

본문 텍스트

0051.

Speculations about the meaning and purpose of prehistoric art rely heavily on analogies drawn with modern-day hunter-gatherer societies. Such primitive societies, as Steven Mithen emphasizes in The Prehistory of the Modern Mind, tend to view man and beast, animal and plant, organic and inorganic spheres, as participants in an integrated, animated totality. The dual expressions of this tendency are anthropomorphism (the practice of regarding animals as humans) and totemism (the practice of regarding humans as animals), both of which spread through the visual art and the mythology of primitive cultures. Thus the natural world is conceptualized in terms of human social relations. When considered in this light, the visual preoccupation of early humans with the nonhuman creatures inhabiting their world becomes profoundly meaningful. Among hunter-gatherers, animals are not only good to eat, they are also good to think about, as Claude Lévi-Strauss has observed. In the practice of totemism, he has suggested, an unlettered humanity “broods upon itself and its place in nature.”

* speculation 고찰 ** analogy 유사점 *** brood 곰곰이 생각하다

주제/제목/요약

→ A common point between modern and ancient hunter-gatherer societies is that they have a conceptualized idea; people in nature with relationships with animals and things participating in their world, which is why they could have a tendency to brood upon animals, itself and its place in nature.

→ Hunter-gatherers' Paintings(=Walls) : Thinking of Humans itself and in Nature

변형문항

삽입, 빈칸

When considered in this light, the visual preoccupation of early humans with the nonhuman creatures inhabiting their world becomes profoundly meaningful.

Speculations about the meaning and purpose of prehistoric art rely heavily on analogies drawn with modern-day hunter-gatherer societies. ① Such primitive societies, as Steven Mithen emphasizes in The Prehistory of the Modern Mind, tend to view man and beast, animal and plant, organic and inorganic spheres, as participants in an integrated, animated totality. ② The dual expressions of this tendency are anthropomorphism (the practice of regarding animals as humans) and totemism (the practice of regarding humans as animals), both of which spread through the visual art and the mythology of primitive cultures. ③ Thus the natural world is conceptualized in terms of human social relations. ④ Among hunter-gatherers, animals are not only good to eat, they are also good to think about, as Claude Lévi-Strauss has observed. In the practice of totemism, he has suggested, an unlettered humanity “_____.” ⑤

Q. 빈칸 : in nature / broods upon/ its place / itself and →

본문 텍스트

0052.

Thomas Edison failed ten thousand times until, like a bolt of lightning, the solution to the challenge of the incandescent light bulb hit him, and because of this, he transformed the world.

Rosa Parks had no idea that choosing to resist her conditioning — the injustice of racial prejudicing — and risking imprisonment, beating, or even worse, would spark a revolution that would transform history for all men and women, regardless of race. When Mother Teresa chose to leave her position educating the privileged classes of India in order to care for the poor and forgotten, people thought that she was crazy. At the time, Mother Teresa had no idea of the global impact that this decision would have on the world. Albert Einstein received the solution to his Theory of Relativity while dreaming that he was riding on a beam of light. So, too, will you receive your aha moments of brilliance, unexpectedly and through no effort of your own. * incandescent 백열광을 내는

주제/제목/요약

> A brilliant idea, like aha moments, comes out in nowhere, unexpectedly, even while dreaming, through no efforts.

> In Nowhere, Glee Ideas Brought Up

변형문항

흐름무관, 빈칸

Thomas Edison failed ten thousand times until, like a bolt of lightning, the solution to the challenge of the incandescent light bulb hit him, and because of this, he transformed the world. Rosa Parks had no idea that choosing to resist her conditioning — the injustice of racial prejudicing — and risking imprisonment, beating, or even worse, would spark a revolution that would transform history for all men and women, regardless of race. ① When Mother Teresa chose to leave her position educating the privileged classes of India in order to care for the poor and forgotten, people thought that she was crazy. ② True, she was little bit reckless, revolutionary, even aggressive, but always all-hearted at all time. ④ At the time, Mother Teresa had no idea of the global impact that this decision would have on the world. ④ Albert Einstein received the solution to his Theory of Relativity while dreaming that he was riding on a beam of light. ⑤ So, too, will you receive your _____ of brilliance, unexpectedly and through no effort of your own.

Q. 단어 골라 빈칸 완성 : aha / good / reckless / impatient / harmonious / agreed / series / manners / moments / intentions →

본문 텍스트

0054.

We must understand that busyness does not necessarily equal productivity, and in order to accomplish anything in life, we must prioritize. What we put at the top of our list determines how we spend our time and how much value we get out of each and every day. The truth is, most of us are unconscious about how we truly spend our time, prioritizing things that we say don't really matter to us. We waste our extra time watching TV, complaining, or sleeping our lives away. We mindlessly scroll through social media and spend hours talking on the phone, and we don't make good use of our time traveling to and from work. We do so much in a day, yet wonder where all of our time went. Once we get honest about how we're actually spending our days, we can begin to prioritize what's most important to us, and start taking back our time.

주제/제목/요약

→ Prioritizing leads us to notice our wasting time and have an opportunity to manage, organize, and arrange our time efficiently.

→ Lining What is Important, the First Task Before Doing Anything

변형문항

순서/삽입/빈칸

We must understand that busyness does not necessarily equal productivity, and in order to accomplish anything in life, we must prioritize.

(A) We waste our extra time watching TV, complaining, or sleeping our lives away. We mindlessly scroll through social media and spend hours talking on the phone, and we don't make good use of our time traveling to and from work.

(B) We do so much in a day, yet wonder where all of our time went. Once we get honest about how we're actually spending our days, we can begin to prioritize what's most important to us, and start taking back our time.

(C) What we put at the top of our list determines how we spend our time and how much value we get out of each and every day. The truth is, most of us are unconscious about how we truly spend our time, prioritizing things that we say don't really matter to us.

순서 : () - () - ()

본문 텍스트

0056.

The way our society views weight and getting into shape is one example of where expectations are often out of touch with reality, and leads to impatience — one of the top reasons why over 95 percent of all diets fail. We are led to believe through various media that dropping pounds is something that can be done quickly and effectively if we just try hard enough. The reality show The Biggest Loser, where contestants drop ten or even twenty pounds in one week, implies that rapid results are not only possible but commonplace. We search for the latest fads and are drawn to products claiming to trim our waistline in thirty days or less. Yet time after time we find ourselves, after attempts to diet, with ever more weight to lose. While there are many factors that go into weight loss and healthy living, one of the hardest things for people to accept is that any real lifestyle change takes time: time to break bad habits and time to form new healthy ones.

* fad (일시적인) 유행 ** trim 줄이다, 다듬다

주제/제목/요약

Changing habits takes an amount of time and efforts; getting into fit, being healthy, losing weight and so on.

변형문항

제거/빈칸/삽입

The way our society views weight and getting into shape is one example of where expectations are often out of touch with reality, and leads to impatience — one of the top reasons why over 95 percent of all diets fail. We are led to believe through various media that dropping pounds is something that can be done quickly and effectively if we just try hard enough. ① The reality show ② The Biggest Loser, where contestants drop ten or even twenty pounds in one week, implies that rapid results are not only possible but commonplace. We search for the latest fads and are drawn to products claiming to trim our waistline in thirty days or less. ③ At some times, diet suppliers could help achieve what numbers we aim to, but have to be known that usually not. ④ Yet time after time we find ourselves, after attempts to diet, with ever more weight to lose. ⑤ While there are many factors that go into weight loss and healthy living, one of the hardest things for people to accept is that any real lifestyle change takes time: time to break bad habits and time to form new healthy ones.

본문 텍스트

0059. ☆☆☆

Advertising is a form of persuasion. This means that from square one, your goals and interests are often very different from those of the advertiser. Let's say your goal is to buy the best dishwashing machine you can afford. I don't have to be the first to break it to you that this is not the main concern of an advertising copywriter for a home appliance company. He's unlikely to suffer a single pang of failure upon finding out that, by buying the washer in his beautifully-crafted ad, you've passed up a wiser purchase. If you really want to read something that's written with your best interests in mind, you pick up a copy of Consumer Reports — you don't go flipping through Good Housekeeping to find that dishwasher ad you saw last week. When you do read the ad, you take it for granted that any comparisons it makes to the competition are not necessarily "fair and balanced." * pang 고통

주제/제목/요약

→ Advertisers are always thinking about how to sell their products well; this is not agreed with that of buyers – aiming to good and cheap.

→ Advertisements Attempt Buyers to Buy Less Better Goods

변형문항

Advertising is a form of persuasion. This means that from square one, your goals and interests are often very different from those of the advertiser.

(A) He's unlikely to suffer a single pang of failure upon finding out that, by buying the washer in his beautifully-crafted ad, you've passed up a wiser purchase. If you really want to read something that's written with your best interests in mind, you pick up a copy of Consumer Reports — you don't go flipping through Good Housekeeping to find that dishwasher ad you saw last week.

(B) Let's say your goal is to buy the best dishwashing machine you can afford. I don't have to be the first to break it to you that this is not the main concern of an advertising copywriter for a home appliance company.

(C) When you do read the ad, you take it for granted that any comparisons it makes to the competition are not necessarily "fair and balanced." * pang 고통

Q. 순서로 알맞은 것은? () - () - ()

Q. What is the mean of "faire and balanced" referred in the paragraph above?

A. 본문 속 "suffer a single pang of failure upon finding out that, by buying the washer in his beautifully-crafted ad, you've passed up a wiser purchase" 부분 이용

Q. 어순 연습 : you take it for granted that any comparisons it makes to the competition are not necessarily "fair and balanced."

본문 텍스트

0060.☆☆☆

Sometimes the awareness that one is **distrusted** can provide **the necessary incentive for self-reflection**. An employee who realizes she isn't being trusted by her co-workers with shared responsibilities at work might, upon reflection, identify areas where she has consistently let others down or failed to follow through on previous commitments. Others' distrust of her might then **encourage** her to perform her share of the duties in a way that makes her **more worthy of their trust**. **But** distrust of one who is sincere in her efforts to be a trustworthy and dependable person can be disorienting and might cause her to **doubt** her own perceptions and to **distrust herself**. Consider, **for instance**, a teenager whose parents are suspicious and distrustful when she goes out at night; even if she has been forthright about her plans and is not breaking any agreed-upon rules, her identity as a respectable moral subject is **undermined** by a pervasive parental attitude that **expects deceit and betrayal**. * forthright 솔직한, 거리낌 없는 ** pervasive 널리 스며 있는

주제/제목/요약

- Being distrusted could lead people unskillful or behind others to noticing what they are now, but in parental situations, it could also discourage, dissuade, take child's courage, hurt their heart by make them feeling distrusted, suspicious, distrustful, being expected to deceive and betray.
- Two Faces(Effects) of Noticing Distrust

변형문항

빈칸, 순서, 제거

Sometimes the awareness that one is distrusted can provide the necessary incentive for self-reflection.

(A) But distrust of one who is sincere in her efforts to be a trustworthy and dependable person can be disorienting and might cause her to doubt her own perceptions and to distrust herself.

(B) Consider, for instance, a teenager whose parents are suspicious and distrustful when she goes out at night; even if she has been forthright about her plans and is not breaking any agreed-upon rules, her identity as a respectable moral subject is undermined by a pervasive parental attitude that _____.

(C) An employee who realizes she isn't being trusted by her co-workers with shared responsibilities at work might, upon reflection, identify areas where she has consistently let others down or failed to follow through on previous commitments. Others' distrust of her might then encourage her to perform her share of the duties in a way that makes her more worthy of their trust.

Q. 빈칸 완성하기 : exploits / discourages / suppresses / expects / deceit / praise / surprise / and / but / betrayal / agreement / help / nodding

본문 텍스트

0061. ☆☆☆

Yale psychologist Irving Janis showed that just about every group develops an agreed-upon view of things — a consensus reality, the “PC” or politically correct view. Any evidence to the contrary is automatically rejected without consideration, often ridiculed, and may lead to exclusion of the person presenting the un-PC data. ➔ So group members are careful not to rock the boat by disagreeing with the consensus — doing so can seriously damage their standing. ➔ In his classic book, Groupthink, Janis explained how panels of experts made enormous mistakes. People on the panels, he said, worry about their personal relevance and effectiveness, and feel that if they deviate too far from the consensus, they will not be taken seriously. People compete for stature, and the ideas often just tag along. Groupthink causes groups to get locked into their course of action, unable to explore alternatives, because no one questions the established course. ➔ The more cohesive the group, the greater the urge of the group members to avoid creating any discord. * stature 위상, 지명도

주제/제목/요약

→ PC, politically correct view, a consensus view, a consensus reality, or agreed-upon view discouraging people in that boundary, contract, society from saying, questioning, stating, suggesting, or insisting on their opinion not agreed upon, different from it.

→ Consensus View Narrowing(Defining, Oppressing) Diversity.

변형문항

빈칸, 순서, 삽입

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(A) In his classic book, Groupthink, Janis explained how panels of experts made enormous mistakes. People on the panels, he said, worry about their personal relevance and effectiveness, and feel that if they deviate too far from the consensus, they will not be taken seriously. People compete for stature, and the ideas often just _____.

(B) Groupthink causes groups to get locked into their course of action, unable to explore alternatives, because no one questions the established course. The more cohesive the group, the greater the urge of the group members to avoid creating any discord.

(C) So group members are careful not to rock the boat by disagreeing with the consensus — doing so can seriously damage their standing.

Q. 순서 : () - () - ()

Q. 빈칸 완성 : tag / strike / hit / take / bring / to / on / upon / along

본문 텍스트

0062.

The temperature of 54°F appears to be a **magic threshold** for several species. ➔ **For example**, at the height of summer, billowing meadows full of grasses and herbs are the habitat for grasshoppers and crickets, which provide an orchestral backdrop with their chirping. ➔ **However**, **this** soundscape is by no means constant. Because to really make a decent sound, the air temperature must be at least 54°F. If it is cooler, you'll barely hear a squeak from these tiny musicians. As cold-blooded creatures, grasshoppers can't regulate their own body temperature, and only really get going when it's **warm enough**. ➔ Their body movements become faster **with rising temperatures**, resulting in ever stronger vibrations of the legs and wings, which produce the chirping sound, depending on the type. **This also** changes the frequency of the tone produced: the warmer it is, the **higher** the pitch. * threshold 문턱, 한계점 ** billow 물결치다 *** chirp 짹짹거리다

주제/제목/요약

54F can be compared to a magic threshold, standing line, or magical criteria, which is because insects, tiny musicians, grasshoppers and crickets can or cannot sing and make sound, pitch higher or lower depending on that temperature.

변형문항

빈칸, 순서, 삽입

However, this soundscape is by no means constant.

The temperature of 54°F appears to be a magic threshold for several species. For example, at the height of summer, billowing meadows full of grasses and herbs are the habitat for grasshoppers and crickets, which provide an orchestral backdrop with their chirping. ① Because to really make a decent sound, the air temperature must be at least 54°F. ② If it is cooler, you'll barely hear a squeak from these tiny musicians. ③ As cold-blooded creatures, grasshoppers can't regulate their own body temperature, and only really get going when it's warm enough. ④ Their body movements become faster with rising temperatures, resulting in ever stronger vibrations of the legs and wings, which produce the chirping sound, depending on the type. ⑤ This also changes the frequency of the tone produced: the warmer it is, the higher the pitch.

Q. Why is it true, "the warmer it is, the **higher** the pitch" :

A. 본문 속 "really get going when it's warm enough. Their body movements become faster with rising temperatures, resulting in ever stronger vibrations of the legs and wings, which produce the chirping sound, depending on the type. This also changes the frequency of the tone" 이 용해 서 답안 작성

본문 텍스트

0065.

Culture consists of the linked stock of ideas that define a set of commonsense beliefs about what is right, what is natural, what works. → These commonsense beliefs are not universal, but are instead typically bounded by time as well as by space. = Today's orthodoxy may be the heterodoxy of yesterday and tomorrow. = Although cultural change is not usually perceptible from day to day, when we look over a longer time span it becomes apparent that even the most fundamental assumptions about morality and the standards by which quality of life should be evaluated are subject to change. ↓ In his 1972 paper, Anthony Downs offers a vivid illustration of the extent of cultural change with his observation that "One hundred years ago, white Americans were eliminating whole Indian tribes without a blink. ↔ Today, many serious-minded citizens seek to make important issues out of the potential disappearance of the whooping crane, the timber wolf, and other exotic creatures." * orthodoxy 정설, 통설 ** heterodoxy 이설, 비정통적 학설

주제/제목/요약

Common Belief Get Changed

변형문항

빈칸, 순서, 제거

Culture consists of the linked stock of ideas that define a set of commonsense beliefs about what is right, what is natural, what works. These commonsense beliefs are not universal, but are instead typically bounded by time as well as by space. Today's orthodoxy may be the heterodoxy of yesterday and tomorrow. Although cultural change is not usually perceptible from day to day, when we look over a longer time span it becomes apparent that even the most fundamental assumptions about morality and the standards by which quality of life should be evaluated are _____ . In his 1972 paper, Anthony Downs offers a vivid illustration of the extent of cultural change with his observation that "One hundred years ago, white Americans were eliminating whole Indian tribes without a blink. Today, many serious-minded citizens seek to make important issues out of the potential disappearance of the whooping crane, the timber wolf, and other exotic creatures."

Q. 빈칸 완성 :

본문 텍스트

0068.

Mummification in Ancient Egypt was developed in response to a gradual change in the **burial preferences** of its deceased. = The artificial preservation of bodies, both human and animal, was practised in Egypt from about 2686 BC until the beginning of the Christian era. → The earliest Egyptians were buried in the sand, typically in the foetal position to reduce the size of the hole that would need to be dug, and the hot, dry climate would dehydrate the body. → The physical features of the body would be preserved, and this **lifelike appearance** of the corpse may have **supported the belief of an afterlife**. → As burial practices became more sophisticated, with the construction of elaborate tombs and monuments to the dead, the bodies of the deceased were no longer buried in the desert sand. → **However**, as belief in the afterlife and rebirth was fundamental to Egyptian burial practices, mummification was developed to artificially preserve the body in readiness for the journey **to the underworld and to be judged by Osiris**. * the deceased 고인(故人) ** foetal 태아의

주제/제목/요약

→ Egyptian tradition. mummification, is linked to the thoughts of afterlife led to by naturally dehydrated bodies in desert.
 → Belief in Afterlife Leads to an Egyptian Mummy.

변형문항

순서/빈칸

Mummification in Ancient Egypt was developed in response to a gradual change in the burial preferences of its deceased.

(A) The physical features of the body would be preserved, and this lifelike appearance of the corpse may have supported _____. As burial practices became more sophisticated, with the construction of elaborate tombs and monuments to the dead, the bodies of the deceased were no longer buried in the desert sand.

(B) The artificial preservation of bodies, both human and animal, was practised in Egypt from about 2686 BC until the beginning of the Christian era. The earliest Egyptians were buried in the sand, typically in the foetal position to reduce the size of the hole that would need to be dug, and the hot, dry climate would dehydrate the body.

(C) However, as belief in the afterlife and rebirth was fundamental to Egyptian burial practices, mummification was developed to artificially preserve the body in readiness for the journey to the underworld and to be judged by Osiris.

순서 완성:

빈칸 완성:

본문 텍스트

0069.

Most of us probably **parent** the way we **were parented**. Louise, a mother who attended my seminars, **shared how** her mother dealt with sibling fighting. Louise said her mother's infamous threat was always, "If you kids don't stop **fighting**, I'm going to knock your three heads together!" Louise and her siblings were always puzzled about the specifics of **how** their mother would actually accomplish such a task, **which**, thankfully, she never attempted. But **what** drove her mother **to make** this empty threat? Extreme annoyance with the sibling arguments, probably. No doubt, Louise's mother **had learned** this threatening tactic from her own mother, and, in the absence of any other parenting tools she knew of, she said it to her own children, regardless of **whether** it worked. If Louise **had not learned** the effective parenting skills taught in the seminars, she **would** probably be using similarly ineffective threatening techniques with her own children today! * sibling 형제(의), 자매(의)

주제/제목/요약

나쁜 교육 방식은 대물림될 수 있다.

변형문항

어법/순서

본문 텍스트

0071.

5 “Do you like the garden, Ms. Danby?” Charlotte spoke softly, her voice no more than a dry
whisper, but Sarah had no difficulty hearing her. The accent was more noticeable than it had
first been on the telephone. “Yes,” she said with a thin smile. “I like it very much.” Charlotte
smiled appreciatively. She pulled open the door and gestured with her hand. “Please, won’t you
10 come in?” The smile instantly vanished. Sarah allowed Charlotte to lead the way. Once inside, she
was instantly drawn to the artful blend of fine decoration in this private sector of the house. It
was just like the garden, filled with simplicity and colour, much like the former owner, she
suspected. Each piece of furniture filled its rightful place with pride. The paintings on the walls,
15 every one obviously a masterpiece, were each unique. She recognised a few celebrated names,
which meant the collection had grown over the years.

주제/제목/요약

15 전화로 이야기한 사이인 Danby가 Charlotte의 집에 초대되어, 정원을 지나 집안의 그림들을 구경함.

변형문항

어법/순서

본문 텍스트

0072.

There was Hungry Anderson, **who was known** to be a tight man with a dollar. He and his wife lived about a mile out of town. He got his name on an occasion when he had a carpenter **working** on the roof of his house. At noon, it took the carpenter about six or seven minutes **to get down** off the roof, and by the time he **did**, Hungry **had eaten** his lunch. He explained **that** when the carpenter was late, he **had thought** he **didn't** want to eat. He **was called** Hungry Anderson from that day on, and people began to say he was a miser. To prove that he wasn't, he bought a shiny Chalmers automobile, but his instincts were too strong for him. He kept the car in a shed in town and **came** in with his horse and buggy, **motored** about town, **put** up the car, and **trotted** back to his farm. * horse and buggy 말 한 필이 끄는 마차

주제/제목/요약

Anderson은 목수의 점심을 챙기지 않아 Hungry라는 별명을 얻고, 구두쇠라고 불리기 되어, 비싼차를 사서 자신은 구두쇠가 아님을 증명하려 했지만, 시내에서만 차를 끌고, 밖에서는 마차를 끌어 오히려 구두쇠임을 증명했다.

변형문항

어법/순서

본문 텍스트

0073.

The Prussian king, Wilhelm I, was a conventional man, and not particularly **clever or insightful** — in other words, the opposite of his minister, Bismarck. He disliked **much of what** Bismarck did and **how** he did it. **Yet** at some level, the king recognized **that** he and his dynasty needed Bismarck even though, as Wilhelm once mildly complained, **“It’s hard to be Kaiser under him.”** Since the monarch had the final say over foreign and defence policy, and governments answered only to him and not the other way around, Bismarck only in the name of Wilhelm was able to exert great control over domestic and foreign affairs. The two men’s relationship was marked by terrible arguments. Bismarck would come down with severe headaches and fits of vomiting and **claim that** he was **dying**. He frequently threatened **to resign**. In the end it was always Wilhelm **who** backed down **saying**, “Bismarck mustn’t think of resigning.” Wilhelm wrote to him after one scene: “It is my greatest happiness **to live** with you and thoroughly **agree** with you!” * kaiser 황제
** monarch 황제, 군주

주제/제목/요약

프로이센 왕인 Wilhelm은 자신의 신하인 Bismarck가 너무 똑똑한 나머지 불편하기는 했지만, 국정을 통괄하는 유일한 소통매체인 Bismarck를 놓치기는 아까워서, 가끔씩 두통에 시달려 일을 그만두겠다는 그에게 생각이 통할 때 그보다 행복한 것은 없다며 그를 설득하기도 했다.

변형문항

순서/어법

본문 텍스트

0074.

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 account** 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

주제/제목/요약

Blind belief in Science, which is called scientism, leads to philosophical, thoughtful, artful, aesthetic things being ignored because of only being subjective, that's why a balanced view is needed now.

변형문항

빈칸/제거

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 account 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.

Q. 밑줄 친 “cannot achieve”가 의미하는 바를 찾아 쓰세요.

A. 본문 중 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 이용함.

본문 텍스트

0075.

You may have noticed that people differ in the schemas they tend to use when evaluating others. ↳ College professors are often concerned with whether someone is smart, sales managers with whether someone is persuasive, and those involved in the entertainment business with whether someone has charisma. → As these examples illustrate, the role of the evaluator or the context in which a target person is encountered often influences which traits or schemas are used. + But sometimes the schema is simply determined by habit: if a person uses a particular schema frequently, it may become chronically accessible and therefore likely to be used still more frequently in the future. → A frequently activated schema functions much like a recently activated one: its heightened accessibility increases the likelihood that it will be applied to understanding a new stimulus.

주제/제목/요약

변형문항

순서/제거

You may have noticed that people differ in the schemas they tend to use when evaluating others.

(A) As these examples illustrate, the role of the evaluator or the context in which a target person is encountered often influences which traits or schemas are used.

(B) College professors are often concerned with whether someone is smart, sales managers with whether someone is persuasive, and those involved in the entertainment business with whether someone has charisma.

(C) But sometimes the schema is simply determined by habit: if a person uses a particular schema frequently, it may become chronically accessible and therefore likely to be used still more frequently in the future. A frequently activated schema functions much like a recently activated one: its heightened accessibility increases the likelihood that it will be applied to understanding a new stimulus.

Q. 순서 완성 :

Q. 밑줄 친 부분에 이어서 필자가 최종적으로 하고 싶은 말이 무엇인지 완성하세요.

A. 본문 중 sometimes the schema is simply determined by habit 이용함.

본문 텍스트

0076.

Not everyone comes to see the game. = For some, the contest merely provides the setting and opportunities for the expression of **other motives**. = The **social contact** provided by the crowd itself suggests a reason for people to attend. = **This very point** was elaborated by William McDougall in a book published in 1908, in which he developed his case for the existence of a **gregarious instinct** in humans. = The question he posed at the turn of the century certainly argues convincingly for the view that we are social creatures. (However, additionally labeling the observed behavior as an “instinct” creates a tautology that adds nothing to our understanding.)

↳ McDougall asks his readers, “What proportion of the ten thousand witnesses of a football match would stand for an hour or more in the wind and rain, if each man were isolated from the rest of the crowd and saw only the players?” → We would guess very few in 1908, fewer today. * gregarious 남과 어울리기 좋아하는 ** tautology 유의어 반복

주제/제목/요약

→ Getting together, gregarious and feeling belonging in the society or a certain group make people sustain, stand, put up with, endure or bear a harsh, bad, adverse weather, but not in isolation, which is human instinct.

→ Participating in a Group Leads People More Patient, Persevering or to Endurance

변형문항

순서/삽입

Not everyone comes to see the game. For some, the contest merely provides the setting and opportunities for the expression of other motives.

(A) The question he posed at the turn of the century certainly argues convincingly for the view that we are social creatures. (However, additionally labeling the observed behavior as an “instinct” creates a tautology that adds nothing to our understanding.)

(B) The social contact provided by the crowd itself suggests a reason for people to attend. This very point was elaborated by William McDougall in a book published in 1908, in which he developed his case for the existence of a gregarious instinct in humans.

(C) McDougall asks his readers, “What proportion of the ten thousand witnesses of a football match would stand for an hour or more in the wind and rain, if each man were isolated from the rest of the crowd and saw only the players?” We would guess very few in 1908, fewer today.

Q. 순서 완성 :

Q. 본문 중 “fewer today”의 의미는 무엇인지 서술하세요.

A. 오늘날은 1908년도 보다 혼자 동떨어져 비를 맞으며 경기를 보는 사람이 더 적을 것이다.

본문 중 What proportion of the ten thousand witnesses of a football match would stand for an hour or more in the wind and rain, if each man were isolated from the rest of the crowd and saw only the players?” 이용함.

본문 텍스트

0078.

There is a widespread belief that creativity is best served through inner peace, stillness, and calmness. ↳ One of my colleagues was convinced that her own creative writing was best when she had no distractions, quietly sipping tea in a peaceful setting. ↔ However, after three months of such languid writing days, she produced nothing that she was proud of. → Shortly thereafter, her first baby was born and her schedule went from long, open, peaceful, unstructured days to tightly orchestrated, minute-by-minute slots, punctuated by extreme activity. → The result? She became prolifically productive. In her words, she was “wired.” = The way she put it to me was, “I have ninety minutes when Sam is napping, and I run to the computer and write like crazy. I’m totally focused.” = Turns out, my colleague is onto something. → In fact, it is better to be aroused when attempting to think creatively. * languid 나른한 ** punctuate 간간이 끼어들다 *** prolifically 다작 면에서

주제/제목/요약

Busyness, even amid distractions, can bring us to being more prolifically productive, awake, immersed, or landing(=fishing out) a good idea out of our mind.

변형문항

삽입/순서/빈칸

Turns out, my colleague is onto something.

There is a widespread belief that creativity is best served through inner peace, stillness, and calmness. One of my colleagues was convinced that her own creative writing was best when she had no distractions, quietly sipping tea in a peaceful setting. However, after three months of such languid writing days, she produced nothing that she was proud of. ① Shortly thereafter, her first baby was born and her schedule went from long, open, peaceful, unstructured days to tightly orchestrated, minute-by-minute slots, punctuated by extreme activity. ② The result? She became prolifically productive. ③ In her words, she was “wired.” ④ The way she put it to me was, “I have ninety minutes when Sam is napping, and I run to the computer and write like crazy. I’m totally focused.” ⑤ In fact, it is better to be aroused when attempting to think creatively.

본문 텍스트

0079.

According to Greek mythology, the Oracle at Delphi was consulted to gauge the risk of waging a war. → In modern times, the term Delphi refers to a group survey technique for combining the opinions of several people to develop a collective judgment. = The technique comprises a series of structured questions and feedback reports. Each respondent is given a series of questions (e.g., what are the five most significant risks in this project?), to which he writes his opinions and reasons. → The opinions of everyone surveyed are summarized in a report and returned to the respondents, who then have the opportunity to modify their opinions. → Because the written responses are kept anonymous, no one feels pressured to conform to anyone else's opinion. + If people change their opinions, they must explain the reasons why; if they don't, they must also explain why. → The process continues until the group reaches a collective opinion. → Studies have proven the technique to be an effective way of reaching consensus. * oracle 신탁(神託), 신의 말씀

주제/제목/요약

델피 기술은 정해진 질문지를 주고, 응답보고서를 다시 돌려주고, 의견을 바꾸거나 바꾸지 않을 것인지를 그 이유와 함께 적는 것으로, 집단의 판단(혹은 의견일치)를 만들 수 있는 효과적인 방법이다.

변형문항

If people change their opinions, they must explain the reasons why; if they don't, they must also explain why.

According to Greek mythology, the Oracle at Delphi was consulted to gauge the risk of waging a war. In modern times, the term Delphi refers to a group survey technique for combining the opinions of several people to develop a collective judgment. The technique comprises a series of structured questions and feedback reports. ① Each respondent is given a series of questions (e.g., what are the five most significant risks in this project?), to which he writes his opinions and reasons. ② The opinions of everyone surveyed are summarized in a report and returned to the respondents, who then have the opportunity to modify their opinions. ③ Because the written responses are kept anonymous, no one feels pressured to conform to anyone else's opinion. ④ The process continues until the group reaches a collective opinion. ⑤ Studies have proven the technique to be an effective way of reaching consensus.

본문 속 “the technique”이 무엇인지 요약하세요.

정해진 질문지를 주고, 응답보고서를 다시 돌려주고, 의견을 바꾸거나 바꾸지 않을 것인지를 그 이유와 함께 적는 것으로, 집단의 판단(혹은 의견일치)를 만들 수 있는 효과적인 방법이다.

> 끝!