

11. Is beauty a property of things out there in the world? Perhaps beauty is created by people of influence, who use beauty to maintain their own power or to make money by selling things. These ideas of beauty are irreconcilable with a common view that beauty is fundamentally _____.

- ① lucrative ② powerful ③ symmetric
- ④ useless ⑤ spiritual

12. Finally Thomas returned and after several days of meticulous work he brought Smith the tablet, now beautifully legible. Smith took the tablet and began to read over the lines which Thomas had brought to light; and when he saw that they contained the portion of the legend he had hoped to find there, he said, "I am the first man to read that after more than two thousand years of _____." Setting the tablet on the table, he jumped up and rushed about the room in a great state of excitement.

- ① controversy ② observation ③ interpretation
- ④ commemoration ⑤ oblivion

13. The predominant view of the link between self-esteem and violence has been that low self-esteem contributes to high violence. However, research from several perspectives has demonstrated a very different pattern. Certain individuals with high self-esteem are most prone to anger and are most aggressive when their high self-image is threatened. Specifically, it is high self-esteem people who react most violently to threats to their self-esteem—if their high self-esteem is inflated (undeserved), unstable, or tentative. In other words, _____ are the dangerous people.

- ① atheists ② antagonists ③ anarchists
- ④ narcissists ⑤ protagonists

14. Contrary to popular belief, the determining factor in the importance of food pleasure is not derived from the taste of foods produced in a given place but from their cultural contexts or definitions. For example, it is not the intense flavor of a homegrown orange that pleases, rather the idea that it is homegrown, which is a cultural value. Taste is chemical and biological; food pleasure is _____.

- ① perceptual ② irresistible ③ conditioned
- ④ insatiable ⑤ transitory

15. Psychoanalytic theory is not alone in positing that early developmental experiences play a role in shaping personality, but the theory is unique in the degree to which it emphasizes childhood experiences as determinants of personality development and dynamics. In its strongest form, psychoanalytic theory hypothesizes that early experiences—even those occurring during the first weeks or months of life—set in motion personality processes that are to a great extent _____. In other words, the events of early childhood are thought to create a trajectory that almost invariably culminates in a predictable set of adult character traits. [3점]

- ① integral ② immutable ③ complicated
- ④ irregular ⑤ unforeseeable

16. Self-perception theory provides an explanation for emotion by suggesting that people infer their emotions by observing their bodies and their behaviors. In other words, people's emotions and other feelings come from such actions as facial expressions, postures, level of arousal and behaviors. In this way, feelings are _____ of behavior. People are angry because they scowl and are happy because they smile—this is the self-perception effect. Our behavior changes our attitude!

- ① patterns ② assessments ③ motivations
- ④ consequences ⑤ implementations

17. In central decision-making, Mao's dominance was manifested by his ability to prevail over his colleagues, to subdue them, and to manipulate them, against their better judgement, into willing and even enthusiastic supporters of his vision and policies. Yet, this does not mean Mao was _____, and he did not always seek to dominate everything. There were times when he decided to lie low and did not assert himself. Often his mind had not been made up, so he did not always pronounce the last word, or he at least allowed his colleagues the benefit of the doubt.

- ① sincere ② artless ③ impudent
- ④ disarming ⑤ omnipotent

18. There is a sort of obscurity that you find in writers. It is due to _____. People often write obscurely because they have never taken the trouble to learn to write clearly. You would have thought that men who passed their lives in the study of the great masters of literature would be sufficiently sensitive to the beauty of language to write if not beautifully at least with perspicuity. Yet you will find in their works sentence after sentence that you must read twice to discover the sense. Often you can only guess at it, for the writers have evidently not said what they intended. [3점]

- ① willfulness ② negligence ③ inconsistency
④ verbosity ⑤ jargon

19. As a disease like acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) spreads, for example, the rate at which it spreads depends on how many people are already infected, how many have yet to be infected, and what conditions allow interaction between the not-yet-infecteds and the infecteds. With very few infected the rate of spread is very small because so few cannot quickly infect a very large number of others. As the number of infecteds grows, so does the rate of spread of the disease, because there are more to spread it. On the other hand, if nearly everyone had already been infected, the rate of spread would be small because there would be few left to spread it to. To complicate theoretical matters further, as the disease has generated widespread concern, norms governing sexual contact have begun to change, influencing the probabilities of transmission of the virus. In mathematical terms, the implication is that the rate of change of the proportion infected (i.e., the rate of spread of the disease) is not constant over time, nor is it a constant proportion of change in any variable in the system. In short, the process is inherently _____. [3점]

- ① gradual ② circular ③ nonlinear
④ rigorous ⑤ irreversible

20. Almost throughout history it was generally accepted that creativity 'just happens'. Ideas float into the mind of their own accord, unpredictably, and no further explanation is possible. The most common cartoon depiction of this phenomenon is of an electric bulb suddenly lighting up in the brain. But this is altogether too simple a view of creativity. First, it suggests ideas come about without prior cogitation. But it would be hard to find a great creative thinker who did not say ideas are the result of long cogitation. Sir Isaac Newton did not simply discover gravity when he saw an apple falling, as the famous anecdote claims. He had been thinking about the nature of gravity for years. Indeed, when asked how he came by his discoveries, Newton replied 'By always thinking about them'. Yes, new ideas do come to highly creative people out of the blue. But they come because creative people constantly seek them, both consciously and subconsciously. Second, the light bulb image suggests that ideas arrive fully formed in the brain. This seldom happens. Albert Einstein took at least 10 years to develop his theory of relativity. Most creativity involves the development and execution of original insights. Pablo Picasso constantly changed and transformed his mural masterpiece *Guernica* as he painted it. Professor Robert Weisberg, who has written extensively about this, defines creativity as _____ in nature, and that is an excellent way to think of it. [3점]

- ① astute ② prosaic ③ ephemeral
④ incremental ⑤ spontaneous

21. Why do we forget our dreams so quickly? Psychologists still don't understand the true function of dreaming. However, it almost certainly relates to memory, either by helping to consolidate the day's events or enabling us to forget unwanted detail so we don't become overloaded, in which case recalling our dreams might not be helpful. But perhaps the main reason is that most of our waking memories make sense and are _____. When I try to remember what I had for breakfast today, I can connect that to memories of getting up, feeding the cats and lots of other small events. But dreams are usually illogical and their events are unrelated. So when we try to recall them, we cannot follow a sensible thread and the previously vivid details just slip away.

- ① infallible ② interlinked ③ vulnerable
- ④ irreversible ⑤ straightforward

22. The theory of "spiral of silence" proposed that individuals regularly survey their social environments for cues about the prevailing balance among contending viewpoints. This is said to be a "quasi-statistical" process by which individuals would reach an approximate estimate of the support for a particular position or political candidate. The estimates often derive from personal experience such as conversation with others and the firsthand observation such as political rallies, parades, and use of the mass media. Motivation for this quasi-statistical surveillance is often _____. People are inclined to avoid being perceived by others as out-of-step, ill-informed, and isolated from others.

- ① social survival
- ② justice of journalism
- ③ surveillance on political actions
- ④ the objectivity and accuracy of journalism
- ⑤ increasing influence of mass media

23. According to Newton's laws, there is no unique standard of rest. One could equally well say that body A was at rest and body B was moving at constant speed with respect to body A, or that body B was at rest and body A was moving. For example, if one sets aside for a moment the rotation of the earth and its orbit round the sun, one could say that the earth was at rest and that a train on it was traveling north at ninety miles per hour or that the train was at rest and the earth was moving south at ninety miles per hour. If one carried out experiments with moving bodies on the train, all Newton's laws would still hold. For instance, playing Ping-Pong on the train, one would find that the ball obeyed Newton's laws just like a ball on a table by the track. So there is no way to tell _____. [3점]

- ① when the train or the earth comes to rest
- ② whether it is the train or the earth that moves in inconstant speed
- ③ whether it is the train or the earth that is moving
- ④ whether it is the train or the earth that is accelerating
- ⑤ which constant outside action is at work to keep the train or the earth moving

24. From a global perspective, increased production of food, however efficient, will not relieve the principal causes of famine and hunger, for these forces involve powerlessness, destitution, civil war, and oppression. The road to food security lies in making governments less corrupt, reducing ethnic and racial rivalries and hatreds, ending civil wars, improving education, providing employment, and halting gender discrimination. _____. With or without the latest advances in genetic engineering, a peaceful and just world could feed its people easily.

- ① Food is not scarce but demand is
- ② Food security is a function of social justice
- ③ Too many people are involved in food production and supply
- ④ Food output is being held back by a lack of effective supply in the marketplace
- ⑤ Biotechnology can save a large number of people who are chronically undernourished

25. In practice, criminological theories that focus on crime rates and patterns often have had relatively little to say about the causes of individual behavior. For example, variations in income inequality from one place to another have been identified by criminologists as being related to rates of predatory property crime such as burglary, automobile theft, and larceny. Many of the studies that have reported this finding have had little to say about how income inequality, defined as the unequal distribution of income among an entire population of an area or locale, affects individuals. In short, explanations of crime rate variations often have failed to explain _____ . [3점]

- ① why the crime rates have been increasing in rural communities
- ② how criminological theories about crime rates and crime patterns have often been developed independently
- ③ how various social factors provide considerable insight into the causes of lawbreaking
- ④ why crime rates are important social indicators that reflect the quality of life in different regions
- ⑤ how the explanatory variables they identify get inside the heads of offenders

26. 빈칸에 공동으로 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은?

In many activities we try to estimate the chances of success or failure. Without this kind of _____ thinking, a doctor could not diagnose a disease from the symptoms, nor can he or she prescribe the best medication for a disease that has been diagnosed. Likewise, insurance companies cannot tailor-fit the cost of car insurance to different persons with varying personal profiles. This kind of _____ thinking is applicable to a very large body of events; for instance, games of chance and many “events” which are the outcomes of experiments in physics.

- ① wishful ② probabilistic ③ disoriented
- ④ critical ⑤ long-term

27. 다음 글의 내용과 거리가 가장 먼 것은? [3점]

How often do you look at your fingers? In all likelihood, not very often. But take a look right now at your right hand. With your palm facing you, look at the length of your fingers. Compare the length of the second digit with the length of the fourth digit. The second digit is your index finger, the fourth digit is your ring finger. You'll very likely see that the fourth digit is longer than the second. It is for most people, especially on the right hand. If you can compare yourself with someone of the opposite sex, see who has a longer ring finger relative to the index finger. Males in general have the advantage—they tend to have a longer ring finger compared with their index finger than women do. This gender difference is also true in baboons. What causes this difference between the genders? Genetics is one explanation, with the same set of genes influencing both genitals and digit length. But in addition, fetal hormone exposure—in particular androgens—plays a critical role.

- ① Most people tend to use the ring finger more frequently than the index finger, especially for the right hand.
- ② Genes are one of the main causes for digit differences.
- ③ Gender difference in the lengths of index and ring fingers is observed in nonhuman species.
- ④ Males' fourth digit tends to be longer than the second digit.
- ⑤ Both genes and fetal hormone exposure collectively cause differences in digit length.

[28-30] 다음 글의 내용과 거리가 가장 먼 것을 고르시오.

28. The late 19th century is a crucial period in the gradual transition from qualitative to quantitative methods in the measurement of light. Despite the enthusiasm of a few scientists like William Abney, general interest remained restrained. Part of the reason remained the difficulties imposed by vision itself. The human eye was increasingly identified as a very poor absolute detector of light intensity. The perception of brightness was found to vary with colour, the mental and physical condition of the observer and the brightness itself. By the first decade of the 20th century practitioners had evolved a thorough mistrust of 'subjective' visual methods of observation and inclined towards 'objective' physical methods that relied upon chemical or electrical interactions of light. This simplistic identification of 'physical' as 'trustworthy, unbiased and desirable' came to be a recurring theme in the subject. [3점]

- ① Light can be measured subjectively, based on the brightness seen by the human eye.
- ② Scientists discovered the limitations imposed by the human eye.
- ③ Light measurement could be perturbed by the mental and physical condition of the observer.
- ④ During the late 19th century, many scientists were enthusiastic about the measurement of light.
- ⑤ By the first decade of the 20th century, scientists had turned to increasingly elaborate strategies to minimize the effect of the observer.

29. As philosopher of science Karl Popper has emphasized, a good scientific theory is characterized by the fact that it makes a number of predictions that could in principle be disproved or falsified by observation. Each time new experiments are observed to agree with the predictions the theory survives, and our confidence in it is increased; but if ever a new observation is found to disagree, we have to abandon or modify the theory. Einstein's general theory of relativity, for example, predicted a slightly different motion from Newton's theory. The fact that Einstein's predictions matched what was seen, while Newton's did not, was one of the crucial confirmations of the new theory. [3점]

- ① Any scientific theory is provisional and reflects the best of our knowledge at the moment.
- ② Scientific theory should make predictions that can be tested, and the theory rejected if these predictions are shown to be incorrect.
- ③ Newton's theory was falsified by Einstein's predictions, which matched what was seen.
- ④ For a theory to be considered scientific it must be able to be tested and conceivably proven false.
- ⑤ Scientific knowledge based on sufficient observation can be justified without falsifying it.

30. The problem with old, or traditional, film histories is that they are informally written by amateur historians. Their histories are governed by at least two underlying assumptions: a teleological assumption that focuses the historian's attention only on films that display technical innovations, and an essentialist assumption proposing that these technical achievements are important because they exploit cinema's essence, or inherent capabilities. Traditional film histories therefore consist of lists of films organized linearly, from primitive films displaying little technical achievement or innovation (which are not perceived to exploit cinema's essence) to more sophisticated (more 'cinematic') films. Furthermore, these histories are usually global and general, based on the writer's selective memory of films or on faulty secondary sources, resulting in a vague and patchy history of film. [3점]

- ① Old film histories focus the historian's attention on films that display technical innovations.
- ② For old film histories, the technical achievements are important because they exploit cinema's essence.
- ③ Old film histories usually develop global and general areas of film history.
- ④ Old film histories carry out the research using rigorous, systematic, and explicit methods.
- ⑤ Old film histories are based on the writer's selective memory of films.

31. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Suppose, to take a simple example, I don't know what bachelors are. Now, if I am not to just take your word for it, I have to check up on whatever you tell me. For you might be mistaken and tell me that bachelors are married men. To know that you are wrong, I must know what bachelors are. Moreover, I must know what the words 'unmarried', 'married' mean, if I am to understand what is being said when you claim that a bachelor is an unmarried man. But if I know that much about marriage, then I know what a bachelor is. At best, I just don't know the word 'bachelor'.

- ① Anything offered as a definition will be susceptible to counter-examples.
- ② To clarify the term at issue is to be subject to comparison or contrast.
- ③ To define the term at issue, one directs one's attention to the context of one's discussion.
- ④ Contrasts and examples contribute to understanding.
- ⑤ One must understand a definition in order to judge its accuracy.

[32-33] 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

32. Games such as soccer, baseball, cricket and hockey, together with athletics, are quite clearly understood to be sports. Many people consider angling to be a sport although in some of its forms it does not involve great exercise. Walking can be considered a sport or simply a leisure activity which involves exercise, but it certainly represents a significant market in footwear and clothing. Similarly, much of the participation in sailing, horse riding, cycling and motoring is a pastime rather than a sport but would generally be considered in the sport and leisure market. Gardening is an extremely popular leisure activity but is not thought of as sport. [3점]

- ① The majority of the population participates in some form of sports and leisure on a regular basis.
- ② Large sums of money have been invested in improved facilities for sports and leisure activities.
- ③ The widening of the range of available activities has adversely affected some traditional sports and leisure.
- ④ The sports and leisure participants are often prepared to pay whatever it takes to have the best equipment at the top end of the market.
- ⑤ It is rather difficult to define the boundaries of what constitutes sports and leisure in the market.

33. In listening to a piece of music, we hear a pattern of notes and we draw conclusions about the underlying structures that gave rise to those notes: structures of tonality, meter, and other things. These judgments are often somewhat uncertain; and this uncertainty applies not just at the moment that the judgment is made, but to the way it is represented in memory. In the development section of a sonata movement, for example, we may be uncertain as to what key we are really in—and this ambiguity is an important part of musical experience. The probabilistic nature of music perception applies not only to these underlying structures, but to the note pattern itself. Certain note patterns are probable, and others are not. [3점]

- ① In listening to music, probabilistic judgments are shaped by our past experience.
- ② In listening to music, perception is an inferential and uncertain process.
- ③ In listening to music, our knowledge of probabilities comes, in large part, from regularities in the environment.
- ④ In listening to music, a pattern of sound energy impacts our ears.
- ⑤ In listening to music, the memory embodies a particular perception and understanding.

[34-35] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

The potency of pleasure as a driver of behavior in mammals is obvious in my cats. We humans, more so than cats, can temper our pleasure-addled brains. One way to keep ourselves in check is by framing our pleasures. We can change our emotional experience of objects by altering the context in which we consider them. This human propensity is well understood by religious institutions that admonish us to be wary of our “base” pleasures. Framing means that _____. Our cognitive systems can reach down into our pleasure centers and rejigger our pleasure experiences. Another way that humans temper pleasure is by considering the passage of time. If I place a bowl of food in front of my cats, they do not ruminate over the fact that I have been traveling a lot, so perhaps it would be wise to save some food for later. Hedonists that they are, they have little regard for delayed gratification. By contrast, any medical student, presumably among the smartest of our youth, is a grand master in delayed gratification. They are willing to forego years of adequate sleep, regular meals, and decent pay for some future reward.

34. 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- ① we are addicted to pleasure experiences
- ② we drive pleasure into gratification
- ③ we are not slaves to our sensations
- ④ we give free expression to sensations
- ⑤ we are not protectors of sensations

35. 윗글의 내용과 거리가 먼 것은?

- ① Humans are superior to cats in keeping pleasure in check without any thought of reward.
- ② Cats can hardly change their pleasure experiences by rejiggering the context.
- ③ Cats are all about pleasure-seeking.
- ④ Humans tend to pursue rewards from delayed gratification.
- ⑤ Humans’ cognitive systems can rearrange our pleasures.

[36-37] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

In the late 1860s, Charles Darwin proposed that being grossed out could have an evolutionary purpose. Disgust, he wrote, was inborn and involuntary, and it evolved to prevent our ancestors from eating spoiled food that might kill them. Darwin hypothesized that the early humans most prone to (A) revulsion survived to pass on their genes, while the more nutritionally daring died off. Since then, scientists have identified different types of disgust and have explored how they affect the way we behave. The research shows that Darwin was basically right: disgust is a major facet of the behavioral immune system. “In terms of keeping us healthy, disgust is associated with (B) more infections, so it is a helpful emotion in disease-relevant contexts,” says Joshua Ackerman, an associate professor of psychology at the University of Michigan. In January, for instance, researchers reported that people more (C) prone to disgust have indeed fared better during the COVID-19 pandemic, probably because they are inclined to engage in more hygienic actions like hand-washing. However, disgust is (D) far more complex than even Darwin imagined. Studies also show that what we find disgusting stems from a patchwork of innate responses and a variety of life experiences that depend on our culture and environment. And for some people, disgust can go too far, preventing us from doing the gross things that actually keep us healthy, such as eating probiotic-rich fermented foods. “It can be _____ because it also is associated with aversion to (E) unfamiliar things, like food, some of which could actually improve our health and immune functioning,” Ackerman says.

36. 밑줄 친 (A) ~ (E) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

- ① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D) ⑤ (E)

37. 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- ① a no-brainer
- ② a tip of the iceberg
- ③ a hard nut to crack
- ④ a double-edged sword
- ⑤ a left-handed compliment

[38-39] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

‘Genius’ is a concept that now seems rather old-fashioned; it has dropped out of usage somewhat. It appears to have been superseded by that of ‘celebrity’, which seems correspondingly impossible to avoid. But is there any relation between the two? A visitor from Mars might be forgiven for assuming so. But we know better; we know that celebrity is no such guarantee of great ability but is rather a product of our media-saturated society, our thirst for new heroes and that of the market for new brands. What’s more, the very notion of celebrity incorporates an understanding of it as—at least in part—fabricated, phoney, undeserved; while the notion of genius, especially artistic genius, seems entirely different. This speaks, rather, of something genuine, authentic, even unrecognized: thus the popularity of Van Gogh, the epitome of the lonely genius, who sold only one painting in his lifetime, and who shot himself. The myth of Van Gogh is such an enduring one because it is a myth; that is, a story of a kind that we need, because it reassures us both of the truth of art, its authenticity, and of our humanity, in that we can recognize this truth even if Van Gogh’s own contemporaries did not. What about the present celebrity of some contemporary artists such as Tracey Emin, whose name has acquired a recognizability unprecedented in the history of British art. There is much, after all, in Emin’s public persona that resembles that of Van Gogh: suffering and violence, and the outrageous behaviour. Yet there have been very few critics to have had a good word to say about Emin’s art, let alone to declare her a genius. Are we then about to repeat the mistake of Van Gogh’s first audiences; is this a hasty judgement on Emin? Why is she a celebrity, if that status is _____ critical estimation of her and her art? Why have artists become such unprecedented celebrities in recent years, and what does this say about the status of the artist in our society?

38. 밑줄의 내용과 가장 거리가 먼 것은? [3점]

- ① The notion of celebrity has some negative connotations.
- ② The term ‘celebrity’ is more commonly used than ‘genius’ nowadays.
- ③ Van Gogh and Tracey Emin have similar artistic tastes even if they lived in different times.
- ④ Tracey Emin has become one of the best-known public figures in Britain.
- ⑤ Becoming a celebrity has less to do with giftedness and more to do with how they are presented in the media.

39. 문맥상 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① in pursuit of ② in control of ③ in tune with
- ④ at odds with ⑤ in association with

[40-41] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

The Egyptian painting was substantially an enlargement of the hieroglyph. There was no attempt to place objects in the setting which they hold in nature. Perspective and light-and-shade were disregarded. Objects, of whatever nature, were shown in flat profile. In the human figure the shoulders were square, the hips slight, the legs and arms long, the feet and hands flat. The head, legs, and arms were shown in profile, while the chest and eye were twisted to show the flat front view. There are only one or two full-faced figures among the remains of Egyptian painting. After the outline was drawn the enclosed space was filled in with plain color. In the absence of perspective, prominence was given to an important figure, like that of the king, by making it much larger than the other figures. This may be seen in any of the battle-pieces of Rameses II, in which the monarch in his chariot is a giant where his followers are mere pygmies. Moreover, receding figures of men or of horses were given by multiplied outlines of legs, or heads, placed before, or after, or raised above one another. Multiple viewpoints are created by showing most of the horses' body in profile, but turning a portion of the horses' head so that it seems to point directly at the viewer.

40. 윗글의 내용과 가장 거리가 먼 것은? [3점]

- ① Egyptian paintings created complex compositions with people in realistic poses.
- ② Egyptian artists used plain colors to fill the enclosed space.
- ③ The most important figures were depicted on a grand scale.
- ④ Egyptian paintings treated light-and-shade as unworthy of regard.
- ⑤ Egyptian artists painted human heads, legs, and arms in profile.

41. 아래의 빈 칸에 들어갈 것으로 윗글의 내용과 가장 거리가 먼 것은? [3점]

In the absence of perspective, _____.

- ① figures were overlapped or stacked one above the other
- ② Egyptian artists showed multiple viewpoints at the same time
- ③ Egyptian paintings created the illusion of depth and space on a flat surface
- ④ a portion of the animal's head was turned as if it were pointing directly at the viewer
- ⑤ Egyptian artists used size to denote importance