

제 2 교 시

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공 통

성명		수험번호								
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- 문제지에 성명과 수험번호를 기입하십시오.
- 답안지에 성명과 수험번호를 정확하게 표기하십시오.
- 문항에 따라 배점이 다르니, 각 물음의 끝에 표시된 배점을 참고하십시오.

※ 시험 시작 전까지 표지를 넘기지 마시오.

관
망

[1~2] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오.

1. At every moment we are faced with a new situation. Actually, the truth is much more complicated than that. The truth is that, at every moment, we are ① simultaneously faced with an indefinite number of overlapping and intermingling situations. In the airport, we are surrounded by strangers whom we casually observe. Some seem interesting to us, but others less so. We see ads everywhere. We think vaguely about the cities ② whose names come blaring out through loudspeakers, yet at the same time we are absorbed in our private thoughts. We wonder if there's time enough to go get a frozen yogurt, we worry about the health problems of an old friend, we are puzzled as to ③ how the little birds flying around and scavenging for food survive in such a weird environment, and so on. In short, far from being faced with *one* situation, we are faced with a seething multitude of ill-defined situations, none of ④ them comes with a sharp frame delineating it, either spatially or temporally. Our poor besieged brain is constantly struggling with this unpredictable chaos, always ⑤ trying to make sense of what surrounds it and swarms into it randomly. [3점]

* seething: 들끓는 ** delineate: (~의) 윤곽을 그리다 *** besiege: 포위 공격하다

2. It was not until three and a half months after the Hubble Space Telescope was launched in April 1990 that NASA finally determined the cause of the perplexing spherical aberration (curvature error) problem that had made it incapable of performing the full range of tasks ① for which it had been designed. When the Hubble mirror had arrived for final polishing at Perkin-Elmer's Danbury, Connecticut plant back in 1979, it was tested with a newly developed, superaccurate tester to guarantee ② that the mirror's optical properties met NASA's exacting standards. The tester showed that the mirror had a small degree (one-half wavelength) of spherical aberration, ③ well within acceptable limits for that stage of manufacture. The Perkin-Elmer team then began the final polishing process (which continued until 1981), polishing out the deviation their new tester had ④ been found. The only problem was, there was an undiscovered one-millimeter error in the structure of the tester. By using it to monitor the polishing process, Perkin-Elmer had distorted rather than perfected the mirror's surface during final polishing, creating the spherical aberration that was later ⑤ to produce such headaches in the orbiting telescope. [3점]

* aberration: 오차 ** deviation: 편차

3. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

It is important to understand why countries need different currencies. A country with its own currency can make decisions about its money supply and interest rates, and can therefore set its monetary policy tailored to its own domestic economic conditions. Also, when the exchange rates of its currency are not (A) fixed/manipulated, the exchange rate with its trading partners can adjust to offset trade imbalances. Suppose a country specializing in agriculture is trading with a manufacturing economy. A sudden increase in productivity in the manufacturing economy might cause an excess demand for agricultural products and an excess supply of manufactured goods. The manufacturing economy slips into a balance of payments deficit, importing (B) more/less (by value) than it exports. The deficit causes the manufacturing country's currency to depreciate, making its exports cheaper, and therefore boosting them and restoring equilibrium. But suppose instead that the manufacturing economy and the agricultural economy shared a currency. In this case the type of adjustment described above would not be possible, and it might be that separate currencies would be more (C) beneficial/disastrous. It might also be the case that a single economic area—such as that constituted by the manufacturing economy—is in fact made up of several nation-states. It would therefore be efficient for them to share currency.

* tailored: 맞춰진 ** offset: 상쇄하다 *** depreciate: 평가 절하하다

(A)		(B)		(C)
① fixed	.....	more	.....	beneficial
② fixed	.....	less	.....	beneficial
③ fixed	.....	more	.....	disastrous
④ manipulated	.....	less	.....	disastrous
⑤ manipulated	.....	more	.....	disastrous

4. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [4점]

Surely, it should be obvious that any movement made by an individual has indeed been made by that creature. Except that it is far from ① obvious. And this is because *everything moves*. Surprised? Just think of the illusion of self-movement created when we are sitting in a stationary train when another train is passing on the next track. It is not at all easy to decide which train is moving. This ambiguity ② arises because we are not active; we are sitting passively. If we are actively moving, then efference copy guarantees that we can distinguish our own movements from movements that we experience ③ passively. If there was no efference copy, all the movements we saw would be ambiguous. For example, if we are suddenly pushed to the left, we should compensate by moving right. But this compensation should not be ④ applied when we suddenly move to the left deliberately. We have to know whether we caused the movement in order to take the right action. Even simpler organisms such as fruit flies use efference copy to ⑤ amplify the perception of visual motion during self-propelled turns and thus maintain their intended movement direction.

* efference copy: 원심성 신경 복사

[5~6] 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

5. The term “immigrant families” continues to carry negative associations with extreme patriarchy, abuse of parental power, and holding onto “Old World” ideas. Some of this characterization applies to specific immigrant groups that may have lower levels of education, lack English language skills, and consequently are slower off the mark in terms of their settlement conditions and success in economic and political integration. However, what is notable is that immigration policies, such as the Canadian points system of entry, favor immigrants with language proficiency, education, and training. Thus, the lack of settlement success that particularly non-European and racialized immigrants are shown to suffer is less explainable by presumed inherent properties of immigrants, and more by structural conditions—including systemic racism—on arrival that set immigrants up for a life of menial employment, poverty, and struggle. It is not coincidental that the increase in non-European immigration is combined with deterioration in the employment and economic chances of immigrants. [3점]

* patriarchy: 가부장제 ** menial: 천한 *** deterioration: 저하

- ① 이민자의 언어 유창성은 그들의 경제적 성공을 보장한다.
- ② 교육수준이 낮은 이민자는 구직과 적응에 어려움을 겪는다.
- ③ 전통문화를 지키는 것은 이민자의 정체성 확립에 도움이 된다.
- ④ 이민자가 겪는 어려움은 구세계 사상을 고수하는 경향 때문이다.
- ⑤ 이민자의 정착 실패는 주로 이주한 국가의 구조적 문제 때문이다.

6. Dr. Ron Dahl, a physician and neuroscience researcher, likes to tell a story that involves a discussion he had with a diverse group of education scholars, including the Dalai Lama and scholars in Tibetan Buddhist traditions. After Dahl shared some of the emerging insights from the science about puberty and adolescents’ increased motivation to gain status and respect, he heard them chuckle. Through the translator Dahl learned that they often observed young boys demonstrating a hilarious version of the hunt for status and respect. In the Buddhist temple, the best way to gain prestige and respect is by showing kindness, compassion, and empathy. This led youth to try to outdo each other in these values. I imagine them saying, *After you! No, after you!*, each trying to one-up the others’ loving-kindness. This was an example where the boys had discerned the cultural currency of status and respect—living a principled spiritual life in service of others. They were intrinsically motivated to distinguish themselves and earn prestige that wins the respect of their community, considering the values of the group. This shows that puberty isn’t destructive; it’s instructive. It fuels young people’s desire to become contributing members of the group. “We shouldn’t fear puberty. We should help youth learn to harness it for good,” Dahl told me. [4점]

* puberty: 사춘기 ** hilarious: 유쾌한 *** discern: 식별하다

- ① Adolescents gain social status by outdoing their peers in academic school work.
- ② Eastern cultures tend to show more empathy toward teenagers going through puberty.
- ③ Puberty-driven motivation for status can promote positive attitudes with the right values.
- ④ Treating teenagers with kindness and compassion helps them navigate puberty smoothly.
- ⑤ The desire for status during puberty tends to result in mutually destructive peer pressure.

7. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 the speaker becomes the listener가 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [4점]

Let's consider the way we carry out a conversation. We are leaving a lecture, and I say to you, "I found that speaker a bit boring." Mikhail Bakhtin would call this entry into our conversation an *utterance*. An utterance could be anything from a single word or sign to a monologue. Now consider, this utterance is also addressed to you. In Bakhtin's terms, it possesses *addressivity*. Further, after addressing this utterance to you, I anticipate some form of reply (for example, a nod of the head, or perhaps, "Maybe you missed his central idea; it was fascinating.") For Bakhtin, there is *answerability*. The utterance would not make sense spoken out of the blue to no one. Its sense or meaning depends on its being "for you." As Bakhtin goes on to point out, the particular words I use are also prepared specifically for you. If I said, "Die Rede war langweilig," and you spoke no German, it would lack both addressivity and answerability. In this sense, when I speak to you as a conversational partner, "the speaker becomes the listener."

- ① the speaker anticipates and induces the listener's response
- ② speaking is a process that naturally comes before listening
- ③ what we observe influences how we speak in a conversation
- ④ the listener's response affects the speaker's intended meaning
- ⑤ conversational etiquette requires parties involved to take turns

8. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은? [3점]

The character Sherlock Holmes once said, "if you eliminate the impossible, whatever remains, however improbable, must be the truth." And so it goes with decision making; if you eliminate the worst choices, whatever remains, however bad, must be your best choice. ① This is admittedly a cynical way to decide things, but sometimes eliminative logic is the only way to gain momentum toward a decision. ② If you've created a list of possible choices and need to narrow the field, look for choices that do not meet the minimum bar for the project. ③ When you do come back to your comparison lists, you have to figure out the simplest way to solve the problem at hand. ④ You might have included them earlier on because they added to the discussion and provided an opportunity to find hybrid choices, or because the requirements were being reconsidered, but now it's time to cut them loose. ⑤ Review your documents and requirements lists, and cross off choices that just won't be good enough.

* momentum: 추진력

[9~10] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

9. Our human, carbon-based bodies often appear to us to be extremely vulnerable. We are vulnerable to viruses and bacteria, to accidents and bad luck, our bones can break, our memories can fade away, and time eventually wears us out and kills us. Uploading the brain to a non-carbon-based substrate can appear to be a much safer option, given that digital entities are not exposed to the same kind of threats that we are. However, brain uploads have vulnerabilities of their own, and it is not obvious that a brain emulation would be necessarily less vulnerable than a human being. The software and the data that constitutes digital beings can be erased and modified or illicitly copied by accessing the system on which they are running, just like the Word document I am typing in right now could be modified or erased by anyone who found a way to access my laptop. Or if electricity (or any other energy source that will be used in the future) were cut off, the brain upload might be fatally damaged. Even if the digital brains were uploaded on a robot, or a human merged with a machine, they would not have self-contained bodies in the same way as we do: their digital component would still be accessible and hackable in a way and to a degree to which our biological brain is not. [3점]

* substrate: 회로 기판 ** emulation: 모방 *** illicitly: 불법으로

- ① Uploading the Brain Digitally: Does It Come Absent Risk?
- ② How Do Neuroscientists Turn Biological Humans into Avatars?
- ③ Organic Brains: Free from Vulnerabilities in the Physical World
- ④ Cloud Sharing: Anticipated Dilemmas in Modern Digital Security
- ⑤ Self-contained Cyborg Body as a Safe Shelter for Human Brains

10. In the West, nature did not move to the center of art until the nineteenth century, long after landscape had been established in the East, though its importance was anticipated in Dutch art of the seventeenth century. Before that time, most art in the West had been oriented toward humans; nature had a secondary status for much of the history of Western art. The West is not necessarily an exception in this regard. In China, the pre-Han landscape was primarily a setting for humans, who were the primary subject of interest. In the art of both ancient cultures nature served the role of a backdrop for historical, religious, or mythological work but was not the subject of art in its own right. Why, though, did the genre first appear in Western art some eight hundred years later than in China? People in the West have a history of viewing nature as something that is “out there”: separate, distinct, and something to be conquered. Historically, nature has been seen as a threat that must be controlled. In the process of learning how to control it, nature came to be regarded as an object of analysis, and manipulated for human progress and gain. [3점]

- ① The Belated Emergence of Nature in Western Art
- ② Western Artists' Deep Respect for the Power of Nature
- ③ The Role of Mindsets in the Development of Western Art
- ④ Humans as a Backdrop: Nature's Dominance in Eastern Art
- ⑤ Nature as the Primary Subject in Ancient Art Across Cultures

11. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

A digital computer is a device which manipulates symbols, without any reference to their meaning or interpretation. Human beings, on the other hand, when they think, do something much more than that. A human mind has meaningful thoughts, feelings, and mental contents generally. Formal symbols by themselves can never be enough for mental contents, because the symbols, by definition, have no meaning except insofar as someone outside the system gives it to them. You can see this point by imagining a monolingual English speaker who is locked in a room with a rule book for manipulating Chinese symbols according to computer rules. In principle he can pass the Turing test for understanding Chinese, because he can produce correct Chinese symbols in response to Chinese questions. But he does not understand a word of Chinese, because he does not know what any of the symbols mean. But if he does not understand Chinese solely by virtue of running the computer program for “understanding” Chinese, then neither does any other digital computer because no computer just by running the program has anything the man does not have.

- ① advanced algorithms that outperform human creativity
- ② symbolic data in advanced language learning programs
- ③ emotional intelligence contributing to linguistic processing
- ④ symbolic manipulation which is not equivalent to understanding
- ⑤ natural language processing involved in algorithmic manipulation

12. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Greetings from Paws & Claws Total Pet Care! We have been lucky to be a part of this amazing community for the last fifteen years and take great pride in providing our community's beloved pets with high-quality grooming service and behavioral training sessions. Today, we are very excited to announce the launch of our new professional pet photography service! Whether you're looking for a playful portrait, a lively action shot, or a beautiful keepsake of your pets, our photo-shoots are designed to capture their unique personality and charm. Here at Paws & Claws, we've recently partnered with a talented photographer who truly understands how to work with animals and bring out their best on camera. For more information, please visit us at our website. It includes details regarding our service packages, pricing, and you can even make an appointment there as well. We hope you visit us soon; and as always, thank you for trusting us with the care of your pets.

* keepsake: 기념품

- ① 반려동물 카페를 촬영 장소로 섭외하려고
- ② 반려동물 사진 콘테스트 개최를 공지하려고
- ③ 기존 고객에게 새로운 지점 오픈 소식을 알리려고
- ④ 반려동물을 위한 스튜디오 대관 서비스를 안내하려고
- ⑤ 새롭게 시작한 반려동물 사진 촬영 서비스를 홍보하려고

13. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Avoidance behaviors can take many forms. People can ignore the problem, blame the problem on the authority, blame coworkers for the problem, attack those who want to address the problem, pretend the problem does not exist, or work hard in areas unrelated to the problem. No matter the form of avoidance, the leader's task is to mobilize and encourage people to drop their defenses and openly confront their problems. Adaptive leaders help people focus on issues. If some topics are deemed too "hot" in the organization, the leader should support people in getting these topics on the agenda for discussion. If some issues create deep divisions between people, the leader should provide a vessel of safety where competing sides can address the issues without feeling as if the organization will explode. If there is an "elephant in the room"—an issue no one wants to address but that is pivotal in making change—the leader needs to nudge people to talk about it. Whatever the situation, the adaptive leader gets people to focus, and to show disciplined attention to the work at hand.

* deem: 간주하다 ** pivotal: 중요한

- ① 리더는 구성원 간에 대립이 발생하지 않도록 사전에 갈등 유발 요인을 제거해야 한다.
- ② 리더는 구성원이 회피 성향을 극복하고 민감한 문제를 논의하는 여건을 마련해야 한다.
- ③ 리더는 조직의 성공을 위해 때로는 구성원 간의 화합보다 목표 달성을 우선시해야 한다.
- ④ 리더는 업무 효율을 높이기 위해 모든 구성원이 집중할 수 있는 분위기를 조성해야 한다.
- ⑤ 리더는 조직 내의 문제를 직접 해결하기보다는 구성원이 자율적으로 해결하도록 해야 한다.

14. Hilma af Klint에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? [3점]

Hilma af Klint was born in Stockholm in 1862 as the fourth child of Mathilda af Klint and Captain Victor af Klint, a Swedish naval commander. She went on to study at the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, graduating with honors in 1887. She soon established herself as a respected painter in Stockholm, exhibiting skillfully executed figurative paintings and serving briefly as secretary of the Association of Swedish Women Artists. Af Klint's first major group of largely non-objective work, *The Paintings for the Temple*, grew directly out of her spiritual engagement, which was widely popular across Europe and the United States as people sought to reconcile long-held religious beliefs with scientific advances and a new awareness of the global plurality of religions. Af Klint believed the world was not ready to understand her art and instructed that it not be shown until at least 20 years after her death. She died in 1944, and her work remained largely unknown until the 1980s. Her work gained international recognition through the 2018-19 exhibition at the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum in New York City. Today, she is considered a pioneer of abstract art.

* reconcile: 조화시키다 ** plurality: 다수성

- ① 1862년에 스웨덴 해군 지휘관의 넷째 아이로 태어났다.
- ② 1887년에 Royal Academy of Fine Arts를 우등으로 졸업했다.
- ③ 작품인 *The Paintings for the Temple*은 유럽에서 외면받았다.
- ④ 사후 최소 20년까지 자신의 작품을 공개하지 않도록 지시했다.
- ⑤ Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum에서의 전시회를 통해 국제적 명성을 얻었다.

[15~19] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

15. It is an unusual characteristic of the English language to treat weeping and crying as synonyms. Weeping has two basic reflex-characteristics which are found in all its varieties: the overflow of the tear-glands and a specific form of breathing. These vary in intensity from a mere moistening of the eye and “catching one’s breath” (or feeling “a lump in the throat”) to an outburst of tears accompanied by convulsive sobbing; just as laughter varies in intensity from smiling to convulsions. Crying, on the other hand, is the emitting of sounds signalling distress, protest, or some other emotion. It may be combined with, or alternate with, weeping. Frequently when a child, or a depressed patient, is said to be “crying his head off” his eyes are in fact dry: he is not weeping. On the other hand, when your char-lady has a “good cry” at the movies, she isn’t crying at all but weeping. Crying is a form of _____ (even if the audience is only imagined); weeping is not. [4점]

* tear-gland: 눈물샘 ** convulsive: 경련을 일으키는 *** char-lady: 잡역부

- ① communication ② personification ③ exploitation ④ adaptation ⑤ reflection

16. Compelling evidence from industrial working practice demonstrates that in many critical infrastructure companies, decision-makers _____ about safety and technological risks. Management theory postulates that executives manage their subordinates through information: they receive information from various sources, process it, take decisions and convey these to their subordinates. The quality of information received by executives about the real situation inside and outside an organization affects the quality of their decisions, and ultimately the adequacy of an organization’s response to any changes in the internal and external environment. Getting feedback from subordinates about the real situation at the very bottom of the corporate hierarchy is crucial for the survival of an organization in the long-term, as it allows executives to detect risks in time and take measures to mitigate them. But in reality, for a number of reasons, feedback from subordinates to executives is often distorted. As a result, executives often receive unrealistically reassuring reports from subordinates—assurances that in general, everything at the bottom of the hierarchy is fine and all risks are under proper control. [3점]

* postulate: 가정하다 ** subordinate: 부하 직원 *** mitigate: 완화하다

- ① find it difficult to get objective information
 ② usually disregard their subordinates’ opinions
 ③ are overly obsessed with collecting information
 ④ show a tendency to rely on their own judgment
 ⑤ allow a designated channel for expressing opinions

17. Modern armies no longer line up in neat rows and charge each other from opposite sides of a battlefield. Strangely, however, they still train that way, for example, during marching drills. This practice is useful, it turns out, not to prep for actual battle conditions, but to _____. Our species, for reasons that aren't entirely clear, is wired to form social bonds when we move in lockstep with each other. This can mean marching together, singing or chanting in unison, clapping hands to a beat, or even just wearing the same clothes. In the early decades of the 20th century, IBM used corporate songs to instill a sense of unity among their workers. Some companies in Japan still use these practices today. In 2009, Stanford psychologists Scott Wiltermuth and Chip Heath demonstrated this synchrony-solidarity effect experimentally. They first asked groups of students to perform synchronized movements (such as marching around campus together), then had them play "public goods" games to measure the degree to which individuals were willing to take risks for the benefit of the group. What they found across the experiments is that "people acting in synchrony with others cooperated more in subsequent group economic exercises, even in situations requiring personal sacrifice." [3점]

* lockstep: 밀집 행진 ** in unison: 일제히 *** instill: 주입시키다

- ① simulate the challenges of real life situations
- ② build trust and solidarity among soldiers in a unit
- ③ improve individual coordination and physical fitness
- ④ help soldiers under stress overcome their physical limits
- ⑤ introduce the principles of discipline and hierarchical order

18. Many claim that humans have become *a force of nature*. Oliver Morton, in *The Planet Remade*, argues that this leads to a paradox: "humans are grown so powerful that they are a force of nature—and forces of nature are things which, by definition, are beyond the powers of humans to control." This rather ominous and pessimistic characterization is not entirely accurate however. Granted, humans are no longer only passive observers of planetary phenomena. As a global species our impacts are global too, and we are a distinct force *on* nature. But we are also unlike the mindless forces *of* nature. Hurricanes cannot choose to do anything but that which the laws of physics prescribe. Hurricanes are enslaved to the processes that set them in motion, whereas the actions of humans and society can be proscribed. As a society we shape our political, economic, social, and scientific institutions in ways that amplify, reduce, or modify those forces as required. Humans, unlike hurricanes, _____. [4점]

* proscribed: 규칙의 적용을 받지 않는

- ① are subject to the laws of nature
- ② are fated to abuse our power blindly
- ③ have a choice in how we exert our force
- ④ are the architects of a perfectly stable planet
- ⑤ cannot impact our surroundings in a single blow

19. Experience in life, that standard against which we judge whatever we find in a book, includes experience of other books, which, like direct knowledge of social actualities, contributes to the assessment of each new text. In rereading, demands on memory multiply. Not only do we engage the wisdom acquired by diverse experience of books and of life; we also, by the power of memory, feel the influence of our previous reading of the book now before us. Even if our recollection of particulars has become vague over the years, retained knowledge informs our response to a new exchange with the text. Memory of our past selves in this response originates in but goes beyond memory of our selves as earlier readers of the particular web of language again before us. Reading something for the first time may also evoke past selves, inasmuch as we recall bygone experience, of books and of life outside books, when vicariously experiencing the lives of imaginary others. Rereading brings us more sharply in contact with how we—like the books we reread—have both changed and remained the same. Books help to constitute our identity. They also, as we reread them, measure _____. [4점]

* vicariously: 대리로

- ① readers' empathy towards others
- ② symbolic importance that they represent
- ③ identity's changes with the passage of time
- ④ the amount of emotional connections to past selves
- ⑤ the influence of social actualities on readers' identity

[20~21] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

20.

Throughout the first half of the twentieth century, opera and symphonic music as well as live theater were closely associated with economic and cultural elites in the United States, perhaps even more than in Europe.

- (A) Stage plays, operas, and symphonic concerts belonged predominantly to the elites, until the notion of elite art itself began to break down, affecting in particular the cultural position of classical music. Theater fragmented into a variety of forms, some popular and some less so, but it has obviously never regained the status it enjoyed before the coming of film.
- (B) Toward the end of the century, however, cultural elites began to insist on “serious” productions and professional music making, and Americans with less education and less money stopped attending. In the new century, they went to the movies instead.
- (C) The association was not as close and restrictive in nineteenth-century America, as Laurence Levine showed in *High Brow, Low Brow* (1988), when Americans of all economic classes, at least in larger cities, might attend an evening of Shakespeare, presented by touring actors, or a concert of operatic arias, perhaps even by a European star like Jenny Lind. [3점]

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

21.

Raccoons were introduced to Europe in the early 20th century for the fur trade and to increase hunting opportunities, and, like many other mammals purposefully introduced, eventually escaped captivity and founded a non-native and invasive population.

- (A) After two to four weeks in the soil, the worm becomes infective and can re-enter raccoons or, for that matter, any grazing animal, and it ends up back in the intestine to start the cycle again. However, in non-raccoons, once the invasive parasite is ingested, it penetrates the gut wall and migrates into other tissues, particularly the brain and eyes.
- (B) What importers also unknowingly received when they imported raccoons was the endoparasitic roundworm *Baylisascariasis procyonis*, which all raccoons carry. The parasite lives and reproduces within the intestinal tract of raccoons, and its eggs are excreted within raccoon faeces.
- (C) Although serious health effects of *Baylisascariasis* in humans are rare, reported cases have resulted in vision problems due to neuroretinitis (swelling of eye tissues) as well as meningoencephalitis and encephalitis (swelling of the brain and its tissues), which have resulted in neurological problems and death. [4점]

* intestine: 장(腸) ** endoparasitic: 체내 기생충의 *** excrete: 배설하다

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

[22~23] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

22.

The ancient Chinese also understood negative numbers, using black rods to represent positive numbers and red ones for negative numbers—though negative numbers never appeared in answers, only in calculations.

Counting rods may have been invented in China, although there is some evidence that they came from India. Either way, they took off in China and were a boon to the people who used them. By learning simple algorithms involving moving physical rods, traders could perform addition, subtraction, multiplication and division quickly and easily. (①) To multiply two numbers, rods were laid on to a surface and combined in each position. (②) There were even methods for using such rod manipulations to find square roots or solve simultaneous equations—equations involving more than one unknown quantity. (③) Negative numbers may seem natural today, but throughout much of history numbers were so closely linked to physical objects that many mathematical civilizations outside China simply didn't consider the possibility that negative ones could be useful. (④) “Minus seven sheep” just didn't seem to make much sense. (⑤) Chinese mathematics was greatly influenced by having opposites in balance, so one possibility is that this viewpoint helped them to more easily accept the idea of negatives. [3점] * boon: 이익

23.

It is as yet unclear whether climate change will make some regions too hot for certain pathogens, resulting in an overall shift as opposed to an increase in the global burden of disease.

Climate change alters conditions within the habitats of common disease vectors, pathogens, and host organisms and influences their behavior. (①) As regions warm, for example, disease vectors and host populations can spread to higher latitudes, expanding their typical ranges. (②) Cold-blooded organisms reproduce more quickly and feed more in hotter environments, potentially increasing rates of disease transmission. (③) The spread of Lyme disease throughout North America between 2001 and 2017 can be attributed in part to warmer temperatures that made it possible for ticks to become endemic in regions that would have previously been too cold for the vector to thrive. (④) Increased rain and flooding coupled with rising temperatures has also led to higher incidence of diarrheal diseases (e.g., cholera) and other gastrointestinal illnesses. (⑤) So far, however, trends indicate that warmer temperatures equate to an expansion of the geographical range and the harm of many infectious diseases. [3점]

* pathogen: 병원균 ** vector: (병원체의) 매개 동물

*** latitude: 위도 **** tick: 진드기

24. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [4점]

The important difference between random error and bias is the “systematic” element of bias such that measured values not only differ from true values, but do so as the result of an underlying factor or factors that affect all the differences in a specific way. As an analogy, think of two archers aiming at a target. One of them is not a good aim and tends not to hit the bull’s-eye, but to scatter her shots around the target. The other always aims too far to the left and so her shots always land to the left of the target. If the target was removed after they had fired, but you could see where the arrows had landed, you might be able to guess where the first archer had been aiming by picking somewhere in the middle of the holes—but this tactic would not work with the second example (unless you knew she always aimed to the left) and you would tend to misidentify where the target had been. In the same way, with random error present we can infer approximately where the true value lies, but with systematic error we risk making an incorrect inference unless we are aware of the type and size of the bias.



Whether errors are random or systematic can bring about different results: it is possible to infer the ____ (A) ____ of the true values with random errors; meanwhile, inferences based on systematic errors are more likely to be incorrect without first ____ (B) ____ the nature of the bias.

- | (A) | (B) | (A) | (B) |
|----------------|------------|---------------|-------------|
| ① intersection | masking | ② positioning | identifying |
| ③ application | revealing | ④ continuity | addressing |
| ⑤ distribution | concealing | | |

[25~26] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Most people would define a social problem as a condition that is harmful to the society. This is the perspective that is referred to as *objectivism*. Objectivists argue that what defines a social problem is the existence of an objectively-given, concretely real, damaging or threatening condition. What makes a condition *a problem* is that it harms or endangers human life and well-being. People need not be concerned or even aware of such conditions; what is important is that they do damage to our lives in some clear-cut, non-ideological fashion. Any condition that causes death or disease, which shortens life expectancy or deteriorates the quality of life on a large scale, must be defined as a social problem. Presumably, the greater the number of people so damaged or threatened, the more important the social problem. According to this view, the final arbiter of the reality of social problems is the expert, armed with empirical evidence and scientific insight, and not the untrained general public. To cite Manis, a supporter of the “objectivist” school: “Social problems are those social conditions _____ as detrimental to human well-being.” The objectivist model is a variant of the functionalist paradigm, in that it sees social problems largely as a product of dysfunctions, social disorganization, role and value conflicts, and a violation of norms—that is, a discrepancy between what *is* and what *ought to be*.

* arbiter: 조정자 ** detrimental: 해로운 *** discrepancy: 불일치

25. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- ① The Public as Final Authority on Social Problems
- ② What Qualifies for Scientific Evidence to Objectivists
- ③ Objectivism vs. Functionalism: Two Ideologies on Reality
- ④ Concrete Damage: The Objectivists’ Barometer of Problems
- ⑤ The More We Discuss Problems, The Worse They Become

26. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [4점]

- ① prescribed by prevailing social norms
- ② criticized by supporters of objectivism
- ③ judged by ethical and moral standards
- ④ identified by scientific inquiry and values
- ⑤ observed by the socioeconomic perspective

[27~28] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

The fact is that in terms of their effects on the human body, not all calories are *processed* equally. They come “packaged” in different foods, and how these foods are digested makes a huge difference in both how the calories are absorbed and how much they satiate your appetite. This means that the calories from sugary foods like cookies are instantly digested, converted into glucose, and absorbed into your bloodstream, causing your blood sugar levels to (a) spike sharply. Your brain receives a huge surge of a feel-good chemical called dopamine. Then when your blood sugar levels drop as your cells absorb the glucose, you may feel jittery and anxious—the “sugar crash.” Prolonged consumption of sugar has been linked to a (b) greater risk of depression. It leaves you metabolically handcuffed to your next meal or snack.

In contrast, when you eat salmon, your digestive system has to work to (c) free the calories locked in the proteins and fat. The calories are released and introduced into your bloodstream slowly, over time. This keeps your blood sugar levels (d) unstable, and the fat keeps you feeling full and satiated.

Getting the majority of your calories from carbohydrates is unhealthy—but that’s exactly what too many people do. Concerning overall caloric intake, carbohydrates comprise around 55 percent of the typical Western diet, ranging from 200 to 350 grams per day. The vast potential of refined carbohydrates to cause (e) harmful effects is stunning: A greater intake of sugar-laden food is associated with a 44 percent increased prevalence of metabolic syndrome and obesity and a 26 percent increase in the risk of developing diabetes mellitus.

* satiate: 충분히 만족시키다 ** handcuffed: 구속된

*** diabetes mellitus: (진성) 당뇨병

27. 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- ① controversial issues over the safety of sugar substitutes
- ② the importance of getting calories from the right sources
- ③ the necessity to keep track of fat intake on a daily basis
- ④ foods that help with digestive problems emerging with age
- ⑤ various ways to diversify food sources for a better appetite

28. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[29~30] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Consul Varro rode his horse within his army's camp near plains of Cannae, confident victory was close. The battleground ahead was wide and flat, the enemy camp in clear view, and his forces—the mighty legions of Rome—outnumbered the invaders two-to-one. “We end this now,” he declared. When his chief advisor warned that the Carthaginians were readying for battle, (a) he merely waved a hand dismissively and said, “Let them.”

* consul: 집정관 ** legion: 군단

(B)

Only at dusk did the slaughter end. The surviving Roman soldiers staggered toward distant hills, too shocked to speak. Meanwhile, Hannibal paced the field, counting captured banners and directing care for the wounded. When an officer asked whether they should march on Rome at once, (b) he shook his head; the general preferred to let fear do its work. Later, in Rome, Varro stood before its Senate who condemned him, saying that (c) he should never have relied on larger numbers and favorable terrain alone.

* stagger: 비틀거리다 ** terrain: 지형

(C)

Following their Consul's order, the Roman forces advanced. The Carthaginian center bent but did not break. Encouraged, the Roman forces pushed forward—until the Carthaginian cavalry circled around their sides. Panic spread; shields clashed noisily in the chaos. Varro attempted to rally his troops, but (d) he could no longer see his own banners in the swirling dust. Soon after, the Carthaginian wings completely wrapped around the Roman army, trapping it within an enclosing ring of Carthaginian swords.

* cavalry: 기병 ** rally: 재편성하다

(D)

Meanwhile, on the other side of the plains, the Carthaginian General, Hannibal was arranging his African troops in the shape of a crescent moon: infantry in the center, swift cavalry on both wings. The morning's wind would blow dust into Roman faces, he reminded his captains, and the sunlight would blind them. “When (e) he steps into our trap, hold the line just long enough,” Hannibal said, then rode along the front lines inspecting every soldier, sword and shield under his command.

* infantry: 보병

29. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은? [4점]

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

30. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은? [3점]

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

※ 확인 사항

○ 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하시오.

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