



19. 철학, 종교, 역사, 풍습, 지리

Gateway

심미적 즐거움의 조건

2022학년도 9월 모의평가 23번

22005-0148

헤아릴 수 없거나 제약된 것 감리 않은 것, 이해하려고 애쓰는 것에서

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? **심미적 즐거움 느낌(칸트)**

In Kant's view, geometrical shapes are too perfect to induce an aesthetic experience. Insofar as they agree with the underlying concept or idea — thus possessing the *precision* that the ancient Greeks sought and celebrated — geometrical shapes can be grasped, but they do not give rise to emotion, and, most importantly, they do not move the imagination to free and new (mental) lengths. Forms or phenomena, on the contrary, that possess a degree of immeasurability, or that do not appear constrained, stimulate the human imagination — hence their ability to induce a sublime aesthetic experience. The pleasure associated with experiencing immeasurable objects — indefinable or formless objects — can be defined as enjoying one's own emotional and mental activity. Namely, the pleasure consists of being challenged and struggling to understand and decode the phenomenon present to view. Furthermore, part of the pleasure comes from having one's comfort zone (momentarily) violated.

* geometrical: 기하학의 ** aesthetic: 심미적인 *** sublime: 숭고한

- ① diversity of aesthetic experiences in different eras
- ② inherent beauty in geometrically perfect shapes
- ③ concepts of imperfection in modern aesthetics
- ④ natural inclination towards aesthetic precision
- ⑤ aesthetic pleasure from things unconstrained

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> induce 유발하다, 유도하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> insofar as ~하는 한 | <input type="checkbox"/> underlying 근본적인 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> possess 가지다, 소유하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> precision 정확성 | <input type="checkbox"/> celebrate 찬양하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> grasp 이해하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> length 범위, 길이 | <input type="checkbox"/> on the contrary 그와는 반대로 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> phenomenon 현상 (pl. phenomena) | <input type="checkbox"/> constrained 제약된 | <input type="checkbox"/> stimulate 자극하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> immeasurability 헤아릴[측정할] 수 없음 | <input type="checkbox"/> indefinable 규정[정의]할 수 없는 | <input type="checkbox"/> formless 형태가 없는 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> object 대상 | <input type="checkbox"/> consist of ~으로 구성되다 | <input type="checkbox"/> decode 해독하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> namely 다시 말해 | <input type="checkbox"/> momentarily 일시적으로 | <input type="checkbox"/> violate 침해[침범]하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> comfort zone (익숙한) 안락구역 | | |



Exercises

운명에 대한 개량된 신화 (= 잘못된 믿음)

잘못된 믿음이 신화에 의해 일반화되거나 강화될 수 있음

01

22005-0149

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Five months later one of the leaders of the expedition, Lord Carnarvon, died suddenly, and the story of the curse became firmly established in the public mind.

Personalized myths of fortune are reinforced by complementary cosmic myths that involve stories about generalized powers. (①) These myths are presented in such movies as *Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom* and stories about such things as the supposed curse of the long-dead Egyptian king Tutankhamen. (②) The story of Tutankhamen is typical of how curse myths are generated. (③) When the tomb was dug up in 1922, there was an unexpected delay in the opening of the burial chamber. (④) An overzealous reporter wrote a story saying that this delay was due to the discovery of an "ancient Egyptian inscription" that laid a curse on anyone who entered the tomb. (⑤) In fact no such inscription had been found, and all the other members of the expedition, including those who were the first to enter the main chamber, lived long and successful lives.

* cosmic: 초자연적인(초월적인) 힘이 작용하는 ** overzealous: 지나치게 열성적인 *** inscription: 비문

자신의 믿음에 대한 믿음

02

22005-0150

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 귀납적 결론의 순이결

Put at its simplest, the problem of induction can be boiled down to the problem of justifying our belief in the uniformity of nature across space and time. If nature is uniform and regular in its behaviour, then events in the *observed* past and present are a sure guide to unobserved events in the *unobserved* past, present and future. But the only grounds for believing that nature is uniform are the *observed* events in the past and present. (Perhaps to be precise we should only count observed events in the *present*, especially when claims about the past also rely on assumptions about the uniform operations of nature, for example memory.) We can't then, it seems, go beyond observed events without assuming the very thing we need to prove — that is, that unobserved parts of the world operate _____. Believing, therefore, that the sun may *possibly not* rise tomorrow is, strictly speaking, *not* illogical, since the conclusion that it must rise tomorrow does *not* inexorably follow from past observations.

* inexorably: 불가피하게

- ① in the same way as the parts we observe
- ② as exceptional events occurring in natural law
- ③ without giving us any chance to think about them
- ④ by modifying our assumptions about unobserved events
- ⑤ despite the circular relationship between the past and present

26 · 컴퓨터, 인터넷, 정보, 미디어, 교통

Gateway **과목 후를 위한 '전략적 자기 무지' 사용** 2022학년도 6월 모의평가 32번 22005-0183

현재 활동하는 평범한 보통 사람들은 어떤 광고도, 마케팅 자체에 대해 수감된 관심을 과도하게 갖. 현재 활동을 더 매력적으로 보이게 만들 수 있는 전략을 뒤늦게 자발 (=전략적 무지) 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

* aggregate: 합계의 ** chastity: 정결

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

Words & Phrases in Use

- insightful 통찰력 있는
- strategic 전략적인
- self-ignorance 자기 무지
- engage in ~을 하다. ~에 참여하다
- excessively 과도하게
- trade-off 절충, 균형, 거래
- present-biased 현재를 중시하는 편향을 보이는
- counsel against ~을 하지 말라고 충고[조언]하다
- agent 행위자
- receipt 수신, 수령

Exercises

비디오 게임의 피드백 체계

비디오 게임은 참가자에게 즉각적이고 지속적인 피드백을 제공할 때 더 나은 개량이 많이 이루어짐에 따라 학습을 발전시킬 수 있음

01

22005-0174

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

The video game experience models effective learning and thus offers a guide for effective teaching strategies that educators can replicate to enhance the learning of their students. A central feature of video games is their feedback system. Players receive constant feedback as they play; they can then use that feedback to immediately make adjustments, alter their actions, and find out if these are successful. Gamers certainly make errors (incorrect predictions) on the way to mastery, but the most compelling games give feedback and ① unlimited chances to try again without pressure or the stress of boredom or hopeless frustration. When their choice or prediction is wrong, they know they will always have another chance. Solo players aren't receiving the ② negative message that they are alone in their confusion or experiencing the boredom of waiting for a class full of others playing the same game to catch up to their level before proceeding. Without those stressors, they remain ③ uncomfortable trying other strategies or building skills needed for the designated task. Through ④ experience, they find that despite frequent errors, if they act on feedback and persist, they will eventually improve and make gradual progress toward their goals. This cycle ⑤ reinforces a growth mindset.

02

22005-0175

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Often, people find it engaging to ask a provocative question at the beginning of a lesson before any information about a phenomenon is known. However, having students spend time dwelling on something that they lack sufficient background knowledge on is not a very efficient use of time. It would be far wiser to hold off on that particularly compelling question so that, when posed, it is compelling not just because it is provocative but because the learner actually sees what makes it interesting. That requires knowledge to see and having that knowledge already in place, the learners can then skillfully engage with it and attention can be more meaningfully captured. Additionally, by asking these questions after building knowledge we help ensure that we are equipping all our students equally. The unequal access to knowledge creates power imbalances in groups — and this relates directly to how much power they have to apply the relevant skills enhanced by that knowledge.

- ① 질문을 위한 질문을 하는 것은 교육적으로 바람직하지 않다.
- ② 자극하는 질문은 새로운 지식에 대한 흥미 유발에 효과적이다.
- ③ 질문은 학생들에게 충분한 배경지식이 쌓인 후에 하는 것이 좋다.
- ④ 질문하기 전에 해당 주제에 대해 충분히 조사하는 자세가 필요하다.
- ⑤ 학생들에게 창의적인 대답을 유도하기에는 열린 질문이 효과적이다.



Exercises

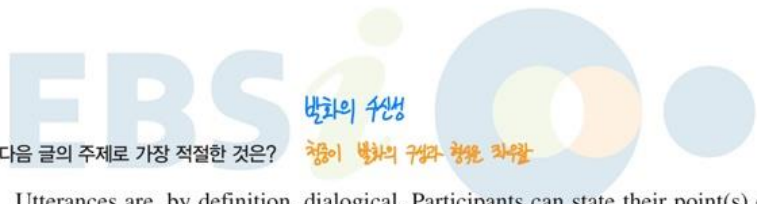
01

22005-0179

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

However old they are, citizens of Socrates's republic are moral and intellectual minors, under the guardianship of the city. This guardianship extends to poetry itself, which is censored because of the danger it poses to general morals. ① Poets are wrong to show heroes and, even more so, gods, who laugh and cry or are intemperate or greedy. ② They must be represented as emotionless, like sages; this is the only example that should be given. ③ Poets are also wrong to describe Hades as a frightening place, thus weakening the courage of the citizens, who should always be ready to die for the state and for their freedom. ④ Yet the truth remains that they highlight the unique nature of poetic language in a way most praiseworthy even today. ⑤ This is why it is important for the republic to exercise moral censorship of artists and poets, including by forbidding them to practice their profession; the well-being of the city demands it.

* intemperate: 무절제한 ** sage: 현자, 철인(哲人) *** Hades: 하데스(고대 그리스 신화 속 죽은 자들의 나라)



02

22005-0180

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Utterances are, by definition, dialogical. Participants can state their point(s) of view in response to what has been said by the other. This is because, unlike sentences, which are abstracted from their conditions of real use, utterances are always addressed to someone, a process Bakhtin termed the 'addressivity' of utterances. Whenever an utterance is made, there is always an actual or imaginary audience of listeners. Every utterance has an addressee or a 'second party' whose responsive understanding is being sought. The notion of 'addressivity' follows from the fact that people are not passive in their conversations with others. Quite on the contrary, they engage in activities such as negotiation, agreeing, disagreeing and questioning. The very composition and style of the utterance will depend on the audience for whom it is meant and must, of necessity, take into account the effect it will have on them.

* addressivity: 수신성, 반응성, 응답성

- ① common mistakes made in interpreting verbal messages
- ② the role of the addressee in shaping features of utterances
- ③ effective ways to make spoken language more comprehensible
- ④ a factor leading to confusion between utterances and sentences
- ⑤ conversational techniques that make audiences more responsive

Exercises

01 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

22005-0159

Individual scientists struggle to acquire knowledge, and in their struggle they are driven by many complex motivations. Because researchers are human, they are subject not only to inaccuracy, but sometimes prejudice. Remarkably, the error and prejudice of individual chemists does not matter to the progress of chemistry. Chemistry as a science, the collective activity of the half-million people in the world who are chemists, advances despite mistakes by individual chemists. The science has self-correcting features in abundance: the most important one is that the more interesting the observation or theory, the more likely it is to be checked by someone else. This is often for entirely the “wrong” reasons — driven by plain disbelief arising from the conviction that the initial observation must be wrong. It doesn’t matter why an individual chemist repeats a critical synthesis, or tries an alternative theory. Chemistry progresses.

- ① The Long History of Scientific Exploration
- ② Collective Mistakes Lead to Breakthroughs
- ③ Accuracy: Why So Often Ignored in Chemistry
- ④ Emotional Responses: Obstacles to Scientific Progress
- ⑤ Collective Error-Checking: Inherent to Advancing Chemistry

02 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

22005-0160

Today’s evolutionary scientists are less keen to try to learn about a gene-defined “human nature.” In fact, the whole “human nature” idea is looking more and more bogus. Awkward family gatherings may be difficult to endure, but they provide ideal opportunities to observe that people who are raised together and share a lot of the same genes don’t necessarily behave in the same way. Neither genes nor environment does a good job of predicting how our children will turn out. Neither factor (alone or in combination) can explain why a challenge that makes one child resilient can scar another child for life. There is other stuff going on to make us what we are, including random factors. We may have to accept, like our ancestors did, that some stuff just happens — call it luck or “fate.” Not all the influences in our lives can be pinned down and explained. Humans haven’t evolved a mind _____. We evolved a mind that could evolve, and it has made us what we are today — a very different animal.

정신의 진화
 정신이 발달하는데 유전자도 환경도 어떤 영향을 주는지 정확히 알 수 없다
 유전자도 환경도(영양)만으로도 진화될

* bogus: 가짜의 ** resilient: 회복력이 있는

- ① built for the present moment
- ② disciplined to focus on good things
- ③ programmed to respond in certain ways
- ④ formed from the impact of random factors
- ⑤ designed to choose between right and wrong



21 · 물리, 화학, 생명과학, 지구과학

Gateway 새로운 자극에 대한 동물의 반응 2022학년도 9월 모의평가 34번
물론 새로운 자극에 대해 경계심을 가지지만 그 행동이 위험하게 끝나면 새로운 자극을 22005-0158

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

* innately: 선천적으로

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

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> previously 이전에 | <input type="checkbox"/> encounter 마주치다 | <input type="checkbox"/> persist in ~을 (고집스럽게) 지속하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> interfere with ~을 방해하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> withdraw 움츠리다 | <input type="checkbox"/> overcome 극복하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> habituate to ~에 익숙해지다 | <input type="checkbox"/> confront 직면하게 하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> exist 존재하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> immediate 즉각적인 | <input type="checkbox"/> inspection 조사, 검사 | <input type="checkbox"/> worthwhile 가치 있는 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> operate 움직이다, 작동하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> in the presence of ~이 있을 때 | |



03

22005-0151

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

In June 2001, while traveling in the backcountry west of the Carson Sink, I set out on an unimproved road that was clearly marked in the *DeLorme Atlas of Nevada*. Suddenly, just beyond a small canal that also showed on the map, the road I was traveling on simply ① ended. Disbelieving, I gazed northward through the weeds and bushes, but there was no trace of a road. Yet there it ② continued on the map. This is a reminder that the disclaimers on the mapmakers' products — "the information in this atlas was correct to the best knowledge of the publisher at publication time, but is subject to change" — are put there for a good reason. This point, coupled with the fact that most mapmakers build in occasional ③ unintentional errors, ought to make one cautious of trusting everything on a map. Those errors, by the way, are put on some maps as "signatures" or "hooks" that can help mapmakers ④ prove their case when they take a copyright violator to court. Pity the poor plagiarizer of a map that is produced and marketed with one of these signatures. He will have to explain how in the world he ⑤ depicted something that does not exist or exists in only one other place — on the map whose maker is suing for damage.

* atlas: 지도책 ** disclaimer: 면책 조항 *** plagiarizer: 표절자

04

22005-0152

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

유목 사회에서의 사회적 불평등
재난의 피해 정도: 가난한 사람 >>> 부유한 사람

Unlike hunter-gatherers, pastoralists accumulate a surplus of food, allowing their societies to include more members than hunting-gathering bands. There is also marked social inequality based on the size of an individual's herd. Some anthropologists argue that animal holdings represent an unstable form of wealth because, as one herder puts it, "Owning animals is like the wind. Sometimes it comes and sometimes it doesn't." When a disaster such as an epidemic or a severe drought strikes, the wealthy herders are assumed to suffer such great losses that social inequality cannot be maintained. But in his study of the Komachi pastoralists in south-central Iran, sociologist Daniel Bradburd found that disasters _____. "While disasters befall rich and poor alike, they do not befall each with quite the same effect," Bradburd explains. "A poor man who loses half his herd frequently finds it reduced to a size from which recovery is impossible; on the other hand, a wealthy man who loses half his herd will frequently be left with enough animals to rebuild the herd without great difficulty."

* pastoralist: 유목민 ** surplus: 잉여 *** befall: (줄지 않은 일이) ~에게 일어난다

- ① contribute to economic equality
- ② lessen the dependence on religion
- ③ increase the necessity for new grasslands
- ④ cannot wipe out inequalities in animal wealth
- ⑤ don't prevent tribes from fighting each other over food



Exercises

기술에 의한 최적화의 효과
최적화가 왜든 더 유발하여 결과적으로 자원의 총량은 증가할 수도 있음

01

22005-0184

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Technology has a huge potential to increase efficiency — i.e., efficient use of resources such as energy, time, effort, etc. — by optimizing consumption and production processes. As a result of the optimization, costs involved in doing an activity can decrease remarkably (a driver can optimize the route to take from A to B by using a navigation system, thus saving fuel and time). However, with an increase in efficiency and a corresponding decrease in costs, existing consumers can afford more consumption while new consumers are enabled to enter the consumption chain too. When the demand rises and, as a consequence, the consumption rate goes beyond the availabilities, the system starts revealing unintended countereffects known as “rebound effects.” Rebound effects prevent the reduction of total resource use by converting efficiency improvements into additional consumption and ultimately lead to (partially or entirely) offsetting the initial efficiencies and positive effects.

* offset: 상쇄하다

- ① Optimized Production: The Goal of Technology
- ② Production, Not Consumption, Drives the Economy
- ③ Resource Management: The Key to Success in Business
- ④ The Market Determines Who Gets What, When, and How
- ⑤ Efficiency Improvements Vanish When Consumption Rises

02

22005-0185

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Communication scholars and researchers have discovered that the agenda defined by news professionals has a counterpart among the audiences that attend to their media. When people are asked about their personal ranking of importance of the news stories of the day, it has been found that their selection usually reflects the degree of prominence given to those same stories in newspapers and broadcasts. Simply put, people believe that a story is important if it is given a position of prominence by the press. This statement may hardly seem surprising, but it is an important issue. What it means is that those who set the agenda of the press have significant influence on the public perception of what is important, including matters of politics, economics, law, and government. Thus, the agenda-setting function of the press is more than an interesting relationship uncovered by researchers. It can have profound influences on the direction the nation takes in developing new policies and laws.

* prominence: 중요성

- ① 사실을 전달하려는 뉴스 보도라도 언론사의 주관이 개입되기 마련이다.
- ② 대안 언론을 통해 기존 언론의 일방적 전달의 문제점을 보완할 수 있다.
- ③ 언론의 자유를 보장하는 것의 근본적인 목표는 권력을 감시하는 것이다.
- ④ 언론의 의제 설정은 사안의 중요성에 대한 대중의 인식에 영향을 끼친다.
- ⑤ 신문을 포함한 기존 언론은 점차 쌍방향 소통의 중요성을 인식하고 있다.



Exercises

01

22005-0189

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

Thoughts are not all that doubt is capable of provoking. Doubt ① causes you to focus on physical evidence that reinforces your skepticism. For example, suppose you have what you think is a clever idea for an invention. As you think about the invention, your idea grows. As your idea grows, doubt might ② counteract it. You might feel skeptical. If at this point you do not shrug off the ③ negative communication and take action on your goal, then your skepticism will increase and you will reject the idea. As you become more cynical, you will bring into focus evidence that reinforces the doubtful message. This process feeds the Bad wolf. You might actually see a similar invention on the market that would ④ convince you that you are wasting your time (*somebody already created my idea*). You might also read an article in a magazine that indicates it is very difficult to market a new idea. Soon afterward, you release the notion of an invention. Doubt has ⑤ lost the tug-of-war.

* skepticism: 회의감[론] ** shrug off: (어깨를 들쭉이며) 무시하다 *** tug-of-war: 줄다리기

02

22005-0190

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

피드백을 다루는 방식

낙관적인 운동선수들은 긍정적인 피드백과 부정적인 피드백 모두를 자신의 자신감을 변화시키는 방식으로 받아들인다

All athletes can recall winning a big game or beating a tough opponent. Athletes also inevitably experience setbacks and failures. Both successful and failing experiences offer feedback that can either help or hurt athletes' confidence. Optimistic and pessimistic athletes differ greatly in the kinds of feedback they more readily accept. Athletes who have an optimistic mind-set are attuned to confidence-building feedback and are able to minimize negative feedback that might hurt their confidence. Optimists recognize and accept the positive feedback as confirmation of their ability and their belief in that ability. In response to failure, optimistic athletes filter the feedback in a way that protects their confidence. Although they accept negative feedback associated with failure, they turn the information into lessons they can use to achieve future success. This way of accepting apparently negative feedback actually increases their confidence because, with this new knowledge, they have a better chance of succeeding in the future.

* setback: 좌절 ** pessimistic: 비관적인 *** attuned: 적절히 대응하는

- ① reasons athletes focus on their failures
- ② the role of mental imagery in performance
- ③ ways optimistic athletes deal with feedback
- ④ the necessity of training with different intensity
- ⑤ the importance of giving challenging feedback to athletes



07

22005-0265

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

최종 이론

과량이 발원하다 보면 언젠가는 미생의 수를 팔로 하지 않는 '최종' 이론이 탄생할 것만
말씀 <- 그게 최종 이론이 아니라도 그게 최종 이론이 될 수 있음 X

There is one absolute truth in science: the "final laws," or the "final theory." Many, if not most, physicists believe in a "final theory" of nature, a theory beyond approximation. Such a belief has not emerged from science itself. On the contrary, the history of science portrays a long progression of continuing revision, in which new theories replace older ones, with the upstarts retained for a while until they are themselves replaced by even more accurate theories. Despite this history, many physicists believe in a "final" theory. Such a final set of the laws of nature would need no further revision. It would be perfect. *But we would never be able to prove it was final*, because we could never be certain that a new experiment or phenomenon the next day might clash with the theory and require its further revision. In other words, even if we were in possession of a final theory, we would never know it. Yet we believe.

* upstart: 신출내기

- ① There Is No Scientist Who Shines Alone
- ② The Essence of Science: Always Changing
- ③ Theories: Strong Tools for Organizing Chaos
- ④ A Final Theory: Unprovable But Conceived of
- ⑤ A Crisis in Science: The Disappearance of Absolute Theory

08

22005-0266

Rudolf Steiner에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Rudolf Steiner was born in 1861, in a village on the Hungarian-Croatian border, the son of an Austrian railway worker. In his childhood, Steiner was obviously introverted and more interested in his mental life than what was happening in the outside world. Steiner was a gifted student and when he was only fifteen, he was reading Immanuel Kant. He quickly proceeded to other philosophers such as Hegel and Schopenhauer. He also developed a fascination for mathematics. From 1879 to 1883, he attended the Technical University in Vienna where he studied mathematics, physics, and chemistry. In 1891, Steiner earned a doctorate in philosophy at the University of Rostock in Germany. Steiner was convinced that Kant and Schopenhauer were wrong to think that we do not see the world as it is. Instead, Steiner thought he could see the world as it really is. He went on to develop his own unique view of the world and established his own spiritual movement, which became known as anthroposophy in 1913.

* anthroposophy: 인지학

- ① 헝가리와 크로아티아 국경 지역에서 태어났다.
- ② 어린 시절 내성적이고 자신의 정신세계에 관심이 많았다.
- ③ 15살 때 Immanuel Kant의 책을 읽었다.
- ④ 1891년에 Vienna의 대학에서 철학 박사 학위를 받았다.
- ⑤ 세상을 있는 그대로 볼 수 있다고 생각했다.

Part 11 테스트편



컴퓨터와 얽힌 의 변화
수업 = 프로그래밍
자연선택 = 소프트웨어 설계가) => 의 변화 = 하드웨어 설계는

21

22005-0251

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

So when scientists in the 1990s thought about how the brain evolved, they were inclined to think about hardware upgrades, imagining improvements in things like processing speed and storage capacity.

When humans puzzle over something abstract like “what is thinking?,” we can’t help but draw on our experiences with the concrete everyday world. Once scientists started using computers, they began to conceive of “thinking” as being like computing. (①) They started to see a brain as a data processing and storage device like a computer. (②) Since then, ideas about brain evolution have closely tracked the development of computers. (③) In the 1990s scientists shared their offices with a desktop computer that had a floppy disk drive and a bulky monitor. (④) They were excited about the performance of their new PC clone with a Pentium chip and a Windows 95 operating system. (⑤) They saw genes as being like programs, and natural selection as being like a software designer.

22

22005-0252

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

However, some Arctic destinations like the North Cape, the Icehotel in Kiruna, and the Gulf of Alaska have developed into mass tourism destinations regardless of these issues, while other regions are hardly visited and sometimes strive for increased development.

Though tourism in the Arctic is not a new phenomenon, interest has recently increased, as manifested by a growing number of scientific publications. (①) In this literature, it is forcefully argued that recent tourism development in the Arctic is because of a growing awareness of Arctic issues. (②) Climate change, vanishing sea ice, a renewed race for Arctic resources and new potential transport routes are some of the reasons why Arctic issues are covered in the media. (③) Arctic tourism is hence sometimes depicted as ‘last chance tourism’. (④) Still, some Arctic areas are relatively difficult to reach and the costs of getting there and being there are high. (⑤) As a consequence, the north is increasingly constructed as an international tourism space comprising not least a touristic wilderness.

Part 11 테스트편

Test 2

14

22005-0244

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In the US Presidential Election in 1936 between Alfred Landon and Franklin Roosevelt the Literary Digest sent out 10 million postcards asking people how they would vote. The magazine received almost 2.3 million back, and the result suggested that Landon was leading Roosevelt by 57% to 43%. A young pollster named George Gallup also did a survey but on a much smaller sample. He correctly predicted that Roosevelt would win easily. In the event Roosevelt went on to win with 60% against just 37% for Landon. The reason why the Literary Digest did so badly was that they used a directory of car owners and the telephone directory, which gave them a biased sample because only the better-off, who supported Republican Alfred Landon, had cars or telephones. Gallup had used a much more _____ sample.

- ① sizable ② selective ③ economic
- ④ consistent ⑤ representative

15

22005-0245

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

뇌의 감각 정보 인식
특정 사건에 대한 감각 정보 인식은 각 뇌의 독특한 이력인 인해 사람마다 다름
=> 법정에서 큰의 결정 증거 X

The brain does not record reality like a camera; it constructs a representation of reality through analysis and synthesis of sensory information. Therefore, each person's perception of any given event will be unique, which explains why people can have such differing memories of the same event. Even if the same sensory information is available to two different people, the unique history of each person's brain will ensure that the final perception of each individual will differ, colored by variations in the individuals' attention, memories, emotional states, etc. Moreover, the exact sensory information in any given event will never be identical for any two people because the position in space of each person's body will necessarily differ. All these factors will continue to color the memory of the event at later times. This is well understood in legal contexts and is the reason that eyewitness testimony _____.

* synthesis: 종합 ** testimony: 증언

- ① can be highly problematic
- ② needs to be carefully planned
- ③ offers specific details about a crime
- ④ causes the judge to change his decision
- ⑤ is considered strongly objective evidence



06

22005-0208

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Two English-speaking acquaintances meet on a street corner. 'How are you?', says one. 'Terrific', replies the other, 'how about you?' 'Not too bad', says the other. From this conventional interchange, we can infer that the first speaker is probably from an Anglo culture such as the UK, Australia or New Zealand, and the second is probably US American. They both speak the same language, but the norms guiding opening self-presentations will differ even between these two relatively similar cultural groups. A distinctive aspect of US culture is the value placed on expressing oneself positively, which is not found to the same extent in all other parts of the world. For instance, some researchers found that American students reported being more often in situations that led to feeling positive about themselves, whereas Japanese students reported being more often in situations where they felt critical of themselves. Furthermore the Americans were more likely to feel positive even in situations where the Japanese did not.

- ① effects of positive attitude on learning English
- ② examples of situations triggering negative feelings
- ③ Americans' tendency to be positive towards themselves
- ④ essential skills for effective communication with foreigners
- ⑤ various ways of greeting English-speaking people in informal situations

07

22005-0209

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

스포츠와 신체적 노력의 경이로운 믿음
안락함에 관한 흥미로운 이야기
기술적 도구가 가져온 변화

In the past few decades, it has become harder and harder to deny or even ignore the impact of technoscientific equipment on sport. Athletic events from bass fishing to the America's Cup have shattered the illusion that technoscience is just merely equipment and highlight just how dependent sport is on many technoscientific artifacts and practices. Yet, for the most part, contemporary society still views sport as a decidedly human physical endeavor. Humans are social creatures, and the historical emphasis on the human motor over technoscientific machinery not only motivates athletes when the scary efficacy of the next technoscientific implement can be seen on multiple horizons but also supports the collective rejection of the present real power of technoscience in sport. Dominant narratives of athletic and sporting competitions are about human physical and intellectual struggle as well as a host of cultural assumptions, beliefs, and practices that work to privilege the human body over the technoscientific.

* bass: 놀어 ** shatter: 산산조각 내다

- ① The Benefits and Limits of Technoscientific Sport Equipment
- ② How Sport Builds Strong Communities Through Competition
- ③ The Emphasis on the Human Body over Technoscience in Sport
- ④ Future Trends and Directions in Sport Technology and Innovation
- ⑤ How Science and Technology Are Transforming Sport and Athletes

Part 1
비즈니스
영어

Exercises

01

22005-0199

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Perhaps you feel as if eating is a chore, something you need to do, like filling your car up with gas. In today's hectic world — especially if you like to stay busy or have made it a habit to stay busy, as a way of pushing worries out of your mind — you may feel as though eating while *not* doing something else is wasting time. Or, maybe you believe that eating, in and of itself, or while you're doing something else, like when trying to study or even when relaxing and watching a movie, is a “calm down reward” that you feel you deserve or just plain want to have. But you will likely value the experience of slowing down. Eating is an important activity, and you can strive to enjoy the experience of eating, not just the sensation of feeling full afterward. Noticing how you experience your food is a great way to gain awareness, which is key to becoming more mindful. It may even help you not overeat when you're stressed.

* chore: 귀찮은 일, 허드렛일 ** hectic: 매우 바쁜

- ① the value of eating slowly and mindfully
- ② science-based tips to stop mindless eating
- ③ the importance of eating on a regular basis
- ④ habits that cause overeating and lead to weight gain
- ⑤ the negative impacts of eating fast food on well-being

02

22005-0200

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

미생물군의 세대 전수

산란의 미생물군 → 자식에게 전달되지만, 선형화된 구조에서는
강행력으로 때문에 외부 미생물이 멸종되고 있음

Microbial lineages in humans appear to be passed vertically from mother to newborns. Among animals and other organisms, diverse mechanisms are used to provide essential microbiota to the next generation. Each human infant must assemble a gut microbiome — and mom provides the ① start. It is part of the legacy passed to the infant along with the genetic information in the human cells of the body. If women in ② industrialized countries have less diverse microbiomes than in past generations, this could influence the health and function of the next generation. In his book about the missing microbes, Martin Blaser proposes that ③ repeated courses of antibiotics characteristic of many modern societies are resulting in a less diverse microbiota passed to newborns today than in past generations. This has many potential ④ positive consequences. Some lineages of bacteria that have traditionally been found in human guts may be becoming extinct. This has prompted researchers to start collecting and preserving high-diversity microbiotas from ⑤ traditional peoples and creating biobanks of these before they disappear.

* lineage: 계통, 혈통 ** microbiota: 미생물군 *** gut microbiome: 소화관 내의 미생물 생태계



Exercises

01

22005-0194

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Politics is the process of making collective decisions in a community, society, or group through the application of influence and power. ① People commonly use the term “politics” in a negative sense, as in “There’s only one explanation for her being appointed to be the new ambassador—politics”; or, simply, “It’s back to politics as usual.” ② The idea behind this casual use of the term implies that a decision is “political” if influence or power is involved in making it. ③ This power is used to stimulate economic growth and opportunity or to reduce economic inequality. ④ The negative connotation that often surrounds politics derives from the belief that decisions should be made objectively on the basis of merit, quality, achievement, or some other legitimate standard. ⑤ When we find that influence and power have had an effect on an important decision in government or in large organizations, most people develop a very cynical attitude, accepting the idea that politics is synonymous with cheating or underhanded dealing.

* connotation: 함축 의미, 암시 ** synonymous: 같은 뜻의, 동의어의 *** underhanded: 공정하지 않은

02

22005-0195

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

To understand why some students go to college and others do not, sociologists would say that we cannot rely on individual choice or will (agency) alone—structures, whether subtly or quite obviously, exercise an influence on social behavior and outcomes. At the same time, we should not see structures as telling the whole story of social behavior because history shows the power of human agency in making change, even in the face of obstacles. Agency itself can transform structures. For example, think about the ways women’s historical activism has helped to transform gender norms for women today. Sociologists weigh both agency and structure and study how the two intersect and interact. For the most part, sociologists understand the relationship as *reciprocal*—that is, it goes in both directions, as structure affects agency and agency, in turn, can change the dimensions of a structure.

* obstacle: 장애(물), 방해(물) ** reciprocal: 상호의, 호혜적인

- ① 사회학은 사회 현실과 동떨어져 존재하는 학문이 아니다.
- ② 인간은 사회적 조건이 가하는 제약에서 벗어나기 어렵다.
- ③ 사회 구조는 사회 구성원 간의 원활한 상호 작용의 토대가 된다.
- ④ 사회학은 사회에 대한 이해를 통해 사회 변화를 예측하고자 한다.
- ⑤ 사회적 행동은 행위 주체와 사회 구조의 상호 작용을 통해 나타난다.



15

22005-0273

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Our preference for, attraction to, and ability to remember stories are facts about human psychology that need scientific explanation. There are powerful motivations for uncovering the springs and sources of our addiction to stories. First and most obvious, understanding the springs and sources of our attachment to narrative may make us better able to harness it in the service of other human needs and aspirations. Social psychologists share an interest with marketing executives and movie producers in discovering exactly how it is that stories satisfy in the way nothing else does. Knowing why would mean more effective advertising messages, political campaigns, screenplays, and so on. It's not just science writers seeking a place on the nonfiction bestseller lists who should care about knowing why _____. With good answers to this question, we might be able to improve science education, at all levels, even the communication of information among scientists themselves. At a minimum, we'd be able to more reliably identify barriers to broader scientific understanding.

* harness: 활용[이용]하다

- ① narrative has such a hold on us
- ② it is very hard to remember stories
- ③ we do not make up stories this way
- ④ stories vary widely in style and form
- ⑤ stories can be used in destructive ways

16

22005-0274

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

반사성, 사각 정신 모형에 미치는 영향
양한 경제 위기를 파괴하는 반사성, 사각 통해 새로운 정신 모형은 만들 수 있음

When we think counterfactually, we put aside mental models we habitually rely on and create new ones. For example, a famous home appliance company, now, one of the largest in the industry, transformed itself in the 1980s. At the time, the company was in crisis: the factory was run down and in debt. The new chairman decided the company would have to move beyond making passable but lackluster refrigerators. He pulled seventy-six fridges off the production line — any that had even minor faults — and asked employees to smash them up. It was a symbolic act to shift thinking from the factual to the counterfactual: What could we do if we got rid of the existing system? Without imagination, all you would be doing is destroying the current reality. A cow, for instance, could not understand the point of bulldozing a moderately useful barn, whereas this might prompt an imaginative human to _____.

* lackluster: 신통치 않은, 썩 좋지 않은

- ① start making a mental model of something that doesn't exist yet
- ② believe rejecting a good mental model without cause isn't rational
- ③ try replacing the counterfactual mental model with the factual one
- ④ continue using the mental model that works best to remain creative
- ⑤ avoid repeating the mistake of adopting a new mental model too soon

Part 1 테스트편



Test 3

아름 기의 대칭성과 비대칭성
대칭성: 균형을 갖추고 고르게 배열함, 광의적/구체적 형태
비대칭성: 불균형, 강렬적, 비균형적 => 대칭성을 추구함 해서 더
비대칭성을 추구함 화기함

20

22005-0278

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

The origin of all aesthetic themes is found in symmetry. Before man can bring an idea, meaning, harmony into things, he must first form them symmetrically. The various parts of the whole must be balanced against one another, and arranged evenly around a center.

- (A) As aesthetic values are refined and deepened, however, man returns to the irregular and asymmetrical. It is in symmetrical formations that rationalism first emerges.
- (B) In this fashion man's form-giving power, in contrast to the contingent and confused character of mere nature, becomes most quickly, visibly, and immediately clear. Thus, the first aesthetic step leads beyond a mere acceptance of the meaninglessness of things to a will to transform them symmetrically.
- (C) So long as life is still instinctive, affective, and irrational, aesthetic redemption from it takes on such a rationalistic form. Once intelligence, calculation, balance have made their way in, the aesthetic need once again changes into its opposite, seeking the irrational and its external form, the asymmetrical.

* symmetry: 대칭 ** contingent: 우발적인 *** redemption: 구원

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

