한양대학교 2022학년도 편입학전형 문제지

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인문

문제 유형

A

1. 문제지 상단의 문제 유형을 표시하시오.
① Ⓐ ② Ⓑ

2. 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 말로 어법상 가장 적절한 것은?
_____ King Arthur chose that particular place to build a capital is a mystery.
① Why
② What
③ Where
④ Whatever
⑤ The ways in which

3. 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?
Clara and Johannes Brahms first crossed orbits in 1853, ①when her beloved husband—the celebrated composer Robert Schumann—encountered in the ②twenty-years-old Brahms a talent so uncommon and promising that he immediately ③set about bringing the music world's ④awed attention to it, writing impassioned letters to all the leading journals and ⑤auguring the young musician's future fame.

4. 밑줄 친 단어의 뜻과 가장 가까운 것은?
Colonialism began as a mercantilist enterprise, with companies establishing trading posts along the ocean coastlines in the warm waters of the tropics. They used whichever medium of exchange was most expedient for trade.

① exotic ② tenuous ③ opportune
④ ingenuous ⑤ meretricious

[5-18] 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

5. While most critics' reaction to the book was _____, a highly positive reaction came from columnist Tony Tanner, who called it a rhetorical triumph.

① tepid ② immediate ③ laudatory
④ enthusiastic ⑤ spontaneous

6. Victim-blaming can apply to cases of rape and sexual assault, but also to more _____ crimes, like a person who gets pickpocketed and is then chided for his decision to carry his wallet in his back pocket.

① tedious ② vicious ③ mundane
④ financial ⑤ sophisticated

7. E. H. Carr has said that anarchism in the last century was a critique of society, not a plan for social reconstruction. The virtues of being without government were conceived as _____ to the emerging industrial order, and it was difficult for anarchists to think about an anarchic society as having an ongoing life of its own.

① tributes ② collateral ③ correctives
④ semblances ⑤ preliminaries

8. In much utopian writing, there's an understanding that any ideal society would inevitably be complicated by the people living in it; that the boundary between utopia and dystopia is often _____ and always intensely subjective: that one person's idea of paradise is another's idea of hell.

① rigid ② palpable ③ evident
④ porous ⑤ legitimate

9. We need to develop a better descriptive vocabulary for lying, a _____, a way to distinguish intentional lies from unintentional ones, and a way to distinguish the lies that the liar himself believes in—a way to signal those lies that could be more accurately described as dreams.

① sign ② parameter ③ taxonomy
④ trajectory ⑤ configuration

10. When Spanx founder Sara Blakely had the idea for footless pantyhose, she believed in her ability to make the idea a reality, but she was full of doubt about her current tools. Her day job was selling fax machines door-to-door, and she was aware that she didn't know anything about fashion, retail, or manufacturing. When she was designing the prototype, she spent a week driving around to hosiery mills to ask them for help. When she couldn't afford a law firm to apply for a patent, she read a book on the topic and filled out the application herself. Her doubt wasn't _____; she was confident she could overcome the challenges in front of her. Her confidence wasn't in her existing knowledge—it was in her capacity to learn. [3점]

① singular ② habitual ③ accidental
④ miniscule ⑤ debilitating

11. Much legal work involves the preparation and filing of routine documents of boilerplate contracts, divorce proceedings, property conveyancing, personal injuries claims, court summonses, and so on. Automated document assembly systems have been developed that can generate these documents with ease. Various companies specialize in providing these documents directly to the consumer, via online platforms, thereby cutting out the need to rely on a professional consultation with a lawyer. Related to this, the process of document review, long the _____ of a young lawyer's life due to its mind-numbing tediousness, is being routinely automated at many firms, with companies like Deloitte offering it as a key service to their clients. [3점]

① bane ② norm ③ zenith
④ stigma ⑤ mirage

12. According to one study, we talk to ourselves at a rate equivalent to speaking 4,000 words per minute (by way of comparison, the American president's State of the Union address, which usually runs to about 6,000 words, lasts more than an hour). No wonder, then, that listening to it can be exhausting, whether it takes the form of a rambling soliloquy, or a compulsive rehashing of events, a free-associative pinballing from one thought to another or a furious internal dialogue. But if such noise can be paralyzing, it can also be self-sabotaging. What we experience on the inside can _____ almost everything else if we let it. A study published in 2010, for instance, shows that inner experiences consistently dwarf outer ones. [3점]

① put off ② get over ③ blot out
④ bring up ⑤ make up

13. Science is not really about "right," "wrong," "true" or "false." My work studying Earth's interior, where observations are always incomplete and often not very accurate, has led me to the idea that theories should be evaluated as more or less useful within a certain context. I find this avoids much confusion about what science provides. For example, Isaac Newton's theory of gravity was superseded by Albert Einstein's, but that did not make Newton's theory "wrong" or make Einstein's "right." Newton's theory is still extremely useful in many contexts. Einstein's theory is useful in a much broader range of them: it can do a better job of explaining black holes. If someday a better idea than Einstein's general theory of relativity comes along, or observations are found that are inconsistent with that theory, then Einstein will not have been _____ either.

① right ② wrong ③ useful
④ tenable ⑤ self-defeating

14. Some scholars think the scaly Leviathan may have been a crocodile, the lord of the Nile, already invested with extra meaning in Egyptian lore, but the Leviathan's multiple heads, fire-breathing flashing eyes, stony heart, ability to make the sea boil, and other _____ suggest that it is a mythological creature reprising the old battle of creation between sea and dry land.

① dominant genes
② endangered traits
③ ferocious behaviors
④ biological improbables
⑤ mundane characteristics

15. The apparent increase in the romance's popularity may well be attributed to women's changing beliefs and needs. However, it is conceivable that it is equally a function of other factors too, because the romance's recent success also coincides with important changes in book production, distribution, and marketing techniques. In fact, it may be true that Harlequin Enterprises can sell 168 million romances not because women suddenly have a greater need for the romantic fantasy but because the corporation has learned to address and overcome recurring problems in the production and distribution of books for a mass audience. If it can be shown that romance sales have been increased by practices newly adopted within the publishing industry, then we must entertain the alternate possibility that the apparent need of the female audience for this fiction may have been _____.
If so, the astonishing success of the romance may constitute evidence for the effectiveness of commodity packaging and advertising and not for actual changes in readers' beliefs or in the surrounding culture.

① generated or augmented artificially
② consequent to increased female literacy
③ encouraged greatly by women's liberation
④ proof of female discontent in the postwar period
⑤ an outgrowth of more authorial control over works

16. The millions of Irish girls and women who emigrated to North America in the 19th and early 20th centuries tend to be remembered, if at all, as domestic servants, cooks, wives and mothers. A reputation for diligence and rectitude cast them as the unsung heroes of a diaspora that went on to conquer US business and politics. But it turns out there is an untold chapter in the Irish emigrant experience, because many girls and women were in fact sex workers, thieves and drunkards, even killers, and they filled the prisons of Boston, New York and Toronto. Ireland and Irish America have long preferred to dwell on diaspora successes, such as John F Kennedy's rise to the White House, and Joe Biden's election win has enhanced that narrative. Those emigrants who found no American dream, only a nightmare, largely vanished from memory in _____.

① national identity
② cultural vacancy
③ atavistic violence
④ collective amnesia
⑤ trauma victimhood

17. Jeremy Bentham was a fierce critic of the legal establishment, but he was scarcely more sympathetic to the radical and revolutionary movements which were erupting elsewhere. Confronted by the political claims of the French and American revolutionaries, Bentham was scornful. "Natural rights is simple nonsense," he declared, "natural and imprescriptible rights, rhetorical nonsense; nonsense upon stilts." When radical philosophers such as Thomas Paine appealed to such ideas, they were making the identical mistake that monarchs or religious leaders made when they claimed some divine or magical sanction for their actions: _____. [3점]

① they were exercising power with revolutionary zeal
② they were prioritizing public utility over other social needs
③ they were forgoing immediate benefits for long-term payoffs
④ they were drawing upon short-lived populist sentiment for support
⑤ they were talking about something which had no tangible existence

18. Highly specialized health care professionals have developed their own versions of the "if all you have is a hammer, everything looks like a nail" problem. Interventional cardiologists have gotten so used to treating chest pain with stents—metal tubes that pry open blood vessels—that they do so reflexively even in cases where voluminous research has proven that they are inappropriate or dangerous. A recent study found that cardiac patients are actually less likely to die if they were admitted during a national cardiology meeting, when thousands of cardiologists were away; the researchers suggested that it could be because _____.

① specialists take reasonable courses of action
② cardiologists received adequate training in treating chest pain
③ generalists are more skilled at basic procedures than specialists
④ common treatments of dubious effect were less likely to be performed
⑤ experience confirms the old saying that absence makes the heart grow fonder

19. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Flowers are of course deployed to mean erotic, romantic, ceremonial, and spiritual things, as garlands draped across altars and hung around the necks of winning racehorses, and all the rest.

(A) The visible flower is a marker of these complex systems, and some of the beauty attributed to the flower as an autonomous object may really be about the flower as a part of a larger whole.

(B) That beauty lies in part in what it references or connects to, as life and growth incarnate, as the annunciation of the fruit to follow. A flower is a node on a network of botanical systems of interconnections and regeneration.

(C) But before a flower is used to do something else, to honor a human occasion, it is in itself an occasion for attention. We say that flowers are beautiful, but what we mean by the beauty of a flower is something more than appearance, which is why real flowers are so much more beautiful than artificial flowers.

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

20. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은?

How is something as complex and vital as the head so evolvable? From an engineer's perspective, great evolvability seems counterintuitive. Any complex feature that is indispensable for survival should be difficult to change via an agentless process such as natural selection. For one, it seems reasonable to expect that complex, highly intricate objects will function less well if they are modified, because even small alterations are likely to have potentially (A)_____ consequences. A second problem is that natural selection should act strongly to (B)_____ any modifications to complex structures like heads that reduce functionality. Heads perform so many vital tasks—such as breathing, smelling, swallowing, seeing, and hearing—that mutations which lead to even a slight impairment of any function will likely cause a decrease in fitness. Thus one might expect heads to be highly constrained and conservative.

	(A)	(B)
①	negligible	taper off
②	restrictive	speed up
③	deleterious	winnow out
④	mysterious	knock in
⑤	catastrophic	usher in

[21-22] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

The mid-nineteenth century had seen the introduction of the first haute couture salons, elite institutions that only very rarely sold *pret-a-porter* (ready-to-wear) garments. The twentieth century introduced a change, and much stiffer competition, with designers like Coco Chanel making *pret-a-porter* available directly from their salons. The type of clothing produced by Chanel lent itself well to this approach, being significantly simpler, freer, and more suited to the postwar woman who increasingly worked and led an independent lifestyle. Her innovative use of jersey (previously used almost exclusively for menswear, particularly underwear) was an inspired move that promoted easy-to-wear garments and an emphasis on sportswear for women. The majority of her clothing was devoid of fuss, with straight simple lines and a classic elegance that did not require the use of restrictive corsetry. This ability to _____ is a philosophy carried on by twenty-first century designers, and the presence and celebrity of Chanel herself—perhaps the first designer to attain such a status in the world—has also had a profound influence on the designers and fashion houses of today.

21. 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

① present a signature style to outlive rapidly changing trends
② make thrifty use of commonplace fabrics in high-end couture
③ beat competition by exploiting the designer's name recognition
④ make canny use of new media to market exclusive must-have items
⑤ marry high-end designer wear with the demands of contemporary life

22. 밑줄 친 "introduced"의 뜻과 가장 가까운 것은?

① evaded ② extended ③ heralded
④ suspended ⑤ eliminated

[23-25] 다음 글의 내용과 거리가 가장 먼 것을 고르시오.

23. Happiness is sometimes seen as a state of mind. But this is not how Aristotle regards it. 'Well-being', as we usually translate his term for happiness, is what we might call a state of soul, which for him involves not just an interior condition of being, but a disposition to behave in certain ways. As Ludwig Wittgenstein once remarked, the best image of the soul is the body. If you want to observe someone's 'spirit', look at what they do. Happiness for Aristotle is attained by virtue, and virtue is above all a social practice rather than an attitude of mind. Happiness is part of a practical way of life, not some private inner contentment. On this theory, you could look at someone's conduct over a period of time and exclaim 'He's happy!' as you could not on a more dualistic model of human beings. And he would not have to be beaming or cavorting about either. [3점]

① Aristotle claimed that a person could become happy by being virtuous.

② Aristotle maintained that behavior or conduct accurately expressed a person's spirit.

③ Aristotle thought that a person's happiness could be assessed by an observer.

④ Aristotle believed that optimistic thinking was indispensable for happiness.

⑤ Aristotle's understanding of the soul-body relation had much in common with that of Wittgenstein.

24. The Puritan belief that each individual had to encounter divine revelation through reading the scriptures had far-reaching implications. If everyone was expected to read the Bible, everyone had to be literate. Public schoolhouses, therefore, were built and staffed by salaried teachers as soon as a new town was established. While other regions in America had no school systems of any kind in the mid-seventeenth century—education was a privilege of the rich—New England required all children to be sent to school under penalty of law. While few Englishmen could read or write in 1660, two-thirds of Massachusetts men and more than a third of women could sign their own names. And while basic education was universal, those with higher education were accorded the sort of respect and deference other societies reserved for the highborn. Early New England had an elite, a group of leading families who intermarried and came to dominate political and religious affairs, but it was an elite based not on wealth but education.

① Puritans thought that everyone had to read the bible for himself or herself.

② Social status in Puritan New England was primarily determined by affluence.

③ Early colonists in New England took their educational institutions and educators seriously.

④ Not sending children to school in colonial New England could result in legal punishment.

⑤ In 1660, men in Massachusetts were more likely to be literate than their English counterparts.

25. By the fifteenth century, coffee was being cultivated in East Africa and traded across the Arabian peninsula. Initially the new drink was regarded as an aid to concentration and used by Sufis in Yemen to keep them from dozing off during their religious observances. Within a century, coffeehouses had sprung up in cities across the Arab world. In 1570 there were more than six hundred in Constantinople alone, and they spread north and west with the Ottoman Empire. These new public spaces were hotbeds of news and gossip, as well as places to gather for performances and games. Coffeehouses were comparatively liberal institutions where the conversation often turned to politics, and at various times governmental and clerical powers-that-be attempted to close them down, but never for long or with much success. A vat of coffee was put on trial in Mecca in 1511 for its dangerously intoxicating effects; however, its conviction, and subsequent banishment, was quickly overturned by the sultan of Cairo. As coffee's defenders rightly pointed out, the beverage is nowhere mentioned in the Koran.

① Coffeehouses served as spaces for cultural and intellectual exchange.

② Several centuries ago, religious practitioners imbibed coffee to stay alert.

③ The Koran does not explicitly ban, let alone refer to, coffee consumption.

④ Political and religious leaders shut down coffeehouses for protracted periods.

⑤ The expansion of the Ottoman Empire helped propagate coffeehouse culture.

[26-27] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Half a century ago, NASA's moon shot landed Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin on the moon and set fire to our imaginations. Technology innovations from the program went on to seed entire industries, including microelectronics, software, and communications, which now form the backbone of our digital century. Another innovation was that NASA built and maintained a physical twin of the space-craft on the ground so that it could troubleshoot problems without risk to the mission. This proved crucial during the troubled Apollo 13 mission and helped NASA bring the astronauts home safely. This basic concept has now evolved into the use of digital twins, or DTs—still twins, but built and maintained in the digital rather than physical realm. Fundamentally, a DT is a dynamic model of a physical system that enables fast and creative experimentation at very low cost and risk.

DTs have already been used in specialized, complex applications like observing and modeling the operation of an aircraft engine or manufacturing equipment. These initial DT deployments were tactical, mainly for data visualization and product life cycle management. But now, thanks to a confluence of technological advances, DTs are at an intriguing inflection point—transitioning from that specialized, tactical domain to becoming strategic tools with diverse applications. Leaders now have inspiring opportunities: achieving business success while helping our planet and humanity. They can use DTs to strategize new cross-disciplinary opportunities and drive smart digital transformation. And they can use DTs to achieve aggressive sustainability goals and enhance the health and safety of their employees and communities.

26. 윗글 다음에 이어질 내용으로 가장 거리가 먼 것은? [3점]

① DTs can be invaluable in reducing energy consumption and supporting the more efficient development of green alternatives.
② In the near future, DTs can reproduce human emotions, making it possible to simulate social interactions in digital space.
③ The cross-disciplinary opportunities that DTs ensure help organizations have the right mix of technological expertise and domain knowledge.
④ DTs can improve workplace safety by accurately modelling and predicting the spread of viral pathogens in controlled workplace environments.
⑤ Much current innovation focuses on adding intelligence to things, which enables DTs to support the innovation necessary for a digital transformation to smart systems.

27. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

① The Past and Future of Digital Twins
② Optimal Combinations of Physics and AI
③ Digital Twins, an Aerospace Technology
④ How DTs Can Restrict Strategic Priorities
⑤ Virtual Models of Real-World Objects for Health and Safety

[28-29] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

As meritocracy has tightened its hold on our public life what began as a principle that seemed to offer an alternative to inequality has become instead a justification for inequality. What's more, meritocracy has become a kind of (A)hereditary system, much as aristocracy was. Affluent, privileged parents have figured out how to pass their privilege on to their kids, not by bequeathing them land or estates, as in aristocratic societies, but instead by equipping them to compete (B)successfully on standardized tests and to win admission to highly competitive universities. The growing awareness of the problems with meritocracy in recent decades is a direct result of the (C)aggravating divide between winners and losers. The divide has (D)poisoned our politics and set us apart. This has partly to do with (E)decreasing income and wealth inequality. But it has also to do with changing attitudes toward success. In this way, a seemingly attractive principle—that if chances are equal, the winners deserve their winnings—by implication comes to mean that _____.

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

① (A) ② (B) ③ (C)
④ (D) ⑤ (E)

29. 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

① a fully realized meritocracy would lessen pride in meritocratic achievement
② those who struggle and fall short must deserve their fate as well
③ the answer to inequality is individual mobility through higher education
④ the so-called meritocratic winners are often highly competent and yet seem to pay a price for it
⑤ instead of arming people for meritocratic competition, we should shift toward renewing the dignity of work

[30-31] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, scholars from a wide array of disciplines began to think that narratives are central to human thinking and motivation. In their attempts to understand social movements, sociologists have begun to think of the contagion of narratives as (A)central to social change. For example, sociologist Francesca Polletta, who studied the sit-in social movement of the 1960s in which white Americans participated in protests of discrimination against blacks, reported that students described the demonstrations as (B)unplanned like a fever and over and over again, spontaneous. These demonstrations were often driven by a particular popular narrative about blacks demanding service at lunch counters that were labeled as "white only," accompanied by young white (C)supporters who showed moral outrage at the exclusion of blacks.

The sit-in story emerged from a single story about a protest in 1960 involving four students from Greensboro College. The story revolved around polite young black people who (D)obeyed orders to leave the lunch counter where blacks were not served. The young people sat patiently, waiting to be served until the restaurant closed, and they returned the next day with more young people. The story went viral, through word of mouth and through news media attention, and the sit-ins spread throughout much of the United States. The story's spread was not entirely unplanned. Activists tried to promulgate the story, but they were not in tight control of the social movement, which was largely (E)viral. The word sit-in, coined in 1960, was a true epidemic.

30. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

① Who's Making Sense of Narrative Change
② Why Some Narratives Have Become Obsolete
③ The Centrality of Narratives in Social Movements
④ Unsung Heroes in the History of Social Activism
⑤ Diverse Evidence on the Inflammatory Nature of Narratives

31. 밑줄 친 (A) ~ (E) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

① (A) ② (B) ③ (C)
④ (D) ⑤ (E)

[32-33] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Detractors describe the valuation of Bitcoin as nothing more than a speculative bubble. Legendary investor Warren Buffett said, "it's a gambling device." Critics find its story similar to (A)that of the famous tulip mania in the Netherlands in the 1630s, when speculators drove up the price of tulip bulbs to such heights that one bulb was worth (B)about as much as a house. That is, Bitcoins have value today because of public excitement. (C)With Bitcoin to achieve its spectacular success, people had to become excited enough by the Bitcoin phenomenon to take action to seek out unusual exchanges to buy them.

For Bitcoin's advocates, labeling Bitcoin as a speculative bubble is the ultimate insult. Bitcoin's supporters often point out that public support for Bitcoin is not fundamentally different from public support for many other things. For example, gold has held tremendous value in the public mind for thousands of years, but the public could just as well have accorded it little value if (D)people had started using something else for money. People value gold primarily because they perceive that other people value gold. In addition, it is pointed out that bubbles can last a long time. Long after the seventeenth-century tulip mania, rare and beautiful tulips continued to be highly valued, (E)though not to such extremes. To some extent, tulip mania continues even today in a diminished form. The same might happen to Bitcoin.

32. 밑줄 친 (A) ~ (E) 중에서 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

① (A) ② (B) ③ (C)
④ (D) ⑤ (E)

33. 윗글의 내용과 일치하는 것은? [3점]

① Tulip mania disappeared a long time ago.
② The value of gold is based on people's belief that other people also value gold.
③ The famous tulip bubble is one reason many people become Bitcoin enthusiasts.
④ Warren Buffet supports Bitcoin because he can identify why people believe in its value.
⑤ Critics do not value Bitcoin primarily because its volatile prices can lead to price fluctuations of many commodities.

[34-36] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

We're moving from an era of core competencies that differ from industry to industry to an age shaped by data and analytics and powered by algorithms. Strategies are shifting away from traditional differentiation based on cost, quality, and vertical expertise toward advantages like business network position, the accumulation of unique data, and the deployment of sophisticated analytics—all made possible by AI. Though it can unleash enormous growth, the removal of operating constraints isn't always a good thing. _____ are prone to instability and hard to stop once they're in motion. Think of a car without brakes. A digital signal—a viral meme, for instance—can spread rapidly through networks and can be impossible to halt, even for the organization that launched it in the first place or an entity that controls the key hubs in a network. If you have a message to send, AI offers a fantastic way to reach vast numbers of people and personalize that message for them. But the marketer's paradise can be a citizen's nightmare. Digital operating models can aggregate harm along with value. Even when the intent is positive, the potential downside can be significant. Algorithms, if left unchecked, can exacerbate bias and misinformation on a massive scale.

Digital scale, scope, and learning create a lot of new challenges. The institutions designed to keep an eye on business—regulatory bodies, for example—are struggling to keep up with all the rapid change. In an AI-driven world, once an offering's fit with a market is ensured, user numbers and revenues can skyrocket. Yet it's increasingly obvious that unconstrained growth is dangerous. The potential for businesses that embrace digital operating models is huge, but the capacity to inflict widespread harm needs to be explicitly considered. Navigating these opportunities and threats will be a real test of leadership for both businesses and public institutions.

34. 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

① challenges and risks in the age of AI
② tech-driven dangers in globalized job markets
③ AI-centered companies' superiority over traditional firms
④ optimizing company culture by deploying sophisticated analytics
⑤ implementing new combinations of technologies and human skills

35. 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

① Frictionless systems
② Outmoded technologies
③ Viral marketing strategies
④ Democratic decision-making processes
⑤ Government intervention and regulations

36. 밑줄 친 "the marketer's paradise can be a citizen's nightmare"가 의미하는 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Data privacy must be prioritized.
② Customers may suffer from AI-powered growth.
③ Marketing strategies always need to take consumers' needs into account.
④ Productivity can be increased by human efforts as well as AI-enabled systems.
⑤ Advances in AI technology may create more high-skilled jobs but distort job markets.

[37-39] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Those of us who still believe in the power of reason clearly have a considerable problem with post-truth and the ideas and attitudes it is insinuating into our culture. Just to complicate matters, however, we have to ask ourselves if perhaps we have a problem with truth itself too, in which case the issue becomes far murkier than it first appears. Truth has been a subject of much debate amongst practitioners, particularly the issue of what criteria could guarantee the truth of any proposition. The concept of truth had to be based on something itself known to be true beyond all possible doubt in order to provide that guarantee. Some philosophers began to claim that no such criteria would ever be found, that instead we were trapped in _____: whatever it was that guaranteed the concept of truth had to be guaranteed by something else in its turn. It was a process that could never end, meaning that at best there were only degrees of truth. This was the position of classical skepticism, and it still poses some of the subject's 'most obdurate problems'. Truth, in other words, was to be treated as a relative rather than an absolute concept.

Many contemporary philosophers have adopted that stance of relativism, arguing that language is too imprecise to guarantee the truth of anything we say. That is the claim of followers of deconstruction, for whom meaning was to be considered in a constant state of flux, altering subtly from statement to statement over time. Meaning never attained 'full presence'. Such is the strange 'being' of the sign—the combination of word and concept—half of it always 'not there' and the other half always 'not that'. Truth is then a variable quality, never anything fixed; it keeps shifting around, regardless of our intentions, and it can never reach the state of being beyond all possible doubt. We may well want to be truthful in our utterances, but language will undermine us every time around: that is just the way discourse works, and we have no choice but to accommodate ourselves to that.

37. 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

① a language trick
② an infinite regress
③ a myth of objectivity
④ a kind of irrational rationality
⑤ a web of philosophical debates

38. 밑줄 친 "obdurate"의 의미로 가장 적절한 것은?

① displaying keen insight
② difficult to understand or solve
③ characterized by wiliness and trickery
④ resistant to persuasion or softening influences
⑤ giving a deceptive impression of easiness or simplicity

39. 밑줄 친 "that"이 의미하는 것으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

① Truth is located in human will and intention.
② Certainty of knowledge is an unattainable desire.
③ Post-truth creates a major problem for philosophers.
④ Relativism is an indispensible part of contemporary philosophy.
⑤ Language is precise enough to serve as a means of communication.

[40-41] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Our national reckoning on race has brought to the fore a loose but committed assemblage of people given to the idea that social justice must be pursued via attempts to banish from the public sphere, as much as possible, all opinions that they interpret as insufficiently opposed to power differentials. Valid intellectual and artistic endeavor must hold the battle against white supremacy front and center, white people are to identify and (A)expunge their complicity in this white supremacy with the assumption that this task can never be completed, and statements questioning this program constitute a form of "violence" that merits shaming and expulsion. Skeptics have labeled this undertaking "cancel culture" which of late has occasioned a pushback from its representatives. The goal, they suggest, is less to eliminate all signs of a person's existence—which tends to be (B)impractical anyway—than to supplement critique with punishment of some kind. Thus a group of linguists in July submitted to the Linguistic Society of America a petition not only to (C)criticize the linguist and psychologist Steven Pinker for views they considered racist and sexist, but to have him stripped of his Linguistic Society of America fellow status and (D)removed from the organization's website listing linguist consultants available to the media. An indication of how deeply this frame of mind has penetrated many of our movers and shakers is that they tend to see this punishment clause as self-evidently (E)unjust, as opposed to the novel, censorious addendum that it is.

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

① (A) ② (B) ③ (C)
④ (D) ⑤ (E)

41. 저자의 "cancel culture"에 대한 태도로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

① critical ② satirical ③ nostalgic
④ favorable ⑤ indifferent

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