passive
- ③ straightforward
- ④ consistent
- ⑤ crucial

32. Infants' preference for looking at new things is so strong that psychologists began to realize that they could use it as a test of infants' visual discrimination, and even their *memory*. Could an infant tell the difference between two similar images? Between two similar shades of the same color? Could an infant recall having seen something an hour, a day, a week ago? \_\_\_\_\_ held the answer. If the infant's gaze lingered, it suggested that the infant could tell that a similar image was nonetheless different in some way. If the infant, after a week without seeing an image, didn't look at it much when it was shown again, the infant must be able at some level to *remember* having seen it the week before. In most cases, the results revealed that infants were more cognitively capable earlier than had been previously assumed. The visual novelty drive became, indeed, one of the most powerful tools in psychologists' toolkit, unlocking a host of deeper insights into the capacities of the infant mind.

- ① Memory distortion in infancy
- ② Undeveloped vision of newborns
- ③ The preference for social interaction
- ④ The inbuilt attraction to novel images
- ⑤ Infants' communication skills with parents

33. Imagine there are two habitats, a rich one containing a lot of resources and a poor one containing few, and that there is no territoriality or fighting, so each individual is free to exploit the habitat in which it can achieve the higher pay-off, measured as rate of consumption of resource. With no competitors, an individual would simply go to the better of the two habitats and this is what we assume the first arrivals will do. But what about the later arrivals? As more competitors occupy the rich habitat, the resource will be depleted, and so less profitable for further newcomers. Eventually a point will be reached where the next arrivals will do better by occupying the poorer quality habitat where, although the resource is in shorter supply, there will be less competition. Thereafter, the two habitats should be filled so that the profitability for an individual is the same in each one. In other words, competitors should adjust their distribution in relation to habitat quality so that each individual \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① fails to find adequate resources in time
- ② invades the other habitat to get more resources
- ③ enjoys the same rate of acquisition of resources
- ④ needs to gather resources faster than newcomers
- ⑤ is more attracted to the rich habitat than the poor one

34. Neither Einstein's relativity nor Bach's fugues are such stuff as survival is made on. Yet each is a perfect example of human capacities that were essential to our having prevailed. The link between scientific aptitude and solving real-world challenges may be more apparent, but minds that reason with analogy and metaphor, minds that represent with color and texture, minds that imagine with melody and rhythm are minds that \_\_\_\_\_. Which is all just to say that the arts may well have been vital for developing the flexibility of thought and fluency of intuition that our relatives needed to fashion the spear, to invent cooking, to harness the wheel, and, later, to write the Mass in B Minor and, later still, to crack our rigid perspective on space and time. Across hundreds of thousands of years, artistic endeavors may have been the playground of human cognition, providing a safe arena for training our imaginative capacities and infusing them with a potent faculty for innovation.

\* fugue: 서곡 \*\* the Mass in B Minor: B 단조 미사곡

- ① divert imagination away from innovation
- ② cultivate a more flourishing cognitive landscape
- ③ keep humans from developing intellectual capacities
- ④ exclude morality from scientific decision making
- ⑤ define a boundary between art and science

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[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [2022년 8월]

31. More than just having territories, animals also partition them. And this insight turned out to be particularly useful for zoo husbandry. An animal's territory has an internal arrangement that Heini Hediger compared to the inside of a person's house. Most of us assign separate functions to separate rooms, but even if you look at a one-room house you will find the same internal specialization. In a cabin or a mud hut, or even a Mesolithic cave from 30,000 years ago, this part is for cooking, that part is for sleeping; this part is for making tools and weaving, that part is for waste. We keep \_\_\_\_\_. To a varying extent, other animals do the same. A part of an animal's territory is for eating, a part for sleeping, a part for swimming or wallowing, a part may be set aside for waste, depending on the species of animal.

\* husbandry: 관리

- ① an interest in close neighbors
- ② a neat functional organization
- ③ a stock of emergency supplies
- ④ a distance from potential rivals
- ⑤ a strictly observed daily routine

32. Fans feel for feeling's own sake. They make meanings beyond what seems to be on offer. They build identities and experiences, and make artistic creations of their own to share with others. A person can be an individual fan, feeling an "idealized connection with a star, strong feelings of memory and nostalgia," and engaging in activities like "collecting to develop a sense of self." But, more often, individual experiences are embedded in social contexts where other people with shared attachments socialize around the object of their affections. Much of the pleasure of fandom \_\_\_\_\_. In their diaries, Bostonians of the 1800s described being part of the crowds at concerts as part of the pleasure of attendance. A compelling argument can be made that what fans love is less the object of their fandom than the attachments to (and differentiations from) one another that those affections afford.

\* embed: 끼워 넣다 \*\* compelling: 강력한

- ① is enhanced by collaborations between global stars
- ② results from frequent personal contact with a star
- ③ deepens as fans age together with their idols
- ④ comes from being connected to other fans
- ⑤ is heightened by stars' media appearances

33. There was nothing modern about the idea of men making women's clothes — we saw them doing it for centuries in the past. In the old days, however, the client was always primary and her tailor was an obscure craftsman, perhaps talented but perhaps not. She had her own ideas like any patron, there were no fashion plates, and the tailor was simply at her service, perhaps with helpful suggestions about what others were wearing. Beginning in the late nineteenth century, with the hugely successful rise of the artistic male couturier, it was the designer who became celebrated, and the client elevated by his inspired attention. In a climate of admiration for male artists and their female creations, the dress-designer first flourished as the same sort of creator. Instead of the old rule that dressmaking is a craft, \_\_\_\_\_ was invented that had not been there before.

\* obscure: 무명의 \*\* patron: 후원자 \*\*\* couturier: 고급 여성복 디자이너

- ① a profitable industry driving fast fashion
- ② a widespread respect for marketing skills
- ③ a public institution preserving traditional designs
- ④ a modern connection between dress-design and art
- ⑤ an efficient system for producing affordable clothing

34. In trying to explain how different disciplines attempt to understand autobiographical memory the literary critic Daniel Albright said, "Psychology is a garden, literature is a wilderness." He meant, I believe, that psychology seeks to make patterns, find regularity, and ultimately impose order on human experience and behavior. Writers, by contrast, dive into the unruly, untamed depths of human experiences. What he said about understanding memory can be extended to our questions about young children's minds. If we psychologists are too bent on identifying the orderly pattern, the regularities of children's minds, we may miss an essential and pervasive characteristic of our topic: the child's more unruly and imaginative ways of talking and thinking. It is not only the developed writer or literary scholar who seems drawn toward a somewhat wild and idiosyncratic way of thinking; young children are as well. The psychologist interested in young children may have to \_\_\_\_\_ in order to get a good picture of how children think.

\* unruly: 제멋대로 구는 \*\* pervasive: 널리 퍼져 있는 \*\*\* idiosyncratic: 색다른

- ① venture a little more often into the wilderness
- ② help them recall their most precious memories
- ③ better understand the challenges of parental duty
- ④ disregard the key characteristics of children's fiction
- ⑤ standardize the paths of their psychological development



[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [2022년 10월]

31. Much of what we call political risk is in fact \_\_\_\_\_. This applies to all types of political risks, from civil strife to expropriations to regulatory changes. Political risk, unlike credit or market or operational risk, can be unsystematic and therefore more difficult to address in classic statistical terms. What is the probability that terrorists will attack the United States again? Unlike earthquakes or hurricanes, political actors constantly adapt to overcome the barriers created by risk managers. When corporations structure foreign investments to mitigate risks of expropriations, through international guarantees or legal contracts, host governments seek out new forms of obstruction, such as creeping expropriation or regulatory discrimination, that are very hard and legally costly to prove. Observation of a risk changes the risk itself. There are ways to mitigate high-impact, low-probability events. But analysis of these risks can be as much art as science.

\*expropriation 몰수 \*\*mitigate 줄이다

- ① injustice                      ② uncertainty
- ③ circularity                    ④ contradiction
- ⑤ miscommunication

32. Ecological health depends on keeping the surface of the earth rich in humus and minerals so that it can provide a foundation for healthy plant and animal life. The situation is disrupted if the soil loses these raw materials or if \_\_\_\_\_. When man goes beneath the surface of the earth and drags out minerals or other compounds that did not evolve as part of this system, then problems follow. The mining of lead and cadmium are examples of this. Petroleum is also a substance that has been dug out of the bowels of the earth and introduced into the surface ecology by man. Though it is formed from plant matter, the highly reduced carbon compounds that result are often toxic to living protoplasm. In some cases this is true of even very tiny amounts, as in the case of "polychlorinated biphenyls," a petroleum product which can cause cancer.

\*humus 부식토, 부엽토 \*\*protoplasm 원형질

- ① the number of plants on it increases too rapidly
- ② it stops providing enough nourishment for humans
- ③ climate change transforms its chemical components
- ④ alien species prevail and deplete resources around it
- ⑤ great quantities of contaminants are introduced into it

33. Magical thinking, intellectual insecurity, and confirmation bias are all powerful barriers to scientific discovery; they blocked the eyes of generations of astronomers before Copernicus. But as twenty-first-century researchers have discovered, these three barriers can all be destroyed with a simple teaching trick: transporting our brain to an environment outside our own. That environment can be a nature preserve many miles from our home, or a computer-simulated Mars, or any other space that our ego doesn't associate directly with our health, social status, and material success. In that environment, our ego will be less inclined to take the failure of its predictions personally. Certainly, our ego may feel a little upset that its guesses about the nature preserve or Mars were wrong, but it was never really that invested in the guesses to begin with. Why should it care too much about things that have no bearing on its own fame or well-being? So, in that happy state of apathy, our ego is less likely to get data manipulative, mentally threatened, or magically minded, leaving the rest of our brain free to \_\_\_\_\_.

\*apathy 무관심

- ① do away with irregularity and seek harmony
- ② justify errors by reorganizing remaining data
- ③ build barriers to avoid intellectual insecurity
- ④ abandon failed hypotheses and venture new ones
- ⑤ manipulate the surroundings and support existing ideas

34. If you are unconvinced that \_\_\_\_\_, consider the example of the "flying horse." Depictions of galloping horses from prehistoric times up until the mid.1800s typically showed horses' legs splayed while galloping, that is, the front legs reaching far ahead as the hind legs stretched far behind. People just "knew" that's how horses galloped, and that is how they "saw" them galloping. Cavemen *saw* them this way, Aristotle *saw* them this way, and so did Victorian gentry. But all of that ended when, in 1878, Eadward Muybridge published a set of twelve pictures he had taken of a galloping horse in the space of less than half a second using twelve cameras hooked to wire triggers. Muybridge's photos showed clearly that a horse goes completely airborne in the third step of the gallop with its legs *collected* beneath it, not splayed. It is called the moment of suspension. Now even kids draw horses galloping this way.

\*gallop 질주(하다) \*\*splay 벌리다 \*\*\*gentry 상류층

- ① our beliefs influence how we interpret facts
- ② what we see is an illusion of our past memories
- ③ even photographs can lead to a wrong visual perception
- ④ there is no standard by which we can judge good or bad
- ⑤ we adhere to our intuition in spite of irresistible evidence

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[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.  
[2022년 11월 수능]

31. There is something deeply paradoxical about the professional status of sports journalism, especially in the medium of print. In discharging their usual responsibilities of description and commentary, reporters' accounts of sports events are eagerly consulted by sports fans, while in their broader journalistic role of covering sport in its many forms, sports journalists are among the most visible of all contemporary writers. The ruminations of the elite class of 'celebrity' sports journalists are much sought after by the major newspapers, their lucrative contracts being the envy of colleagues in other 'disciplines' of journalism. Yet sports journalists do not have a standing in their profession that corresponds to the size of their readerships or of their pay packets, with the old saying (now reaching the status of cliché) that sport is the 'toy department of the news media' still readily to hand as a dismissal of the worth of what sports journalists do. This reluctance to take sports journalism seriously produces the paradoxical outcome that sports newspaper writers are much read but little \_\_\_\_\_.

\* discharge: 이행하다 \*\* rumination: 생각 \*\*\* lucrative: 돈을 많이 버는

- ① paid
- ② admired
- ③ censored
- ④ challenged
- ⑤ discussed

32. People have always wanted to be around other people and to learn from them. Cities have long been dynamos of social possibility, foundries of art, music, and fashion. Slang, or, if you prefer, "lexical innovation," has always started in cities — an outgrowth of all those different people so frequently exposed to one another. It spreads outward, in a manner not unlike transmissible disease, which itself typically "takes off" in cities. If, as the noted linguist Leonard Bloomfield argued, the way a person talks is a "composite result of what he has heard before," then language innovation would happen where the most people heard and talked to the most other people. Cities drive taste change because they \_\_\_\_\_, who not surprisingly are often the creative people cities seem to attract. Media, ever more global, ever more far-reaching, spread language faster to more people.

\* foundry: 주물 공장 \*\* lexical: 어휘의

- ① provide rich source materials for artists
- ② offer the greatest exposure to other people
- ③ cause cultural conflicts among users of slang
- ④ present ideal research environments to linguists
- ⑤ reduce the social mobility of ambitious outsiders

33. The entrance to a honeybee colony, often referred to as the dancefloor, is a market place for information about the state of the colony and the environment outside the hive. Studying interactions on the dancefloor provides us with a number of illustrative examples of how individuals changing their own behavior in response to local information \_\_\_\_\_. For example, upon returning to their hive honeybees that have collected water search out a receiver bee to unload their water to within the hive. If this search time is short then the returning bee is more likely to perform a waggle dance to recruit others to the water source. Conversely, if this search time is long then the bee is more likely to give up collecting water. Since receiver bees will only accept water if they require it, either for themselves or to pass on to other bees and brood, this unloading time is correlated with the colony's overall need of water. Thus the individual water forager's response to unloading time (up or down) regulates water collection in response to the colony's need.

\* brood: 애벌레 \*\* forager: 조달자

- ① allow the colony to regulate its workforce
- ② search for water sources by measuring distance
- ③ decrease the colony's workload when necessary
- ④ divide tasks according to their respective talents
- ⑤ train workers to acquire basic communication patterns

34. We understand that the segregation of our consciousness into present, past, and future is both a fiction and an oddly self-referential framework; your present was part of your mother's future, and your children's past will be in part your present. Nothing is generally wrong with structuring our consciousness of time in this conventional manner, and it often works well enough. In the case of climate change, however, the sharp division of time into past, present, and future has been desperately misleading and has, most importantly, hidden from view the extent of the responsibility of those of us alive now. The narrowing of our consciousness of time smooths the way to divorcing ourselves from responsibility for developments in the past and the future with which our lives are in fact deeply intertwined. In the climate case, it is not that \_\_\_\_\_, It is that the realities are obscured from view by the partitioning of time, and so questions of responsibility toward the past and future do not arise naturally.

\* segregation: 분리 \*\* intertwine: 뒤얽히게 하다 \*\*\* obscure: 흐릿하게 하다

- ① all our efforts prove to be effective and are thus encouraged
- ② sufficient scientific evidence has been provided to us
- ③ future concerns are more urgent than present needs
- ④ our ancestors maintained a different frame of time
- ⑤ we face the facts but then deny our responsibility

※ [2021년] 2021학년도 모의고사 기출 ※

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.  
[2021년 3월]

31. People unknowingly sabotage their own work when they withhold help or information from others or try to undermine them lest they become more successful or get more credit than "me."  
\_\_\_\_\_ is alien to the ego, except when there is a secondary motive. The ego doesn't know that the more you include others, the more smoothly things flow and the more easily things come to you. When you give little or no help to others or put obstacles in their path, the universe — in the form of people and circumstances — gives little or no help to you because you have cut yourself off from the whole. The ego's unconscious core feeling of "not enough" causes it to react to someone else's success as if that success had taken something away from "me." It doesn't know that your resentment of another person's success curtails your own chances of success. In order to attract success, you need to welcome it wherever you see it.

\*sabotage: 방해하다 \*\*curtail: 줄이다

- ① Patience                      ② Rationality
- ③ Independence                ④ Competition
- ⑤ Cooperation

32. Jeffrey A. Rodgers, a vice president of a big company, was once taught the simple idea of pausing to refresh. It began when Jeff realized that as he drove home from work each evening his mind was still focused on work-related projects. We all know this feeling. We may have left the office physically, but we are very much still there mentally, as our minds get caught in the endless loop of replaying the events of today and worrying about all the things we need to get done the following day. So now, as he gets to the door of his house, he applies what he calls "the pause that refreshes." He stops for just a moment. He closes his eyes. He breathes in and out once: deeply and slowly. As he exhales, he \_\_\_\_\_ . This allows him to walk through the front door to his family with more singleness of purpose. It supports the sentiment attributed to Lao Tzu: "In work, do what you enjoy. In family life, be completely present."

\*loop: 루프(반복 실행되는 일련의 명령)

- ① lets the work issues fall away
- ② makes plans for tomorrow's work
- ③ retraces the projects not completed yet
- ④ feels emotionally and physically exhausted
- ⑤ reflects on the achievements he made that day

33. Plants are genius chemists. They rely on their ability to manufacture chemical compounds for every single aspect of their survival. A plant with juicy leaves can't run away to avoid being eaten. It relies on its own chemical defenses to kill microbes, deter pests, or poison would-be predators. Plants also need to reproduce. They can't impress a potential mate with a fancy dance, a victory in horn-to-horn combat, or a well-constructed nest like animals do. Since plants need to attract pollinators to accomplish reproduction, they've evolved intoxicating scents, sweet nectar, and pheromones that send signals that bees and butterflies can't resist. When you consider that plants solve almost all of their problems by making chemicals, and that there are nearly 400,000 species of plants on Earth, it's no wonder that the plant kingdom is \_\_\_\_\_ .

- ① a factory that continuously generates clean air
- ② a source for a dazzling array of useful substances
- ③ a silent battlefield in which plants fight for sunshine
- ④ a significant habitat for microorganisms at a global scale
- ⑤ a document that describes the primitive state of the earth

34. The meritocratic emphasis on effort and hard work seeks to vindicate the idea that, under the right conditions, we are responsible for our success and thus capable of freedom. It also seeks to vindicate the faith that, if the competition is truly fair, success will align with virtue; those who work hard and play by the rules will earn the rewards they deserve. We want to believe that success, in sports and in life, is something we earn, not something we inherit. Natural gifts and the advantages they bring embarrass the meritocratic faith. They cast doubt on the conviction that praise and rewards flow from effort alone. In the face of this embarrassment, we \_\_\_\_\_ . This can be seen, for example, in television coverage of the Olympics, which focuses less on the feats the athletes perform than on heartbreaking stories of the hardships and obstacles they have overcome, and the struggles they have gone through to triumph over injury, or a difficult childhood, or political turmoil in their native land.

\*meritocratic: 능력주의의 \*\*vindicate: (정당성을) 입증하다

- ① suspect perfectly fair competition is not possible
- ② inflate the moral significance of effort and striving
- ③ put more emphasis on the results than on the process
- ④ believe that overcoming hardships is not that important
- ⑤ often appreciate the rewards earned through natural gifts

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[31 ~ 34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.  
[2021년 4월]

31. Contrary to popular opinion, woodpeckers don't restrict themselves to rotten trees, and they often start construction in healthy trees. Just like us, woodpeckers want the place where they bring up their families to be solid and durable. Even though the birds are well equipped to hammer away at healthy wood, it would be too much for them to complete the job all at once. And that's why they take a months-long break after making a hole that may be only an inch or two deep, hoping fungi will pitch in. As far as the fungi are concerned, this is the invitation they have been waiting for, because usually they can't get past the bark. In this case, the fungi quickly move into the opening and begin to break down the wood. What the tree sees as a coordinated attack, the woodpecker sees as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_. After a while, the wood fibers are so soft that it's much easier for the woodpecker to enlarge the hole.

\* fungi: fungus(균류)의 복수형

- ① division of labor
- ② act of sympathy
- ③ process of negotiation
- ④ competition for habitat
- ⑤ defense from predators

32. The urban environment is generally designed so as not to make contact with our skin. We do not push through bushes on our way to school or work. Roads and sidewalks are kept clear of obstacles. Only once in a while are we reminded of the materiality of the environment, as when we feel the brush of an unexpected tree branch or nearly fall over a curb. Most of our time is not even spent outside. "Outside" is often just a space we go through to get "inside." Our time is largely spent indoors, where architecture and design collude to provide an environment as lacking as possible in tactile stimulation. In the modern university or office building, floors and walls are flat and smooth, corridors are clear, the air is still, the temperature is neutral, and elevators carry one effortlessly from one level to another. It is commonly assumed that we are best served by our tactile environment when \_\_\_\_\_.

\* collude: 결탁하다

- ① we accept its harsh elements
- ② we scarcely notice its presence
- ③ it does not hinder social interactions
- ④ we experience it using all the senses
- ⑤ its design reflects the natural environment

33. The ideal sound quality varies a lot in step with technological and cultural changes. Consider, for instance, the development of new digital audio formats such as MP3 and AAC. Various media feed us daily with data-compressed audio, and some people rarely experience CD-quality (that is, *technical* quality) audio. This tendency could lead to a new generation of listeners with other sound quality preferences. Research by Stanford University professor Jonathan Berger adds fuel to this thesis. Berger tested first-year university students' preferences for MP3s annually for ten years. He reports that each year more and more students come to prefer MP3s to CD-quality audio. These findings indicate that listeners gradually become accustomed to data-compressed formats and change their listening preferences accordingly. The point is that while technical improvements strive toward increased sound quality in a technical sense (e.g., higher resolution and greater bit rate), listeners' expectations do not necessarily follow the same path. As a result, "improved" *technical* digital sound quality may in some cases lead to a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

\* compress: 압축하다

- ① decrease in the perceptual worth of the sound
- ② failure to understand the original function of music
- ③ realization of more sophisticated musical inspiration
- ④ agreement on ideal sound quality across generations
- ⑤ revival of listeners' preference for CD-quality audio

34. Science shows that \_\_\_\_\_ like gear teeth in a bicycle chain. Rich and novel experiences, like the recollections of the summers of our youth, have lots of new information associated with them. During those hot days, we learned how to swim or traveled to new places or mastered riding a bike without training wheels. The days went by slowly with those adventures. Yet, our adult lives have less novelty and newness, and are full of repeated tasks such as commuting or sending email or doing paperwork. The associated information filed for those chores is smaller, and there is less new footage for the recall part of the brain to draw upon. Our brain interprets these days filled with boring events as shorter, so summers swiftly speed by. Despite our desire for better clocks, our measuring stick of time isn't fixed. We don't measure time with seconds, like our clocks, but by our experiences. For us, time can slow down or time can fly.

\* footage: 장면

- ① the memory functions of our brain wear out with age
- ② the richness of experiences relies on intellectual capacity
- ③ the information storage system in our mind runs restlessly
- ④ the temporal context of an event pulls our emotions awake
- ⑤ the size of a memory and our perception of time are coupled

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.  
[2021년 6월]

31. The growth of academic disciplines and sub-disciplines, such as art history or palaeontology, and of particular figures such as the art critic, helped produce principles and practices for selecting and organizing what was worthy of keeping, though it remained a struggle. Moreover, as museums and universities drew further apart toward the end of the nineteenth century, and as the idea of objects as a highly valued route to knowing the world went into decline, collecting began to lose its status as a worthy intellectual pursuit, especially in the sciences. The really interesting and important aspects of science were increasingly those invisible to the naked eye, and the classification of things collected no longer promised to produce cutting-edge knowledge. The term "butterfly collecting" could come to be used with the adjective "mere" to indicate a pursuit of \_\_\_\_\_ academic status.

\* palaeontology: 고생물학 \*\* adjective: 형용사

- ① competitive            ② novel
- ③ secondary            ④ reliable
- ⑤ unconditional

32. Some of the most insightful work on information seeking emphasizes "strategic self-ignorance," understood as "the use of ignorance as an excuse to engage excessively in pleasurable activities that may be harmful to one's future self." The idea here is that if people are present-biased, they might avoid information that would \_\_\_\_\_ — perhaps because it would produce guilt or shame, perhaps because it would suggest an aggregate trade-off that would counsel against engaging in such activities. St. Augustine famously said, "God give me chastity — tomorrow." Present-biased agents think: "Please let me know the risks — tomorrow." Whenever people are thinking about engaging in an activity with short-term benefits but long-term costs, they might prefer to delay receipt of important information. The same point might hold about information that could make people sad or mad: "Please tell me what I need to know — tomorrow."

\* aggregate: 합계의 \*\* chastity: 정결

- ① highlight the value of preferred activities
- ② make current activities less attractive
- ③ cut their attachment to past activities
- ④ enable them to enjoy more activities
- ⑤ potentially become known to others

33. Concepts of nature are always cultural statements. This may not strike Europeans as much of an insight, for Europe's landscape is so much of a blend. But in the new worlds — 'new' at least to Europeans — the distinction appeared much clearer not only to European settlers and visitors but also to their descendants. For that reason, they had the fond conceit of primeval nature uncontrolled by human associations which could later find expression in an admiration for wilderness. Ecological relationships certainly have their own logic and in this sense 'nature' can be seen to have a self-regulating but not necessarily stable dynamic independent of human intervention. But the context for ecological interactions \_\_\_\_\_. We may not determine how or what a lion eats but we certainly can regulate where the lion feeds.

\* conceit: 생각 \*\* primeval: 원시(시대)의 \*\*\* ecological: 생태학의

- ① has supported new environment-friendly policies
- ② has increasingly been set by humanity
- ③ inspires creative cultural practices
- ④ changes too frequently to be regulated
- ⑤ has been affected by various natural conditions

34. Emma Brindley has investigated the responses of European robins to the songs of neighbors and strangers. Despite the large and complex song repertoire of European robins, they were able to discriminate between the songs of neighbors and strangers. When they heard a tape recording of a stranger, they began to sing sooner, sang more songs, and overlapped their songs with the playback more often than they did on hearing a neighbor's song. As Brindley suggests, the overlapping of song may be an aggressive response. However, this difference in responding to neighbor versus stranger occurred only when the neighbor's song was played by a loudspeaker placed at the boundary between that neighbor's territory and the territory of the bird being tested. If the same neighbor's song was played at another boundary, one separating the territory of the test subject from another neighbor, it was treated as the call of a stranger. Not only does this result demonstrate that \_\_\_\_\_, but it also shows that the choice of songs used in playback experiments is highly important.

\* robin: 울새 \*\* territory: 영역

- ① variety and complexity characterize the robins' songs
- ② song volume affects the robins' aggressive behavior
- ③ the robins' poor territorial sense is a key to survival
- ④ the robins associate locality with familiar songs
- ⑤ the robins are less responsive to recorded songs

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[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.  
[2021년 7월]

31. Relatively undeveloped languages have no single word for plants. The lack of a term doesn't mean they don't perceive differences, and it doesn't mean they don't know the difference between spinach and a cactus; they just lack an all-encompassing term with which to refer to plants. We see cases like this in our own language. For example, English lacks a single basic term to refer to edible mushrooms. We also lack a term for all the people you would have to notify if you were going into the hospital for three weeks. These might include close relatives, friends, your employer, the newspaper delivery person, and anyone you had appointments with during that period. The lack of a term doesn't mean you don't understand the concept; it simply means that the \_\_\_\_\_ isn't reflected in our language. This could be because a need for it hasn't been so pressing that a word needed to be coined.

- ① category
- ② history
- ③ mood
- ④ frequency
- ⑤ preference

32. Psychologists and neuroscientists warn that when we rely on technology to perform tasks such as navigation for us, \_\_\_\_\_ as we become immersed instead in an abstract, computerized world. Studies show that we tend to place too much faith in the accuracy of information from computer monitors, and to ignore or discount information from our own eyes and ears, an effect that has caused pilots to crash planes and GPS-following tourists to drive into the sea. A team led by the British neuroscientist Hugo Spiers found in 2017 that areas of the brain normally involved in navigation just don't engage when people use GPS. "When we have technology telling us which way to go," said Spiers, "these parts of the brain simply don't respond to the street network. In that sense our brain has switched off its interest in the streets around us."

- ① we analyze information too thoroughly
- ② our awareness of our physical environment fades
- ③ our knowledge of the real world is not shared with others
- ④ our ability to emotionally connect to others is lost
- ⑤ unskilled manual labor is not appreciated

33. The conventional view of what the state should do to foster innovation is simple: it just needs to get out of the way. At best, governments merely facilitate the economic dynamism of the private sector; at worst, their lumbering, heavy-handed, and bureaucratic institutions actively inhibit it. The fast-moving, risk-loving, and pioneering private sector, by contrast, is what really drives the type of innovation that creates economic growth. According to this view, the secret behind Silicon Valley lies in its entrepreneurs and venture capitalists. The state can intervene in the economy — but only to fix market failures or level the playing field. It can regulate the private sector in order to account for the external costs companies may impose on the public, such as pollution, and it can invest in public goods, such as basic scientific research or the development of drugs with little market potential. It should not, however, \_\_\_\_\_.

\* Lumbering: 느릿느릿 움직이는

- ① involve the private sector in shaping economic policies
- ② directly attempt to create and shape markets
- ③ regulate companies under any circumstances
- ④ take market failures into consideration
- ⑤ let the private sector drive innovation

34. The designer in the Age of Algorithms poses a threat to American jurisprudence because the algorithm is only as good as \_\_\_\_\_. The person designing the algorithm may be an excellent software engineer, but without the knowledge of all the factors that need to go into an algorithmic process, the engineer could unknowingly produce an algorithm whose decisions are at best incomplete and at worst discriminatory and unfair. Compounding the problem, an algorithm design firm might be under contract to design algorithms for a wide range of uses, from determining which patients awaiting transplants are chosen to receive organs, to which criminals facing sentencing should be given probation or the maximum sentence. That firm is not going to be staffed with subject matter experts who know what questions each algorithm needs to address, what databases the algorithm should use to collect its data, and what pitfalls the algorithm needs to avoid in churning out decisions.

\* jurisprudence: 법체계 \*\* probation: 집행 유예 \*\*\* churn out: 잇달아 내다

- ① the amount of data that the public can access
- ② its capacity to teach itself to reach the best decisions
- ③ its potential to create a lasting profit for the algorithm users
- ④ the functionality of the hardware the designing company operates
- ⑤ the designer's understanding of the intended use of the algorithm

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.  
[2021년 9월]

31. When examining the archaeological record of human culture, one has to consider that it is vastly \_\_\_\_\_. Many aspects of human culture have what archaeologists describe as low archaeological visibility, meaning they are difficult to identify archaeologically. Archaeologists tend to focus on tangible (or material) aspects of culture: things that can be handled and photographed, such as tools, food, and structures. Reconstructing intangible aspects of culture is more difficult, requiring that one draw more inferences from the tangible. It is relatively easy, for example, for archaeologists to identify and draw inferences about technology and diet from stone tools and food remains. Using the same kinds of physical remains to draw inferences about social systems and what people were thinking about is more difficult. Archaeologists do it, but there are necessarily more inferences involved in getting from physical remains recognized as trash to making interpretations about belief systems.

\* archaeological: 고고학의

- ① outdated                      ② factual
- ③ incomplete                  ④ organized
- ⑤ detailed

32. Even as mundane a behavior as watching TV may be a way for some people to \_\_\_\_\_. To test this idea, Sophia Moskalko and Steven Heine gave participants false feedback about their test performance, and then seated each one in front of a TV set to watch a video as the next part of the study. When the video came on, showing nature scenes with a musical soundtrack, the experimenter exclaimed that this was the wrong video and went supposedly to get the correct one, leaving the participant alone as the video played. The participants who had received failure feedback watched the video much longer than those who thought they had succeeded. The researchers concluded that distraction through television viewing can effectively relieve the discomfort associated with painful failures or mismatches between the self and self-guides. In contrast, successful participants had little wish to be distracted from their self-related thoughts!

\* mundane: 보통의

- ① ignore uncomfortable comments from their close peers
- ② escape painful self-awareness through distraction
- ③ receive constructive feedback from the media
- ④ refocus their divided attention to a given task
- ⑤ engage themselves in intense self-reflection

33. It is important to recognise the interdependence between individual, culturally formed actions and the state of cultural integration. People work within the forms provided by the cultural patterns that they have internalised, however contradictory these may be. Ideas are worked out as logical implications or consequences of other accepted ideas, and it is in this way that cultural innovations and discoveries are possible. New ideas are discovered through logical reasoning, but such discoveries are inherent in and integral to the conceptual system and are made possible only because of the acceptance of its premises. For example, the discoveries of new prime numbers are 'real' consequences of the particular number system employed. Thus, cultural ideas show 'advances' and 'developments' because they \_\_\_\_\_. The cumulative work of many individuals produces a corpus of knowledge within which certain 'discoveries' become possible or more likely. Such discoveries are 'ripe' and could not have occurred earlier and are also likely to be made simultaneously by numbers of individuals.

\* corpus: 집적(集積) \*\* simultaneously: 동시에

- ① are outgrowths of previous ideas
- ② stem from abstract reasoning ability
- ③ form the basis of cultural universalism
- ④ emerge between people of the same age
- ⑤ promote individuals' innovative thinking

34. Enabling animals to \_\_\_\_\_ is an almost universal function of learning. Most animals innately avoid objects they have not previously encountered. Unfamiliar objects may be dangerous; treating them with caution has survival value. If persisted in, however, such careful behavior could interfere with feeding and other necessary activities to the extent that the benefit of caution would be lost. A turtle that withdraws into its shell at every puff of wind or whenever a cloud casts a shadow would never win races, not even with a lazy rabbit. To overcome this problem, almost all animals habituate to safe stimuli that occur frequently. Confronted by a strange object, an inexperienced animal may freeze or attempt to hide, but if nothing unpleasant happens, sooner or later it will continue its activity. The possibility also exists that an unfamiliar object may be useful, so if it poses no immediate threat, a closer inspection may be worthwhile.

\* innately: 선천적으로

- ① weigh the benefits of treating familiar things with care
- ② plan escape routes after predicting possible attacks
- ③ overcome repeated feeding failures for survival
- ④ operate in the presence of harmless stimuli
- ⑤ monitor the surrounding area regularly

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[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.  
[2021년 10월]

31. Writing lyrics means shaping the meaning of something which, if left as instrumental music, would remain undefined; there is a change of the level of expression. That's one reason why for many songwriters 'lyric' seems to be the hardest word. Picture this scene: a songwriter at the piano, or with a guitar, plays with chords and creates an emotion and atmosphere that is creatively inspiring. Our songwriter invents a melody to go with this mood. Then comes the moment where words are required, and that means getting specific. This sad-or happy-sounding chord progression must now direct its general sadness or happiness to a particular human situation. A lyric is the place where the emotional suggestions of pure music are defined as \_\_\_\_\_ human concerns and events. It's like a piece of translation, from one medium into another. The general musical mood is focused by a lyric into a context, a voice, a human drama.

- ① concrete
- ② obscure
- ③ ethical
- ④ unforeseen
- ⑤ exaggerated

32. In the health area, the concern with use after "purchase" is as critical as and even more critical than the concern with the purchase itself. The person who is sold on and goes through disease screening procedures but does not follow through with medical treatment for a diagnosed condition, is as much of a failure as a person who did not avail himself of the screening program to begin with. The obese individual who has been successfully sold on going on a medically prescribed diet but is lured back to his candy jar and apple pie after one week, is as much of a failure as if he never had been sold on the need to lose and control his weight. The most challenging, most difficult, most perplexing problem is not how to sell people on health-supportive practices, not even how to get them to initiate such practices. We have been fairly successful with these. It is to persuade and help them \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① to discover the blind spot
- ② to stick with new practices
- ③ to build a sense of security
- ④ to avoid unnecessary treatment
- ⑤ to come up with novel solutions

33. Like faces, sometimes movement can \_\_\_\_\_. For example, toys that seem to come alive fascinate children. In my day, one of the popular toys was a piece of finely coiled wire called a "Slinky." It could appear to walk by stretching and lifting up one end over another down an incline, a bit like an acrobatic caterpillar. The attraction of the Slinky on Christmas Day was the lifelike movement it had as it stepped down the stairs before someone trod on it or twisted the spring and ruined it for good. Toys that appear to be alive are curiosities because they challenge how we think inanimate objects and living things should behave. Many toys today exploit this principle to great effect, but be warned: not all babies enjoy objects that suddenly seem lifelike. This anxiety probably reflects their confusion over the question, "Is it alive or what?" Once babies decide that something is alive, they are inclined to see its movements as purposeful. [3점]

\*incline 경사면 \*\*acrobatic 곡예를 부리는

- ① fool us into thinking that something has a mind
- ② help us release and process certain feelings
- ③ shift our energy and protective mechanisms
- ④ secretly unlock emotions that words cannot
- ⑤ create a definite sense of achievement

34. If the nature of a thing is such that when removed from the environment in which it naturally occurs it alters radically, you will not glean an accurate account of it by examining it within laboratory conditions. If you are only accustomed to seeing it operate within such an artificial arena, you may not even recognize it when it is functioning in its normal context. Indeed, if you ever spot it in that environment you may think it is something else. Similarly, if you believe that leadership only takes the form of heroic men metaphorically charging in on white horses to save the day, you may neglect the many acts which \_\_\_\_\_. You may fail to see the importance of the grooms who care for the horses, the messengers who bring attention to the crisis or the role played by those cheering from the sidelines. You may miss the fact that without troops supporting them, any claims to leading on the part of these heroes would be rather hollow. [3점]

\*glean 찾아내다

- ① alter the powers of local authorities
- ② contribute to their ability to be there
- ③ compel them to conceal their identity
- ④ impose their sacrifice and commitment
- ⑤ prevent them from realizing their potential



[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.  
[2021년 11월 수능]

31. Humour involves not just practical disengagement but cognitive disengagement. As long as something is funny, we are for the moment not concerned with whether it is real or fictional, true or false. This is why we give considerable leeway to people telling funny stories. If they are getting extra laughs by exaggerating the silliness of a situation or even by making up a few details, we are happy to grant them comic licence, a kind of poetic licence. Indeed, someone listening to a funny story who tries to correct the teller — 'No, he didn't spill the spaghetti on the keyboard and the monitor, just on the keyboard' — will probably be told by the other listeners to stop interrupting. The creator of humour is putting ideas into people's heads for the pleasure those ideas will bring, not to provide \_\_\_\_\_ information.

\*cognitive 인식의 \*\*leeway 여지

- ① accurate
- ② detailed
- ③ useful
- ④ additional
- ⑤ alternative

32. News, especially in its televised form, is constituted not only by its choice of topics and stories but by its \_\_\_\_\_. Presentational styles have been subject to a tension between an informational-educational purpose and the need to engage us entertainingly. While current affairs programmes are often 'serious' in tone sticking to the 'rules' of balance, more popular programmes adopt a friendly, lighter, idiom in which we are invited to consider the impact of particular news items from the perspective of the 'average person in the street'. Indeed, contemporary news construction has come to rely on an increased use of faster editing tempos and 'flashier' presentational styles including the use of logos, sound-bites, rapid visual cuts and the 'star quality' of news readers. Popular formats can be said to enhance understanding by engaging an audience unwilling to endure the longer verbal orientation of older news formats. However, they arguably work to reduce understanding by failing to provide the structural contexts for news events.

- ① coordination with traditional display techniques
- ② prompt and full coverage of the latest issues
- ③ educational media contents favoured by producers
- ④ commitment to long-lasting news standards
- ⑤ verbal and visual idioms or modes of address

33. Elinor Ostrom found that there are several factors critical to bringing about stable institutional solutions to the problem of the commons. She pointed out, for instance, that the actors affected by the rules for the use and care of resources must have the right to \_\_\_\_\_. For that reason, the people who monitor and control the behavior of users should also be users and/or have been given a mandate by all users. This is a significant insight, as it shows that prospects are poor for a centrally directed solution to the problem of the commons coming from a state power in comparison with a local solution for which users assume personal responsibility. Ostrom also emphasizes the importance of democratic decision processes and that all users must be given access to local forums for solving problems and conflicts among themselves. Political institutions at central, regional, and local levels must allow users to devise their own regulations and independently ensure observance.

\*commons 공유지 \*\*mandate 위임

- ① participate in decisions to change the rules
- ② claim individual ownership of the resources
- ③ use those resources to maximize their profits
- ④ demand free access to the communal resources
- ⑤ request proper distribution based on their merits

34. Precision and determinacy are a necessary requirement for all meaningful scientific debate, and progress in the sciences is, to a large extent, the ongoing process of achieving ever greater precision. But historical representation puts a premium on a proliferation of representations, hence not on the refinement of one representation but on the production of an ever more varied set of representations. Historical insight is not a matter of a continuous "narrowing down" of previous options, not of an approximation of the truth, but, on the contrary, is an "explosion" of possible points of view. It therefore aims at the unmasking of previous illusions of determinacy and precision by the production of new and alternative representations, rather than at achieving truth by a careful analysis of what was right and wrong in those previous representations. And from this perspective, the development of historical insight may indeed be regarded by the outsider as a process of creating ever more confusion, a continuous questioning of \_\_\_\_\_, rather than, as in the sciences, an ever greater approximation to the truth.

\*proliferation 증식

- ① criteria for evaluating historical representations
- ② certainty and precision seemingly achieved already
- ③ possibilities of alternative interpretations of an event
- ④ coexistence of multiple viewpoints in historical writing
- ⑤ correctness and reliability of historical evidence collected

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※ [2020년] 2020학년도 모의고사 기출 ※

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.  
[2020년 4월]

31. The *New York Times* ran an article titled "Why Waiting Is Torture," and the piece gave a clear explanation for queue rage: It's about \_\_\_\_\_. When someone cuts in front of us, it upsets us, and we're willing to go a long way to make sure that people who arrive later than us don't get served before us. A few years ago, some Israeli researchers studied people's preferences for different types of lines, as the *New York Times* notes. Would people rather stand in a first-come, first-served line? Or would they rather wait in a "multiple queue" line, which is common in supermarkets and requires individuals to wait in separate first-come, first-served lines? People overwhelmingly wanted their lines to be first-come, first-served, and they were willing to wait some 70 percent longer for this sort of justice. In other words, in exchange for their time, people got something that's often just as important.

\*queue: 줄

- ① fairness
- ② humility
- ③ efficiency
- ④ confidence
- ⑤ responsibility

32. Evolutionary biologist Robert Trivers gives an extraordinary example of a case where an animal \_\_\_\_\_ may be damaging to its evolutionary fitness. When a hare is being chased, it zigzags in a random pattern in an attempt to shake off the pursuer. This technique will be more reliable if it is genuinely random, as it is better for the hare to have no foreknowledge of where it is going to jump next- if it knew where it was going to jump next, its posture might reveal clues to its pursuer. Over time, dogs would learn to anticipate these cues — with fatal consequences for the hare. Those hares with more self-awareness would tend to die out, so most modern hares are probably descended from those that had less self-knowledge. In the same way, humans may be descended from ancestors who were better at the concealment of their true motives. It is not enough to conceal them from others — to be really convincing, you also have to conceal them from yourself.

\* hare: 산토끼

- ① disconnecting the link from its circumstance
- ② having conscious access to its own actions
- ③ sharpening its own intuitions and instincts
- ④ relying on its individual prior experiences
- ⑤ activating its innate survival mechanism

33. Scientists have known about 'classical' language regions in the brain like Broca's area and Wernicke's, and that these are stimulated when the brain interprets new words. But it is now clear that stories activate other areas of the brain in addition. Words like 'lavender', 'cinnamon', and 'soap' activate not only language-processing areas of the brain, but also those that respond to smells as though we physically smelled them. Significant work has been done on how the brain responds to metaphor, for example. Participants in these studies read familiar or cliched metaphors like 'a rough day' and these stimulated only the language-sensitive parts of the brain. The metaphor 'a liquid chocolate voice', on the other hand, stimulated areas of the brain concerned both with language — and with taste. 'A leathery face' stimulated the sensory cortex. And reading an exciting, vivid action plot in a novel stimulates parts of the brain that coordinate movement. Reading powerful language, it seems, stimulates us in ways \_\_\_\_\_.

\*cortex : 대뇌 피질

- ① that are similar to real life
- ② that help forget minor details
- ③ that reach objective decisions
- ④ that are likely to improve focus
- ⑤ that separate emotion from reason

34. There are two fundamental components in mathematics and music: formulas and gestures. Musical formulas are well known — for example, the song form  $A-B-A$ , or the formula  $I-IV-V-I$  in harmony. But music cannot be reduced to such form(ula)s; it needs to deploy them in its sounds' time and space. The aim of this deployment is the gestural action of musicians. In other words, music transfers formulas into gestures when performers interpret the written notes, and when the composers unfold formulas into the score's gestures. Similarly, mathematicians do mathematics; they don't just observe eternal formulas. They move symbols from one side of an equation to the other. Mathematics thrives by intense and highly disciplined actions. You will never understand mathematics if you do not "play" with its symbols. However, the mathematical goal is not a manipulatory activity; it is the achievement of a formula that condenses your manipulatory gestures. Mathematics, therefore, shares with music a movement between gestures and formulas, but it \_\_\_\_\_.

\* deploy: 배치하다 \*\* condense: 응축하다

- ① consists of a solitary work with less collaboration
- ② adopts few variations common in musical gestures
- ③ focuses on gestures more than completion of formulas
- ④ moves in the opposite direction of the musical process
- ⑤ takes a superior position over music by employing logic

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.  
[2020년 6월]

31. Research with human runners challenged conventional wisdom and found that the ground-reaction forces at the foot and the shock transmitted up the leg and through the body after impact with the ground \_\_\_\_\_ as runners moved from extremely compliant to extremely hard running surfaces. As a result, researchers gradually began to believe that runners are subconsciously able to adjust leg stiffness prior to foot strike based on their perceptions of the hardness or stiffness of the surface on which they are running. This view suggests that runners create soft legs that soak up impact forces when they are running on very hard surfaces and stiff legs when they are moving along on yielding terrain. As a result, impact forces passing through the legs are strikingly similar over a wide range of running surface types. Contrary to popular belief, running on concrete is not more damaging to the legs than running on soft sand.

\* compliant: 말랑말랑한 \*\* terrain: 지형

- ① varied little            ② decreased a lot
- ③ suddenly peaked       ④ gradually appeared
- ⑤ were hardly generated

32. One of the great risks of writing is that even the simplest of choices regarding wording or punctuation can sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ in ways that may seem unfair. For example, look again at the old grammar rule forbidding the splitting of infinitives. After decades of telling students to never split an infinitive (something just done in this sentence), most composition experts now acknowledge that a split infinitive is *not* a grammar crime. Suppose you have written a position paper trying to convince your city council of the need to hire security personnel for the library, and half of the council members — the people you wish to convince — remember their eighth-grade grammar teacher's warning about splitting infinitives. How will they respond when you tell them, in your introduction, that librarians are compelled "to always accompany" visitors to the rare book room because of the threat of damage? How much of their attention have you suddenly lost because of their automatic recollection of what is now a nonrule? It is possible, in other words, to write correctly and still offend your readers' notions of your language competence.

\* punctuation: 구두점 \*\* infinitive: 부정사(不定詞)

- ① reveal your hidden intention
- ② distort the meaning of the sentence
- ③ prejudice your audience against you
- ④ test your audience's reading comprehension
- ⑤ create fierce debates about your writing topic

33. Even when we do something as apparently simple as picking up a screwdriver, our brain automatically \_\_\_\_\_. We can literally feel things with the end of the screwdriver. When we extend a hand, holding the screwdriver, we automatically take the length of the latter into account. We can probe difficult-to-reach places with its extended end, and comprehend what we are exploring. Furthermore, we instantly regard the screwdriver we are holding as "our" screwdriver, and get possessive about it. We do the same with the much more complex tools we use, in much more complex situations. The cars we pilot instantaneously and automatically become ourselves. Because of this, when someone bangs his fist on our car's hood after we have irritated him at a crosswalk, we take it personally. This is not always reasonable. Nonetheless, without the extension of self into machine, it would be impossible to drive.

\* probe: 탐색하다

- ① recalls past experiences of utilizing the tool
- ② recognizes what it can do best without the tool
- ③ judges which part of our body can best be used
- ④ perceives what limits the tool's functional utility
- ⑤ adjusts what it considers body to include the tool

34. A large part of what we see is what we expect to see. This explains why we "see" faces and figures in a flickering campfire, or in moving clouds. This is why Leonardo da Vinci advised artists to discover their motifs by staring at patches on a blank wall. A fire provides a constant flickering change in visual information that never integrates into anything solid and thereby allows the brain to engage in a play of hypotheses. On the other hand, the wall does not present us with very much in the way of visual clues, and so the brain begins to make more and more hypotheses and desperately searches for confirmation. A crack in the wall looks a little like the profile of a nose and suddenly a whole face appears, or a leaping horse, or a dancing figure. In cases like these the brain's visual strategies are \_\_\_\_\_.

\* flicker: 흔들리다

- ① ignoring distracting information unrelated to visual clues
- ② projecting images from within the mind out onto the world
- ③ categorizing objects into groups either real or imagined
- ④ strengthening connections between objects in the real world
- ⑤ removing the broken or missing parts of an original image

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[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.  
[2020년 7월]

31. Both the acquisition and subsequent rejection of agriculture are becoming increasingly recognized as adaptive strategies to local conditions that may have occurred repeatedly over the past ten millennia. For example, in a recent study of the Mlabri, a modern hunter-gatherer group from northern Thailand, it was found that these people had previously been farmers, but had abandoned agriculture about 500 years ago. This raises the interesting question as to how many of the diminishing band of contemporary hunter-gatherer cultures are in fact the descendents of farmers who have only secondarily read opted hunter-gathering as a more useful lifestyle, perhaps after suffering from crop failures, dietary deficiencies, or climatic changes. Therefore, the process of what may be termed the 'agriculturalization' of human societies was \_\_\_\_\_, at least on a local level. Hunter-gatherer cultures across the world, from midwestern Amerindians to !Kung in the African Kalahari, have adopted and subsequently discarded agriculture, possibly on several occasions over their history, in response to factors such as game abundance, climatic change, and so on.

\*!Kung: !Kung족(族)

- ① not necessarily irreversible
- ② met with little resistance
- ③ essential for adaptation
- ④ started by pure coincidence
- ⑤ rarely subject to reconsideration

32. Sometimes it seems that contemporary art isn't doing its job unless it provokes the question, 'But is it art?' I'm not sure the question is worth asking. It seems to me that the line between art and not-art is never going to be a sharp one. Worse, as the various art forms — poetry, drama, sculpture, painting, fiction, dance, *etc.* — are so different, I'm not sure why we should expect to be able to come up with \_\_\_\_\_. Art seems to be a paradigmatic example of a Wittgensteinian 'family resemblance' concept. Try to specify the necessary and sufficient condition for something qualifying as art and you'll always find an exception to your criteria. If philosophy were to admit defeat in its search for some immutable essence of art, it is hardly through lack of trying. Arguably, we have very good reasons for thinking that this has been one of the biggest wild goose chases in the history of ideas.

\*paradigmatic:전형적인 \*\* immutable: 변치 않는

- ① a detailed guide to tracing the origin of art
- ② a novel way of perceiving reality through art
- ③ a single definition that can capture their variety
- ④ a genre that blends together diverse artistic styles
- ⑤ a radical idea that challenges the existing art forms

33. Rights imply obligations, but obligations need not imply rights. The obligations of parents to our children go way beyond their legal rights. Nor do the duties of rescue need to be matched by rights: we respond to a child drowning in a pond because of her plight, not her rights. A society that succeeds in generating many obligations can be more generous and harmonious than one relying only on rights. Obligations are to rights what taxation is to public spending — the bit that is demanding. Western electorates have mostly learned that discussion of public spending must balance its benefits against how it would be financed. Otherwise, politicians promise higher spending during an election, and the post-election excess of spending over revenue is resolved by inflation. Just as new obligations are similar to extra revenue, so the creation of rights is similar to extra spending. The rights may well be appropriate, but this can only be determined by \_\_\_\_\_.

\*electorate: 유권자

- ① an education about universal voting rights
- ② an expansion of the scope of private rights
- ③ a public discussion of the corresponding obligations
- ④ a consensus as to what constitutes a moral obligation
- ⑤ a reduction in the burden of complying with obligations

34. 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

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.  
[2020년 9월]

31. "What's in a name? That which we call a rose, by any other name would smell as sweet." This thought of Shakespeare's points up a difference between roses and, say, paintings. Natural objects, such as roses, are not \_\_\_\_\_. They are not taken as vehicles of meanings and messages. They belong to no tradition, strictly speaking have no style, and are not understood within a framework of culture and convention. Rather, they are sensed and savored relatively directly, without intellectual mediation, and so what they are called, either individually or collectively, has little bearing on our experience of them. What a work of art is titled, on the other hand, has a significant effect on the aesthetic face it presents and on the qualities we correctly perceive in it. A painting of a rose, by a name other than the one it has, might very well smell different, aesthetically speaking. The painting titled *Rose of Summer* and an indiscernible painting titled *Vermillion Womanhood* are physically, but also semantically and aesthetically, distinct objects of art.

\*savor: 음미하다 \*\*indiscernible: 식별하기 어려운 \*\*\*semantically: 의미적으로

- ① changed      ② classified
- ③ preserved    ④ controlled
- ⑤ interpreted

32. Genetic engineering followed by cloning to distribute many identical animals or plants is sometimes seen as a threat to the diversity of nature. However, humans have been replacing diverse natural habitats with artificial monoculture for millennia. Most natural habitats in the advanced nations have already been replaced with some form of artificial environment based on mass production or repetition. The real threat to biodiversity is surely the need to convert ever more of our planet into production zones to feed the ever-increasing human population. The cloning and transgenic alteration of domestic animals makes little difference to the overall situation. Conversely, the renewed interest in genetics has led to a growing awareness that there are many wild plants and animals with interesting or useful genetic properties that could be used for a variety of as-yet-unknown purposes. This has led in turn to a realization that \_\_\_\_\_ because they may harbor tomorrow's drugs against cancer, malaria, or obesity.

\*monoculture: 단일 경작

- ① ecological systems are genetically programmed
- ② we should avoid destroying natural ecosystems
- ③ we need to stop creating genetically modified organisms
- ④ artificial organisms can survive in natural environments
- ⑤ living things adapt themselves to their physical environments

33. Since human beings are at once both similar and different, they should be treated equally because of both. Such a view, which grounds equality not in human uniformity but in the interplay of uniformity and difference, builds difference into the very concept of equality, breaks the traditional equation of equality with similarity, and is immune to monist distortion. Once the basis of equality changes so does its content. Equality involves equal freedom or opportunity to be different, and treating human beings equally requires us to take into account both their similarities and differences. When the latter are not relevant, equality entails uniform or identical treatment; when they are, it requires differential treatment. Equal rights do not mean identical rights, for individuals with different cultural backgrounds and needs might \_\_\_\_\_ in respect of whatever happens to be the content of their rights. Equality involves not just rejection of irrelevant differences as is commonly argued, but also full recognition of legitimate and relevant ones.

\*monist: 일원론의 \*\*entail: 내포하다

- ① require different rights to enjoy equality
- ② abandon their own freedom for equality
- ③ welcome the identical perception of inequality
- ④ accept their place in the social structure more easily
- ⑤ reject relevant differences to gain full understanding

34. Protopia is a state of becoming, rather than a destination. It is a process. In the protopian mode, things are better today than they were yesterday, although only a little better. It is incremental improvement or mild progress. The "pro" in protopian stems from the notions of process and progress. This subtle progress is not dramatic, not exciting. It is easy to miss because a protopia generates almost as many new problems as new benefits. The problems of today were caused by yesterday's technological successes, and the technological solutions to today's problems will cause the problems of tomorrow. This circular expansion of both problems and solutions \_\_\_\_\_. Ever since the Enlightenment and the invention of science, we've managed to create a tiny bit more than we've destroyed each year. But that few percent positive difference is compounded over decades into what we might call civilization. Its benefits never star in movies.

\*incremental: 증가의 \*\*compound: 조합하다

- ① conceals the limits of innovations at the present time
- ② makes it difficult to predict the future with confidence
- ③ motivates us to quickly achieve a protopian civilization
- ④ hides a steady accumulation of small net benefits over time
- ⑤ produces a considerable change in technological successes

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[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.  
[2020년 10월]

31. Some people may find it hard to believe they are making a difference all the time. In which case, it may help to abandon the global perspective for a moment and zoom in to our daily human interactions — in which we spend every moment either deciding what must happen next or going along with somebody else's ideas. Either way, our actions are all purposeful, and all produce effects. Our day-to-day lives are hardly the stuff of history, you might argue. Certainly not compared with Julius Caesar invading Britain, Genghis Khan sacking Baghdad and Christopher Columbus discovering America. That's how many people understand history. 'The history of the world is but the biography of great men,' wrote Thomas Carlyle. But the 'great man' theory of history has been on its way out for years. Nowadays, we recognize that those men couldn't have done what they did on their own. And we identify historical significance in hitherto \_\_\_\_\_.

\* sack: 약탈하다

- ① overlooked episodes
- ② unchallenged power
- ③ suppressed desire
- ④ voluntary surrender
- ⑤ unexpected disasters

32. The diffusion of media products enables us in a certain sense to experience events, observe others and, in general, learn about a world that extends beyond the sphere of our day-to-day encounters. The spatial horizons of our understanding are thereby greatly expanded, for they are no longer restricted by the need to be physically present at the places where the observed events, etc., occur. So profound is the extent to which our sense of the world is shaped by media products today that, when we travel to distant parts of the world as a visitor or tourist, our lived experience is often preceded by a set of images and expectations acquired through extended exposure to media products. Even in those cases where our experience of distant places does not concur with our expectations, the feeling of novelty or surprise often attests to the fact that our lived experience is preceded by a set of preconceptions derived, at least to some extent, from \_\_\_\_\_.

\* attest to: ~을 입증하다

- ① our collective world views inherited from ancestors
- ② the words and images conveyed by the media
- ③ a critical attitude toward media products
- ④ a belief on the media's roles in politics
- ⑤ emotional responses to unusual events

33. 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

34. It is well established that the aerobic range of flight speeds for any bird is restricted. The well-established U-shaped function of aerodynamic power requirement as a function of flight speed has wide applicability. It shows that for most birds, slow flight, even for short periods, is not possible and this becomes more acute for birds with high wing loading and consequently higher average flight speeds. In essence, birds cannot readily slow down. Sustained slow flight for a bird which has a high average flight speed is costly or aerodynamically impossible and, hence, being able to reduce speed in order to \_\_\_\_\_ is unlikely to occur. In other words, when the environment restricts the information available (e.g. rain, mist, low light levels), birds cannot easily fly more slowly in order to compensate for lowered visibility. Thus if birds are to fly under nonideal perceptual conditions, or visibility conditions change during a flight, they cannot act in the way that a careful car driver can and reduce their speed in order to gain information at a rate sufficient to match the new perceptual challenge.

- ① create a flight formation to use less energy in the air
- ② take advantage of the rising and descending air currents
- ③ modify the path to take a shorter route to their destination
- ④ inform its flightmates of the need to complement the extended flying time
- ⑤ match the rate of gain of information to increasing perceptual challenges

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.  
[2020년 11월 수능]

31. In the classic model of the Sumerian economy, the temple functioned as an administrative authority governing commodity production, collection, and redistribution. The discovery of administrative tablets from the temple complexes at Uruk suggests that token use and consequently writing evolved as a tool of centralized economic governance. Given the lack of archaeological evidence from Uruk-period domestic sites, it is not clear whether individuals also used the system for \_\_\_\_\_. For that matter, it is not clear how widespread literacy was at its beginnings. The use of identifiable symbols and pictograms on the early tablets is consistent with administrators needing a lexicon that was mutually intelligible by literate and nonliterate parties. As cuneiform script became more abstract, literacy must have become increasingly important to ensure one understood what he or she had agreed to.

\* archaeological: 고고학적인 \*\* lexicon: 어휘 목록 \*\*\* cuneiform script: 쐐기 문자

- ① religious events
- ② personal agreements
- ③ communal responsibilities
- ④ historical records
- ⑤ power shifts

32. Choosing similar friends can have a rationale. Assessing the survivability of an environment can be risky (if an environment turns out to be deadly, for instance, it might be too late by the time you found out), so humans have evolved the desire to associate with similar individuals as a way to perform this function efficiently. This is especially useful to a species that lives in so many different sorts of environments. However, the carrying capacity of a given environment \_\_\_\_\_. If resources are very limited, the individuals who live in a particular place cannot all do the exact same thing (for example, if there are few trees, people cannot all live in tree houses, or if mangoes are in short supply, people cannot all live solely on a diet of mangoes). A rational strategy would therefore sometimes be to avoid similar members of one's species.

- ① exceeds the expected demands of a community
- ② is decreased by diverse means of survival
- ③ places a limit on this strategy
- ④ makes the world suitable for individuals
- ⑤ prevents social ties to dissimilar members

33. Thanks to newly developed neuroimaging technology, we now have access to the specific brain changes that occur during learning. Even though all of our brains contain the same basic structures, our neural networks are as unique as our fingerprints. The latest developmental neuroscience research has shown that the brain is much more malleable throughout life than previously assumed; it develops in response to its own processes, to its immediate and distant "environments," and to its past and current situations. The brain seeks to create meaning through establishing or refining existing neural networks. When we learn a new fact or skill, our neurons communicate to form networks of connected information. Using this knowledge or skill results in structural changes to allow similar future impulses to travel more quickly and efficiently than others. High-activity synaptic connections are stabilized and strengthened, while connections with relatively low use are weakened and eventually pruned. In this way, our brains are \_\_\_\_\_.

\* malleable: 순응성이 있는 \*\* prune: 잘라 내다

- ① sculpted by our own history of experiences
- ② designed to maintain their initial structures
- ③ geared toward strengthening recent memories
- ④ twinned with the development of other organs
- ⑤ portrayed as the seat of logical and creative thinking

34. Successful integration of an educational technology is marked by that technology being regarded by users as an unobtrusive facilitator of learning, instruction, or performance. When the focus shifts from the technology being used to the educational purpose that technology serves, then that technology is becoming a comfortable and trusted element, and can be regarded as being successfully integrated. Few people give a second thought to the use of a ball-point pen although the mechanisms involved vary — some use a twist mechanism and some use a push button on top, and there are other variations as well. Personal computers have reached a similar level of familiarity for a great many users, but certainly not for all. New and emerging technologies often introduce both fascination and frustration with users. As long as \_\_\_\_\_ in promoting learning, instruction, or performance, then one ought not to conclude that the technology has been successfully integrated — at least for that user.

\* unobtrusive: 눈에 띄지 않는

- ① the user successfully achieves familiarity with the technology
- ② the user's focus is on the technology itself rather than its use
- ③ the user continues to employ outdated educational techniques
- ④ the user involuntarily gets used to the misuse of the technology
- ⑤ the user's preference for interaction with other users persists

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※ [2019년] 2019학년도 모의고사 기출 ※

[31 ~ 34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.  
[2019년 3월]

31. In the 20th century, average life expectancy in the United States rose by nearly 30 years. The vast majority of that increase is credited to advances in public health, rather than advances in medical care, and \_\_\_\_\_ played a critical role in these advances. For example, requirements that children be vaccinated before they attend school played a central role in reducing occurrence of vaccine-preventable diseases. Smallpox and polio, which were once feared and deadly diseases, were eliminated from the Western Hemisphere (with smallpox eliminated worldwide), while the number of new measles cases dropped from more than 300,000 in 1950 to fewer than 100 in 2000. Likewise, following the introduction of extensive vehicle and roadway safety laws starting in the mid-1960s, the number of highway deaths decreased from roughly 51,000 in 1966 to 42,000 in 2000, even as the number of miles driven per year increased nearly 300%.

\* polio: 소아마비 \*\* measles: 홍역

- ① birth control
- ② balanced diets
- ③ early diagnosis
- ④ scientific research
- ⑤ legal interventions

32. One of the key contributions of critical theorists concerns the production of knowledge. Given that the transmission of knowledge is an integral activity in schools, critical scholars in the field of education have been especially concerned with how knowledge is produced. The scholars argue that a key element of social injustice involves the claim that particular knowledge is objective, neutral, and universal. An approach based on critical theory calls into question the idea that objectivity is desirable or even *possible*. The term used to describe this way of thinking about knowledge is that knowledge is socially constructed. When we refer to knowledge as socially constructed we mean that knowledge is reflective of the values and interests of those who produce it. This concept captures the understanding that all knowledge and all means of knowing \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① go through objective evaluation
- ② are connected to a social context
- ③ do not allow public criticism easily
- ④ are universal across time and culture
- ⑤ are linked with various academic fields

33. 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

34. At the heart of individualism lies the belief that each individual person constitutes the center of one's universe. At first glance, this seems to be a view that most people would not openly embrace. We are, after all, frequently told to look out for and care about others. Moreover, no one really likes a person who is obviously self-centered. However, we all have to admit that the tug toward a self-centered life is strong, and this tempts us to hide selfish intentions by using the language of unselfishness. If we are honest, we will admit that many things we claim to do sacrificially or just because they are right are exactly the same actions that bring us personal benefit. With a bit of unbiased examination of our motives, it is hard to deny that we have a strong bias toward our individual interests. Thus, despite what we may say to the contrary, it is not hard to make the case that \_\_\_\_\_.

\* tug: 이끌림

- ① our interests stem from what we see everyday
- ② there are more ways to serve others than we think
- ③ the boundary between reason and instinct is unclear
- ④ we are more self-centered than we are willing to admit
- ⑤ we are strongly governed by socially-oriented motivation



[31 ~ 34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.  
[2019년 4월]

31. The skeletons found in early farming villages in the Fertile Crescent are usually shorter than those of neighboring foragers, which suggests that their diets were less varied. Though farmers could produce more food, they were also more likely to starve, because, unlike foragers, they relied on a small number of crops, and if those crops failed, they were in serious trouble. The bones of early farmers show evidence of vitamin deficiencies, probably caused by regular periods of starvation between harvests. They also show signs of stress, associated, perhaps, with the intensive labor required for plowing, harvesting crops, felling trees, maintaining buildings and fences, and grinding grains. Villages also produced refuse, which attracted vermin, and their populations were large enough to spread diseases that could not have survived in smaller, more nomadic foraging communities. All this evidence of \_\_\_\_\_ suggests that the first farmers were pushed into the complex and increasingly interconnected farming lifeway rather than pulled by its advantages.

\* forager: 수렵채집인 \*\* refuse: 쓰레기 \*\*\* vermin: 해충

- ① declining health      ② fading authority
- ③ weakening kinship   ④ expanding hierarchy
- ⑤ prevailing immorality

32. One study showed that a certain word (e.g., boat) seemed more pleasant when presented after related words (e.g., sea, sail). That result occurred because of conceptual fluency, a type of processing fluency related to how easily information comes to our mind. Because "sea" primed the context, the heightened predictability caused the concept of "boat" to enter people's minds more easily, and that ease of processing produced a pleasant feeling that became misattributed to the word "boat." Marketers can take advantage of conceptual fluency and enhance the effectiveness of their advertisements by strategically \_\_\_\_\_. For example, an experiment showed that consumers found a ketchup ad more favorable when the ad was presented after an ad for mayonnaise. The mayonnaise ad primed consumers' schema for condiments, and when the ad for ketchup was presented afterward, the idea of ketchup came to their minds more easily. As a result of that heightened conceptual fluency, consumers developed a more positive attitude toward the ketchup advertisement.

\* prime: 준비시키다 \*\* condiment: 양념

- ① breaking the fixed pattern of typical commercials
- ② expressing their genuine concern for consumers
- ③ exposing consumers to related scientific data
- ④ providing a full description of their products
- ⑤ positioning their ads in predictive contexts

33. Any discussion of coevolution quickly runs into what philosophers call a "causality dilemma," a problem we recognize from the question, "Which came first, the chicken or the egg?" For bees and flowers, we know that both sides arrived at the party well-prepared for dancing. Branched hairs apparently complemented a bee's taste for pollen from the earliest stage of their evolution. On the botanical side, plants had long been experimenting with insect pollination, attracting dance partners with nectar or edible blossoms. Lack of fossil evidence makes it impossible to run the movie backward and watch the first steps of the dance unfold, but modern studies suggest that \_\_\_\_\_. When researchers changed monkeyflowers from pink to orange, for example, pollinator visits shifted from bumblebees to hummingbirds. A similar experiment on South American petunias showed that the flower could trade in bees for hawk moths by altering the activity of a single gene. These findings confirm that relatively simple steps in floral evolution can have dramatic consequences for pollinators.

\* pollen: 꽃가루 \*\* monkeyflower: 물파리아재비(파리 꽃의 일종)

- ① plants are often the ones taking the lead
- ② bees are the most suitable partner for plants
- ③ pollinators manipulate plants to join the dance
- ④ the scents of plants have nothing to do with pollination
- ⑤ animals visit the same type of plants on a regular basis

34. There is good evidence that the current obesity crisis is caused, in part, not by what we eat (though this is of course vital, too) but by the degree to which \_\_\_\_\_. It is sometimes referred to as the "Calorie Delusion." In 2003, scientists at Kyushu University in Japan fed hard food pellets to one group of rats and softer pellets to another group. In every other respect the pellets were identical: same nutrients, same calories. After twenty-two weeks, the rats on the soft-food diet had become obese, showing that texture is an important factor in weight gain. Further studies involving pythons (eating ground cooked steak versus intact raw steak) confirmed these findings. When we eat chewier, less processed foods, it takes us more energy to digest them, so the number of calories our body receives is less. You will get more energy from a slow-cooked apple purée than a crunchy raw apple, even if the calories on paper are identical.

\* python: 비단뱀

- ① our emotions affect our body as we digest it
- ② our food has been processed before we eat it
- ③ our body has absorbed and used essential nutrients
- ④ we perceive obesity as a critical threat to our health
- ⑤ we have identified hidden nutritional information in it

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[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.  
[2019년 6월]

31. Some people have defined wildlife damage management as the science and management of overabundant species, but this definition is too narrow. All wildlife species act in ways that harm human interests. Thus, all species cause wildlife damage, not just overabundant ones. One interesting example of this involves endangered peregrine falcons in California, which prey on another endangered species, the California least tern. Certainly, we would not consider peregrine falcons as being overabundant, but we wish that they would not feed on an endangered species. In this case, one of the negative values associated with a peregrine falcon population is that its predation reduces the population of another endangered species. The goal of wildlife damage management in this case would be to stop the falcons from eating the terns without \_\_\_\_\_ the falcons.

\* peregrine falcon: 송골매 \*\* least tern: 작은 제비갈매기

- ① cloning
- ② harming
- ③ training
- ④ overfeeding
- ⑤ domesticating

32. Through recent decades academic archaeologists have been urged to conduct their research and excavations according to hypothesis-testing procedures. It has been argued that we should construct our general theories, deduce testable propositions and prove or disprove them against the sampled data. In fact, the application of this 'scientific method' often ran into difficulties. The data have a tendency to lead to unexpected questions, problems and issues. Thus, archaeologists claiming to follow hypothesis-testing procedures found themselves having to create a fiction. In practice, their work and theoretical conclusions \_\_\_\_\_ partly \_\_\_\_\_ developed \_\_\_\_\_. In other words, they already knew the data when they decided upon an interpretation. But in presenting their work they rewrote the script, placing the theory first and claiming to have tested it against data which they discovered, as in an experiment under laboratory conditions.

\* excavation: 발굴 \*\* deduce: 추론하다

- ① from the data which they had discovered
- ② from comparisons of data in other fields
- ③ to explore more sites for their future studies
- ④ by supposing possible theoretical frameworks
- ⑤ by observing the hypothesis-testing procedures

33. Digital technology accelerates dematerialization by hastening the migration from products to services. The liquid nature of services means they don't have to be bound to materials. But dematerialization is not just about digital goods. The reason even solid physical goods — like a soda can — can deliver more benefits while inhabiting less material is because their heavy atoms are substituted by weightless bits. The tangible is replaced by intangibles — intangibles like better design, innovative processes, smart chips, and eventually online connectivity — that do the work that more aluminum atoms used to do. Soft things, like intelligence, are thus embedded into hard things, like aluminum, that make hard things behave more like software. Material goods infused with bits increasingly act as if \_\_\_\_\_. Nouns morph to verbs. Hardware behaves like software. In Silicon Valley they say it like this: "Software eats everything."

\* morph: 변화하다

- ① they were intangible services
- ② they replaced all digital goods
- ③ hardware could survive software
- ④ digital services were not available
- ⑤ software conflicted with hardware

34. Not all Golden Rules are alike; two kinds emerged over time. The negative version instructs restraint; the positive encourages intervention. One sets a baseline of at least not causing harm; the other points toward aspirational or idealized beneficent behavior. While examples of these rules abound, too many to list exhaustively, let these versions suffice for our purpose here: "What is hateful to you do not do to another" and "Love another as yourself." Both versions insist on caring for others, whether through acts of omission, such as not injuring, or through acts of commission, by actively intervening. Yet while these Golden Rules encourage an agent to care for an other, they \_\_\_\_\_. The purposeful displacement of concern away from the ego nonetheless remains partly self-referential. Both the negative and the positive versions invoke the ego as the fundamental measure against which behaviors are to be evaluated.

\* an other: 타자(他者)

- ① do not lead the self to act on concerns for others
- ② reveal inner contradiction between the two versions
- ③ fail to serve as a guide when faced with a moral dilemma
- ④ do not require abandoning self-concern altogether
- ⑤ hardly consider the benefits of social interactions

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.  
[2019년 7월]

31. A term like *social drinker* was itself what we might call "socially constructed." When a social drinker was caught driving drunk, it was seen as a single instance of bad judgment in an otherwise exemplary life, but this was rarely the case. Experts liked to point out that persons caught driving drunk for the first time had probably done so dozens of times before without incident. The language chosen to characterize these particular individuals, however, reflected the \_\_\_\_\_ way that society viewed them. The same could be said for the word *accident*, which was the common term used to describe automobile crashes well into the 1980s. An accident implied an unfortunate act of God, not something that could — or should — be prevented.

- ① forgiving
- ② objective
- ③ degrading
- ④ unwelcome
- ⑤ praiseworthy

32. 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

33. Big corporations feel very evil to us now, the natural targets of blame for low-paying jobs, environmental abuse and sickening ingredients. But Adam Smith knew there was an unexpected, and more important, element responsible for these ills: our taste. Collectively, it is we, the consumers, who opt for certain kinds of ease and excitement over others. And once that basic fact is in place, everything else follows it. It's not companies that primarily degrade the world. It is our appetites, which they merely serve. As a result, the reform of capitalism entirely depends on an odd-sounding, but critical task: the education of the consumer. We need to be taught to want better quality things and pay a proper price for them, one that reflects the true burden on workers and the environment. A good capitalist society doesn't therefore just offer customers choice, it also spends a considerable part of its energies educating people about how to exercise this choice in judicious ways. Capitalism needs to be saved by \_\_\_\_\_.

\*judicious: 분별력 있는

- ① elevating the quality of demand
- ② correcting corporations' wrongdoings
- ③ slowing the speed of economic growth
- ④ reforming the way we distribute wealth
- ⑤ offering consumers a wider range of goods

34. The author is superficially understood to be the creative, and individual, source of a written text. The idea that there is a unique creator of a text, and that the task of reading is, in consequence, a more or less passive process of recovering his or her intentions and meanings, has been variously challenged. Nineteenth-century hermeneuticians, notably Wilhelm Dilthey, challenged the assumption that the author had any privileged insight into the meaning of his or her text by critically examining the active process entailed in reading, and thus the need to construct rather than merely to recover meaning from a text. In effect, the author's self-understandings are exposed as merely \_\_\_\_\_. In aesthetics, criticism of the 'intentional fallacy' holds that interpretation of a work of art cannot claim to be definitive or authoritative by having recovered the author's intentions. Challenging the author's status thereby pushes aesthetic reflection towards the intrinsic qualities of the artwork or text, and at the extreme undermines the possibility of there being a single, definitive or correct reading.

\*hermeneutician: 해석학자

- ① a reflection of the prevailing literary trends
- ② something that leaves no room for alternative ideas
- ③ an insufficient explanation that misleads the readers
- ④ one more interpretation of the text among many others
- ⑤ another example of authors caring less about being original

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[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.  
[2019년 9월]

31. When you begin to tell a story again that you have retold many times, what you retrieve from memory is the index to the story itself. That index can be embellished in a variety of ways. Over time, even the embellishments become standardized. An old man's story that he has told hundreds of times shows little variation, and any variation that does exist becomes part of the story itself, regardless of its origin. People add details to their stories that may or may not have occurred. They are recalling indexes and reconstructing details. If at some point they add a nice detail, not really certain of its validity, telling the story with that same detail a few more times will ensure its permanent place in the story index. In other words, the stories we tell time and again are \_\_\_\_\_ to the memory we have of the events that the story relates.

\* retrieve: 회수하다 \*\* embellish: 윤색하다

- ① identical                      ② beneficial                      ③ alien
- ④ prior                              ⑤ neutral

32. With population growth slowing, the strongest force increasing demand for more agricultural production will be *rising incomes*, which are desired by practically all governments and individuals. Although richer people spend smaller proportions of their income on food, in total they consume more food — and richer food, which contributes to various kinds of disease and debilitation. The changes in diet that usually accompany higher incomes will require relatively greater increases in the production of feed grains, rather than food grains, as foods of animal origin partly \_\_\_\_\_. It takes two to six times more grain to produce food value through animals than to get the equivalent value directly from plants. It is thus quite credible to estimate that in order to meet economic and social needs within the next three to five decades, the world should be producing more than twice as much grain and agricultural products as at present, but in ways that these are accessible to the food-insecure.

\* debilitation: 건강 악화

- ① displace plant-based foods in people's diets
- ② demand eco-friendly processing systems
- ③ cause several nutritional imbalances
- ④ indicate the consumers' higher social status
- ⑤ play an important role in population growth

33. If one looks at the Oxford definition, one gets the sense that post-truth is not so much a claim that truth *does not exist as that facts are subordinate to our political point of view*. The Oxford definition focuses on "*what*" post-truth is: the idea that feelings sometimes matter more than facts. But just as important is the next question, which is *why* this ever occurs. Someone does not argue against an obvious or easily confirmable fact for no reason; he or she does so when it is to his or her advantage. When a person's beliefs are threatened by an "inconvenient fact," sometimes it is preferable to challenge the fact. This can happen at either a conscious or unconscious level (since sometimes the person we are seeking to convince is ourselves), but the point is

that this sort of post-truth relationship to facts occurs only when we are seeking to assert something \_\_\_\_\_.

\* subordinate: 종속하는

- ① to hold back our mixed feelings
- ② that balances our views on politics
- ③ that leads us to give way to others in need
- ④ to carry the constant value of absolute truth
- ⑤ that is more important to us than the truth itself

34. The debates between social and cultural anthropologists concern not the differences between the concepts but the analytical priority: which should come first, the social chicken or the cultural egg? British anthropology emphasizes the social. It assumes that social institutions determine culture and that universal domains of society (such as kinship, economy, politics, and religion) are represented by specific institutions (such as the family, subsistence farming, the British Parliament, and the Church of England) which can be compared cross-culturally. American anthropology emphasizes the cultural. It assumes that culture shapes social institutions by providing the shared beliefs, the core values, the communicative tools, and so on that make social life possible. It does not assume that there are universal social domains, preferring instead to discover domains empirically as aspects of each society's own classificatory schemes — in other words, its culture. And it rejects the notion that any social institution can be understood \_\_\_\_\_.

\* anthropology: 인류학                      \*\* subsistence farming: 자급 농업  
\*\*\* empirically: 경험적으로

- ① in relation to its cultural origin
- ② in isolation from its own context
- ③ regardless of personal preferences
- ④ without considering its economic roots
- ⑤ on the basis of British-American relations

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.  
[2019년 10월]

31. The developmental control that children with certain serious medical problems can exert over their physical activity is relevant to \_\_\_\_\_. For example, an infant in a crib and a cognitively intact 14-year-old confined to bed due to illness or injury may both be relatively inactive. The adolescent can, however, be expected to have more awareness of and control over movements such as rolling over that might dislodge or otherwise impair the functioning of a medical device such as a breathing tube or feeding tube. Likewise, a 5-year-old and a 25-year-old who have had a cardiac pacemaker implanted may each know that they need to protect the device, but developmental differences in the understanding of risk and causation and in the control of impulses increase the probability of risky behavior by the child, for example, jumping off a porch.

\*dislodge: 떼어 내다 \*\*cardiac pacemaker: 심박 조율기

- ① device safety                      ② mental health                      ③ pain reactions
- ④ athletic training                      ⑤ medical diagnoses

32. There's more to striving to be in the majority of one's group than merely acquiring power. We work to be in the majority of our groups not just because the majority controls material and psychological resources, but also because who we are is largely defined by those who claim us as their own. Drawing distinctions between who's in and who's out, between who's right and who's wrong, between privileged or disadvantaged — in short, between *us* and *them* — motivates us to \_\_\_\_\_. We seek to belong to the majority of our group, even if our group is in the minority, not just because the majority holds the power, but because the privilege attached to being in the majority position is commonly viewed by others and by ourselves as deserved. We had it coming. This perception contributes to our sense of worth, of who we are, and to others' assessments of our value as well.

- ① speak for those who are put to silence
- ② empower the powerless in political processes
- ③ be counted among those who do the counting
- ④ value our inner self more than our appearance
- ⑤ take the outsiders as fashionable rule breakers

33. Eating was the original science, the original study of the environment. Kids, just like primitive life-forms, learn about reality by putting it in their mouths. This mouth knowledge knows no abstracts. The world is either sweet or bitter, smooth or prickly, pleasant or unpleasant. Mouth knowledge comes with gut-level certainty. So to eat is literally to know. But to know what? It is to know self from nonself. Mouth knowledge taught us the boundaries of our bodies. When, as babies, we sucked an object, such as a pacifier, we felt it only from one side, from the side of the mouth. When we sucked our thumbs, we felt them from the outside, through the mouth, and from the inside, through the feeling of the thumb being sucked on. This mouth knowledge — unlike later school knowledge — gave us a glimpse of our paradoxical nature: that somehow we \_\_\_\_\_.

\*pacifier: (유아용) 고무 젓꼭지

- ① are ignorant of most things but remain confident
- ② gain pleasure only when we serve for other people
- ③ find unpleasant situations pleasant when with children
- ④ are more attracted to things that go against our intuition
- ⑤ are both the subject and the object of our own experience

34. Multiple and often conflicting notions of truth coexist in Internet situations, ranging from outright lying through mutually aware pretence to playful trickery. As Patricia Wallace puts it, 'The fact that it is so easy to lie and get away with it — as long as we can live with our own deceptions and the harm they may cause others — is a significant feature of the Internet.' It is of course possible to live out a lie or fantasy logically and consistently, and it is on this principle that the games in virtual worlds operate and the nicknamed people in chatgroups interact. But it is by no means easy to maintain a consistent presence through language in a world where multiple interactions are taking place under pressure, where participants are often changing their names and identities, and where the cooperative

principle can be arbitrarily abandoned. Putting this another way, when you see an Internet utterance, you often do not know how to take it, because you do not know \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① how much financial profit you can get from it
- ② what set of conversational principles it is obeying
- ③ how virtual reality drives out the sense of reality
- ④ whether you really made the statement in question
- ⑤ why the other participants were attacking each other

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.  
[2019년 11월 수능]

31. The role of science can sometimes be overstated, with its advocates slipping into scientism. Scientism is the view that the scientific description of reality is the only truth there is. With the advance of science, there has been a tendency to slip into scientism, and assume that any factual claim can be authenticated if and only if the term 'scientific' can correctly be ascribed to it. The consequence is that non-scientific approaches to reality — and that can include all the arts, religion, and personal, emotional and value-laden ways of encountering the world — may become labelled as merely subjective, and therefore of little \_\_\_\_\_ in terms of describing the way the world is. The philosophy of science seeks to avoid crude scientism and get a balanced view on what the scientific method can and cannot achieve.

\* ascribe: 속하는 것으로 생각하다 \*\* crude: 투박한

- ① question                      ② account                      ③ controversy
- ④ variation                      ⑤ bias

32. The Swiss psychologist Jean Piaget frequently analyzed children's conception of time via their ability to compare or estimate the time taken by pairs of events. In a typical experiment, two toy cars were shown running synchronously on parallel tracks, \_\_\_\_\_. The children were then asked to judge whether the cars had run for the same time and to justify their judgment. Preschoolers and young school-age children confuse temporal and spatial dimensions: Starting times are judged by starting points, stopping times by stopping points and durations by distance, though each of these errors does not necessitate the others. Hence, a child may claim that the cars started and stopped running together (correct) and that the car which stopped further ahead, ran for more time (incorrect).

\* synchronously: 같은 시간에

- ① one running faster and stopping further down the track
- ② both stopping at the same point further than expected
- ③ one keeping the same speed as the other to the end
- ④ both alternating their speed but arriving at the same end
- ⑤ both slowing their speed and reaching the identical spot

33. The future of our high-tech goods may lie not in the limitations of our minds, but in \_\_\_\_\_. In previous eras, such as the Iron Age and the Bronze Age, the discovery of new elements brought forth seemingly unending numbers of new inventions. Now the combinations may truly be unending. We are now witnessing a fundamental shift in our resource demands. At no point in human history have we used *more* elements, in *more* combinations, and in increasingly refined amounts. Our ingenuity will soon outpace our material supplies. This situation comes at a defining moment when the world is struggling to reduce its reliance on fossil fuels. Fortunately, rare metals are key ingredients in green technologies such as electric cars, wind turbines, and solar panels. They help to convert free natural resources like the sun and wind into the power that fuels our lives. But without increasing today's limited supplies, we have no chance of developing the alternative green technologies we need to slow climate change.

\* ingenuity: 창의력

- ① our ability to secure the ingredients to produce them
- ② our effort to make them as eco-friendly as possible
- ③ the wider distribution of innovative technologies
- ④ governmental policies not to limit resource supplies
- ⑤ the constant update and improvement of their functions

34. There have been many attempts to define what music is in terms of the specific attributes of musical sounds. The famous nineteenth-century critic Eduard Hanslick regarded 'the measurable tone' as 'the primary and essential condition of all music'. Musical sounds, he was saying, can be distinguished from those of nature by the fact that they involve the use of fixed pitches, whereas virtually all natural sounds consist of constantly fluctuating frequencies. And a number of twentieth-century writers have assumed, like Hanslick, that fixed pitches are among the defining features of music. Now it is true that in most of the world's musical cultures, pitches are \_\_\_\_\_. However, this is a generalization about music and not a definition of it, for it is easy to put forward counter-examples. Japanese *shakuhachi* music and the *sanjo* music of Korea, for instance, fluctuate constantly around the notional pitches in terms of which the music is organized.

- ① not so much artificially fixed as naturally fluctuating
- ② not only fixed, but organized into a series of discrete steps
- ③ hardly considered a primary compositional element of music
- ④ highly diverse and complicated, and thus are immeasurable
- ⑤ a vehicle for carrying unique and various cultural features

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