2017학년도 중앙대 편입학 영어 문제지

<40문항 60분>

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[01-06] 다음 문장의 밑줄 친 부분과 가장 가까운 의미를 지닌 것을 고르시오. 각 2점

1. It is certain that his theoretical caprices had a baneful influence on Byron's Italian dramas.
① baleful ② lachrymose
③ rattling ④ redoubtable

2. Mike Brokos's poems read so intimately because of his natural voice, a voice that varies in demeanor and background, but remains consistent in its perspicuity.
① verisimilitude ② temerity
③ lucidity ④ semblance

3. The law should protect people, but should not try to inculcate a view of morality, which will change over time.
① ablate ② devolve
③ conjure ④ indoctrinate

4. One of the by-products of his trip to Europe was his interest in gastronomy.
① cynosure ② billingsgate
③ gourmandism ④ vicissitude

5. What went wrong was a combination of the storm's bad timing and the hubris of the residents who thought they were immune to the realities of bad weather.
① indecency ② hauteur
③ blandishment ④ larceny

6. It's the ideal weekend to pretend you're sick and convalesce by eating Buffalo wings and drinking beer on the couch.
① pass out
② close in
③ bounce back
④ get off

[07] 다음의 대화들 중 흐름이 가장 적절하지 않은 것을 고르시오. 3점

7. ① A: I don't like your idea, Ryan. It's too radical.
B: Oh, come on! Don't thumb your nose at it without giving it a fair shake.
② A: Are you coming to play tennis with us?
B: Sure, I'm completely snowed under.
③ A: I am really excited for the new movie.
B: I know. Many movie-goers are just chomping at the bit to see it.
④ A: There were plenty of new faces that showed up in the meeting last night
B: I think they heard through the grapevine that the event was worth attending

[08-10] 다음 문장의 밑줄 친 부분 중 문법적으로 적절하지 않은 부분의 번호를 고르시오. 문장의 밑줄 친 부분이 문법적으로 모두 옳다면 번호 ④를 고르시오. 각 2점

8. When teachers ① started teaching other foreign languages in the 19th century, they used ② the same translation-based approach as ③ has been used for teaching Latin. ④ No error.

9. What better word ① than *serendipity* could define the collectors' triumphs, in which accidentally ② found objects ③ discovered to have extraordinary value? ④ No error.

10. Over 1,000,000 of the hearing aids ① have been implanted worldwide, approximately ② half are in children, down to the age of ③ less than one year. ④ No error.

[11-18] 다음 빈칸에 가장 적합한 단어를 고르시오. 각 2점

11. The same Roman raid that had _____ his home and enslaved him at twenty likewise brought disaster to his neighbors.
① bestowed ② delineated
③ burnished ④ despoiled

12. Her _____ personality was a welcome addition to the gloomy atmosphere at the annual meeting.
① amiable ② plangent
③ lackadaisical ④ cadaverous

13. In the 1860s, author Leo Tolstoy was _____ with his family in the Tula region of Russia; while comfortably established there, he wrote *War an peace.*
① castigated ② ensconced
③ coerced ④ excoriated

14. We were amazed that a man who had been heretofore the most _____ of public speakers could, in a single speech, electrify an audience and bring them cheering to their feet.
① pedestrian ② enthralling
③ auspicious ④ versatile

15. It was obvious from the concerned look at David's face that his spendthrift habits had placed him in a _____ financial situation.
① bumptious ② precarious
③ recherche ④ facile

16. Although bound to uphold the law, a judge is free to use his discretion to _____ the cruel severity of some criminal penalties.
① enforce ② reinstate
③ mitigate ④ provoke

17. Rick closed the kitchen door to keep the smell of popcorn from _____ upstairs because he didn't want his sister to know that he was making a snack.

① wafting ② festering
③ rending ④ auguring

18. Although there exists no totalizing principle to unify the diverse perspectives shaping market interpretation, there are a few _____ principles that are agile enough to be deployed within a wide field of analytical approaches.

① quizzical ② quiescent
③ mercurial ④ heuristic

[19-23] 다음 빈칸에 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오. 각 2.5점

19.

Although there are differences among individual tribes, distinct motifs are clearly discernible in the sculptures of the Pacific Northwest tribes. Symbolizing cultural and religious beliefs, tribal sculpture focuses primarily on human and animal figures. But more significantly, the art is highly _____. Sculptors utilize certain culturally recognized features to identify the subject. To portray a beaver, the artist may carve two elongated front teeth and a tail clearly marked with scales. To create a hawk, the artist may sculpt a long curving beak reaching back to touch the hawk's face. These stylized features may then be arranged by the artist according to the aesthetic needs of the sculpture to depict the ideas or impressions the artist wishes to convey.

① impressionistic ② caricatural
③ extemporaneous ④ iconographic

20.

Beginning in the 1780s, novelist Charlotte Smith's explicit and implicit criticism of English life and laws earned her a reputation as a "_____." Her novels contain some of the earliest literary attacks on the English legal system. In comparison to later exposes by nineteenth-century novelists such as Charles Dickens, Charlotte Smith's attacks appear somewhat timorous. However, it cannot be denied that it was Smith who introduced such a target for later novelists and that when she did, her action was considered so audacious that it laid her open to the charge of being a "_____."

① mediator - tyrant
② reformer - conformer
③ subversive - menace
④ cleric - forerunner

21.

A legend can endure forever in the collective imagination, and can have amazing _____ in spite of repeated attempts to disprove it. The tale of Atlantis is such a survivor. Thousands of books have been written speculating where Atlantis was located. All of this is in spite of a legion of failed efforts to find evidence that the land ever existed. The failure to find Atlantis is not for a lack of effort on anyone's part. Archeologists, geophysicists, and seafaring explorers have all tried to find some trace of the lost city. One author who has written extensively on the subject has said that the reason the belief in Atlantis still persists is that it is difficult to prove _____. One can't produce evidence that something never existed.

① longevity - a negative
② popularity - an axiom
③ expansion - a principle
④ authority - a syllogism

22.

People become what they do. This explanation of how people acquire attitude and traits dates back to the late British philosopher Gilbert Ryle but was formalized by the social psychologist Daryl Bem in his self-perception theory. People draw inferences about who they are, Bem suggests, by observing their own behavior. Self-perception theory turns common wisdom on its head. People act the way they do because of their personality traits and attitudes, right? They return a lost wallet because they're honest, and recycle their trash because they care about the environment. It's evident that _____, but Bem's insight was to suggest that the reverse also holds. If we return a lost wallet, there's an upward tick on our honesty meter. After we drag the recycling bin to the curb, we infer that we really care about the environment.

① character archives our most cherished ideas
② behavior emanates from our inner dispositions
③ perspectives fuel the development of our perception
④ self-motivation relies on external factors

23.

Other comparisons carried out in the study suggest that even when Lucy walked upright, she may have done so less efficiently than modern humans, _____ her ability to walk long distances on the ground. In addition, all of her limb bones were found to be very strong relative to her body size, indicating that she had exceptionally strong muscles, more like those of modern chimpanzees than modern humans. _____ in muscle power later in human evolution may be linked to better technology that reduced the need for physical exertions and the increased metabolic demands of a larger brain.

① enhancing - An increase
② reflecting - A deterioration
③ limiting - A reduction
④ attenuating - A boost

[24-40] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Plants protect themselves from the ravages of herbivores by producing poisons. In the forests of Madagascar, for example, there is a type of bamboo that is highly toxic. The tips of its shoots contain cyanide in quantities that should deter even the most tolerant of vegetarians – about 1/500 oz for every pound of bamboo. Yet there is one animal that eats it – the golden bamboo lemur, one of three lemurs known to eat bamboo. The other two species, the grey gentle lemur and the greater bamboo lemur, feast on bamboo leaves and the thick bamboo trunks, leaving the poisonous shoots to the golden bamboo lemur. It eats and digests 17.5 lb of poisonous shots per day – which is equivalent of 12 times the lethal dose for humans. How it manages to do this is something of a mystery, although there are some possible explanations. One is that the lemur has learned, probably by some process of trial and error, that by eating the iron-rich soil in its home range it can neutralise the poison. irons in the soil combine with the cyanide to prevent the formation of the poison. Clay in the soil also acts much like kaolin in human medicine. It binds with substances in the gut to lessen their detrimental effects.

24. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오. 3.5점

① Potential Accounts of How Lemurs of Madagascar Take Cyanide and Survive
② Protective Roles of Bamboo Poisons in Madagascar Forests
③ Discovery of Bamboo Shoots as Novel Natural Medicine for Humans
④ Mysterious Learning Patterns of Golden Bamboo Lemurs

For hundreds of years, a new Nubian state, Kush was a major iron producer for Southwest Africa. At its height, the capital city of Moroe had a population of about 25,000 and contained sanitation facilities, public baths, and royal pyramids. The society was ordered by kings and queen-mothers, laws and traditions, military and elites, a rich musical and architectural tradition, and a written language based on the Metoitic cursive script that is only partially deciphered today. Overland caravan routes linked Kush with the Niger and Congo Basins and the Ethiopian highlands. kush declined, in part, due to worldwide climate change, which also affected the Han Chinese and Roman Empire. Deforestation and overgrazing contributed to a drier climate. _____. Some peoples living a few hundred miles southwest of Moroe still show many signs of Kushite influence including recreational activities like wrestling, fashion, and body art.

25. 윗글에서 빈칸에 들어가기에 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오. 3.5점

① Furthermore, Kush suppressed the development of other civilizations.
② Like many ancient civilizations, Kush left behind only a few documents of its society.
③ However, the legacy was kept alive in neighboring societies.
④ The unprecedented climate change lasted for more than a couple of decades.

There are four main stages of your sleep cycle. The first two are relatively light sleep, while the third brings you into deep slumber. The final stage, known as rapid eye movement or REM, is where most of your dreams begin. Naps ten to thirty minutes in length generally allow time only to enter the first stages. In stage 1, slow eye movement begins, and if awakened, you often feel as though you "didn't even sleep!" But as you continue into stage 2, your brain begins ignoring external stimuli that it deems nondangerous in order to relax you and give you a tranquil sleep. It also begins memory consolidation, in order to relax you and give you a tranquil sleep. It also begins memory consolidation, in which information you learned is processed. Waking out of stage 2 sleep has shown benefits including increased productivity, higher cognitive functioning, enhanced memory, boosted creativity, and most important, feeling less tired. Beyond thirty minutes, you enter stage 3 and experience "sleep inertia" when awakened. Because your body is coming out of a deep sleep, your motor dexterity is decreased, while grogginess and the longing to go back to sleep increase. Many people falsely deem naps nonbeneficial for themselves.

26. 윗글을 통해 추론할 수 있는 것으로 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오. 3.5점

① Naps should be avoided because they make you feel more tired.
② Benefits of napping are still controversial because of individual differences.
③ When you nap, deep sleep is more beneficial than light sleep in enhancing productivity and creativity.
④ If you feel tired after a nap, it's because you have napped too long.

[27-28]

What words are most associated with good reviews, or bad reviews? To find out, language scientists count how much more often a word occurs in good reviews than bad reviews (or conversely, more often in bad reviews than good reviews). Not surprisingly, good reviews (whether for restaurants or beer) are most associated with positive emotional words such as *delicious*, *awesome*, and *incredible*. Bad reviews use negative emotional words such as *horrible, mediocre,* and *stale*. Words like *horrible* used to mean "inducing horror" and *awesome* "inducing awe." But humans naturally exaggerate, and so over time people used these words in cases where there wasn't actual terror or true wonder. The result is what we call semantic bleaching; the "awe" has been bleached out of the meaning *awesome*.

Apart from semantic bleaching, there is in fact much more to learn from reviews, For example, when linguists extracted the positive and negative words from reviews, they found that while reviewers generally called beers they disliked "watery" or "bland", they tended to describe the way they were "bad" by using different negative words for different senses, distinguishing whether the beer smelled or tasted bad (*corny, metallic, stale*), looked bad (*piss, yellow, colorless*), or felt bad in the mouth (*thin, fizzy, overcarbonated*). By contrast, when people liked a beer, they used the same few vague positive words – *perfect, wonderful, great* – regardless of whether they were rating taste, smell, feel, or look. The

existence of more types of words, with more differentiated meanings, for describing negative opinions than positive ones occurs across many languages and for many kinds of words, and is called negative differentiation. Humans seem to feel that negative feelings or situations are very different from each other, requiring distinct words. Happy feelings or good situations, by contrast, seem more similar to each other, and a smaller set of words will do.

27. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오. 2.5점

① Lexical Analysis of Reviews in Relation to Human Feelings
② Innovative Linguistic Tools in Addressing Negative Customer Responses
③ Language Science and Current Trends in Restaurant Reviews
④ Classification of Human Prejudices Through the Lens of Bleached Words

28. 윗글의 내용과 일치하지 <u>않는</u> 것을 고르시오. 2.5점

① Differences in word choice exist between good and bad reviews.
② Humans' propensity to exaggerate often causes words are to lose their original senses.
③ Cross-linguistically more types of words are found for expressing bad feelings than happy ones.
④ Humans have a tendency to use negative words less often to avoid feeling bad.

[29-30]

The ancient Greeks pursued mathematics and astronomy for their own sake. They did not study them out of their wish to be accountants or season predictors. Their sole desire was to gain a better understanding of the world. We read Shakespeare's *Hamlet* and Walt Whitman's poetry. Their lines strike us as beautiful as a comet across the sky – so much so that we are compelled to recite all the famous verses.

(A) But I find there is something praiseworthy about the Greeks. They were not ashamed to be eccentric when their curiosity demanded it. They always valued the intrinsic interest of knowledge over its material benefit. There was no practical reason for their scrutiny of mathematical knowledge, or even knowledge of how we should live. They suggest that useless knowledge is essential in making civilisation possible, by cultivating what is desirable in life.

(B) How then does the study of stars and other useless knowledge make civilisation possible? The study of stars suggests that there is something inherently elegant and wonderful in the night sky other than city lights. The splendour of the stars, whose light originated perhaps millions of years ago, confronts us with a natural work of art. Yet the study of stars doesn't only allow us to appreciate the beauty of nature, it also produces in us a contemplative habit of mind.

(C) Snap back to reality, and what use are those verses? Does remembering a beautifully-written line of Shakespeare's get us a brand new Mercedes? Does it help to highlight the ills of capitalism, or get us to the top of the social hierarchy? I'm afraid not. Knowledge, as I have been told, is merely a tool for providing us with a good career. Therefore I must bow to the necessities of practical knowledge, and neglect the arts and humanities in their uselessness.

City life is fast, and makes people nervous. The day of a businessman is dense with meetings. He seldom has the time to engage in serenity and scrutinise himself and everything that happens around him. By looking at the stars, he discovers the beauty he previously neglected. As the stars stand still and look upon him, he is in awe of their remote beauty and able to obtain the peace of mind essential for meditation. Through the study of them, the pleasure we derive from appreciating the world becomes fuller and richer. It enhances our sensitivity and purifies our soul, civilising us.

29. 윗글의 단락을 논리적 흐름에 맞게 순서대로 배열한 것으로 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오. 3.2점

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

30. 윗글의 내용과 일치하는 것을 고르시오. 3.2점

① The ancient Greeks studied mathematics for practical purposes.
② To study astronomy is useful in growing a contemplative of mind.
③ Reciting classic verses helps remind us of the side-effects of capitalism.
④ For a richer city life, we should appreciate the necessities of practical knowledge.

[31-32]

One phase of the business cycle is the expansion phase. This phase is a twofold one, including recovery and prosperity. Ⓐ <u>it is not prosperity itself but expectation of prosperity that triggers the expansion phase.</u> During the recovery period there is ever-growing expansion of existing facilities, and new facilities for production are created. More businesses are created and older ones expanded. Improvements of various kinds are made. There is an ever-increasing optimism about the future of economic growth. Much capital is invested in machinery or heavy industry. More labor is employed. As one part of the economy develops, other parts are effected. Ⓑ <u>For example, a great expansion in automobiles results in an expansion of the steel, glass, and rubber industries.</u> Roads are required; thus the cement and machinery industries are stimulated. Ⓒ <u>Demand for labor and materials results in greater prosperity for workers and suppliers of raw materials, including farmers.</u> This increases purchasing power and the volume of goods bought and sold. Thus, prosperity is diffused among the various segments of the population. Ⓓ <u>This prosperity period may continue to rise and rise without an apparent end.</u> However, a time comes when this phase reaches a peak and stops spiraling upwards. This is the end of the expansion phase.

31. 윗글의 흐름상 가장 적합하지 <u>않은</u> 것을 고르시오. 2.5점

① Ⓐ　② Ⓑ
③ Ⓒ　④ Ⓓ

32. 윗글을 통해 추론할 수 있는 것으로 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오. 2.5점

① When consumers lose their confidence in the market, a recession follows.
② In the expansion phase, many parts of the economy are mutually benefited.
③ Luxury goods such as jewelry are unaffected by industrial expansion.
④ The creation of new products is crucial in the prosperity period.

[33-34]

In the late 1890s two German psychologists, Georg MÜller and Alfons Pilzecker, found out that it takes an hour or so for memories to become fixed, or "consolidated", in the brain. Subsequent studies confirmed the existence of short-term and long-term forms of memory and provided further evidence of the importance of the consolidation phase during which the former are turned into the latter. In the 1960s, University of Pennsylvania neurologist Louis Flexner made a particularly intriguing discovery. After injecting mice with an antibiotic drug that prevented their cells from producing proteins, he found that the animals were unable to form long-term memories but could continue to store short-term ones. The implication was clear: long-term memorise are not just stronger forms of short-term memories. Ⓐ Storing long-term memories requires the synthesis of new proteins. Storing short-term memories does not. More recent research turned to the issue of the physical workings of both short-term and long-therm memory. Ⓑ The results demonstrated that the more times an experience is repeated, the longer the memory of the experience lasts. Repetition encourages consolidation. Particularly, when researchers examined the physiological effects of repetition on neuronal signals, they discovered something amazing. Ⓒ Not only did the concentration of neurotransmitters in synapses change, altering the strength of the existing connections between neurons, but the neurons grew entirely new synaptic terminals. The formation of long-term memories, in other words, involves not only biochemical changes but anatomical ones. Ⓓ That explains why memory consolidation requires new proteins. Proteins play an essential role in producing structural changes in cells.

33. 아래의 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적합한 곳을 고르시오. 2.8점

The two types of memory entail different biological processes.

① Ⓐ　② Ⓑ
③ Ⓒ　④ Ⓓ

34. 윗글을 통해 추론할 수 있는 것으로 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오. 2.8점

① Use of antibiotic drugs prevents humans from recalling even quite recent experiences.
② Short-term memory is a key predictor for how long we hold consolidated information in mind in an active manner.
③ Relatively fewer neurotransmitters are expected to be released in the brain synapses when long-term memory is formed.
④ Retaining information in the brain for a longer period is most likely to be accompanied by anatomical changes of synapses.

[35-37]

My favorite example of an elegant and inspirational theory in philosophy is Russell's Theory of Descriptions. It did not prove definitive, but it prompted richly insightful trains of inquiry into the structure of language and thought. In essence, Russell's theory turns on the idea that there is logical structure beneath the surface forms of language. One example Russell used to illustrate the idea is the assertion that "the present king of France is bald," said when there is no king of France. Is this assertion true or false? One response might be to say that it is neither, since there is no king of France at present. But Russell wished to find an explanation for the falsity of the assertion that did not dispense with bivalence in logic — that is, the exclusive alternative of truth and falsity as the only two truth-values. He postulated that the underlying form of the assertion consists in the conjunction of three logically more basic assertions: (i) there is something that has the property of being king of France, (ii) Ⓐ _____, and (iii) that thing has the further property of being bald. In the symbolism of first-order predicate calculus, which Russell took to be the properly unambiguous rendering of the assertion's logical form:

$$(Ex)Kx \ \& \ [(y)Ky \rightarrow y = x] \ \& \ Bx$$

Which is pronounced "There is an x such that x is K; and for anything y, if y is K then y and x are identical and x is B," where K stands for "has the property of being king of France" and B stands for "has the property of being bald." "E" stands for "there is at least one ..." and "(y)" means "for all" or "any." One can now see that there are two ways in which the assertion can be false; one is if there is no x such that x is K, and the other is Ⓑ_____. By preserving bivalence and stripping the assertion to its logical bones Russell has provided what Frank Ramsey wonderfully called "a paradigm of philosophy." To the irredeemable skeptic about philosophy, all this doubtless looks like Ⓒ "drowning in two inches of water," as the Lebanese say; but in fact it is in itself an exemplary instance of philosophical analysis, and it has been very fruitful as the ancestor of work in a wide range of fields, from the contributions of Wittgenstein to research in philosophy of psychology, computing, and artificial intelligence.

35. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오. 3.2점

① Looking Under the Surface of Language: Logical Structures
② Contribution of Philosophical Analysis to Emergence of Artificial Intelligence
③ Historical Development of Logics in French Philosophy
④ True or False?: Unreliability of Human Perception

36. 윗글의 흐름상, 빈칸 Ⓐ와 Ⓑ에 들어가기에 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오. 3.2점

① Ⓐ that thing is not a king
　Ⓑ if there is an x but x is not bald
② Ⓐ there is only one such thing
　Ⓑ if there is an x but x is not bald
③ Ⓐ there is no such thing
　Ⓑ if there is an x and x is bald
④ Ⓐ that thing is a king
　Ⓑ if there is an x and x is bald

37. 윗글의 흐름상, ©의 밑줄 친 부분의 의미와 가장 가까운 것을 고르시오. 3.2점

① removing paradigm uniformity from linguistic analysis of philosophical ideas
② attempting to solve difficult questions with informal knowledge
③ overcoming aquaphobia through philosophical analysis of human feelings
④ experiencing an overabundance of abstract and theoretical ideas in philosophy

[38-40]

Perhaps you've seen the painting: a pipe, depicted with photographic realism, floats above a line of careful script Ⓐ that reads "Ceci n'est pas une pipe" — "This is not a pipe." Rene Magritte painted *The Treachery of Images* in the 1920s, and people have been talking ever since about what it means.

Did Magritte intend to remind us that a representation is not the object it depicts — that his painting is "only" a painting and not a pipe? Such an interpretation is widely taught to college students, but if it is true, Magritte went to an awful lot of trouble — carefully selecting a dress-finish pipe of particularly elegant design, making dozens of sketches of it, taking it apart to familiarize himself with its anatomy, then painting its portrait with great care and skill - just to tell us something we already knew. In another canvas, *The Two mysteries*, Magritte is even more insistent: the original pipe painting, complete with caption, is depicted as sitting on an easel that rests on a plank floor, but above that painting, to the left, hovers a *second* pipe, larger (or closer) than the painted canvas and its frame. What we have here is a painting of a paradox. Obviously the smaller pipe is a painting and not a pipe. But what is the second pipe, the one that looms outside the represented canvas? And if Ⓑ that too is but a painting, then where does the painting end?

It seems to me that the roots of the paradox reside in the concept of the frame. When we look at a realistic painting - a portrait of a historical figure - we accept © by convention that the portrait represents a real person and actual objects. When that convention is denied, as in Magritte's pipe paintings, the point is *not* to remind us that paintings are not real. That much is true but trivial. The point is to challenge the belief that everything outside the frame is real.

The enemy of artists like Magritte is naive realism - the dogged assumption that the human sensory apparatus accurately records the one and only real world, Ⓓ which the human brain can make but one accurate model. The truth, of course, it that nobody can grasp reality whole, that each person's universe is to some extent unique, and that this circumstance makes it impossible for us to prove that there is but one true reality.

38. 윗글에서 어법상 가장 적합하지 않은 것을 고르시오. 2.8점

① Ⓐ　② Ⓑ
③ ©　④ Ⓓ

39. 윗글을 통해 추론할 수 있는 것으로 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오. 2.8점

① Magritte's paintings are not familiar to many college students.
② Magritte exerted unnecessary efforts in drawing *The treachery of Images*.
③ Magritte's two paintings convey different messages.
④ Magritte's intention of drawing the pipe paintings is often misunderstood.

40. 윗글의 요지로 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오. 2.8점

① Our understanding of reality is limited and variegated.
② Modern paintings are open to multiple interpretations.
③ The ultimate goal of modern artists is to portray the paradox residing in reality.
④ We can reach true reality only by collaborative efforts.

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