튜나 기출풀이 정규과정 (9월 ~ 12월)

화요일 - 파트별(어휘/문법/독해/논리)로 문제풀이 후, **파트별 해설**

금요일 - **실제시험지 크기 + OMR + 실제시험시간** -> 문풀 후, 해설

튜나 기출풀이 정규과정의 목표

1) 해당학교의 문항별 특색을 익히고, 문제접근방법을 익혀 오답률을 줄여나가는 과정

2) 문항별 시간배분방법, 실전감각까지 모두 가져가기

	해설강의 (60분 + @)	문제풀이 및 해설 (150분 + @)	과제
9월 15일		성균관대 2011	성균관대 2012 오전
9월 19일	성균관대 2012오전	성균관대 2012오후	성균관대 2013 오전
9월 22일	성균관대 2013 오전	성균관대 2013 오후	성균관대 2014
9월 26일	성균관대 2014	성균관대 2015	성균관대 2016
9월 30일	성균관대 2016	성균관대 2017	성균관대 2018
10월 3일	성균관대 2018	성균관대 2019	성균관대 2020
10월 6일	성균관대 2020	성균관대 2021	성균관대 2022
10월 10일	성균관대 2022	성균관대 2023	한국외대 19A
10월 13일	한국외대 19A	한국외대 19C	한국외대 20A
10월 17일	한국외대 20A	한국외대 20C	한국외대 21 T1
10월 20일	한국외대 2 T1	한국외대 21 T2	한국외대 21 T3
10월 24일	한국외대 21 T3	한국외대 22 T1	한국외대 22 T2
10월 27일	한국외대 22 T2	한국외대 23 T1	한국외대 23 T3
10월 31일	논리,빈칸 난이도 극악인 한양대, 서강대 대비하기위한 빈칸추론 + 더블블랭크/트리플블랭크 대비 강의		
11월 3일	논리,빈칸 난이도 극악인 한양대, 서강대 대비하기위한 빈칸추론 + 더블블랭크/트리플블랭크 대비 강의		
11월 7일	논리,빈칸 난이도 극악인 한양대, 서강대 대비하기위한 빈칸추론 + 더블블랭크/트리플블랭크 대비 강의		
11월 10일	논리,빈칸 난이도 극악인 한양대, 서강대 대비하기위한 빈칸추론 + 더블블랭크/트리플블랭크 대비 강의		
11월 14일		중앙대 17A,C	중앙대 18A,C
11월 17일	중앙대 18A,C	중앙대 19A,C	중앙대 20,21
11월 21일	중앙대 22,23	이화여대 텐블랭크 12년~16년	이화여대 17,18
11월 24일	이화여대 17,18	이화여대19	이화여대 20,21
11월 28일	이화여대 20,21	이화여대22	이화여대 23
12월 1일	이화여대 23	한양대 2014, 2015	한양대 16,17
12월 5일	한양대 16,17	한양대17,18	한양대 19,20
12월 8일	한양대19,20	한양대21,22	한양대 23
12월 12일	한양대 23	서강대13,14	서강대 15,16
12월 15일	서강대 15,16	서강대17,18	서강대 19,20
12월 19일	서강대 19,20	서강대21,22	서강대 23
12월 22일	서강대 23	기출 리와인드 및 앞으로의 방향성 질의응답 마무리	

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한양대학교 2023학년도 편입학전형 문제지

영 어

문제 유형

A

1. 문제지 상단의 문제 유형을 표시하시오.
① A형 ② B형

2. 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?
Saturated ①with semantic ambiguity, melodrama ②as it generally is used today ③refer to a set of subgenres that remain ④close to the heart and hearth and emphasize a register of ⑤heightened emotionalism and sentimentality.

[3-8] 밑줄 친 단어의 뜻과 가장 가까운 것을 고르시오.

3. The evolution of language is one of the oldest puzzles in psychology. It generated such acrimonious and unproductive debate in the nineteenth century that the French linguistics society introduced a formal ban on all papers dealing with this topic.

① placid ② caustic ③ garrulous
④ inconsequential ⑤ judicious

4. The quantity and quality of housing consumed has a large impact on household well-being. Substandard and crowded housing can have significant adverse effects on households as a result of exposure to allergens, toxins, lead paint, poor lighting, and poor heating. These effects are especially important for children, who are more vulnerable to the pernicious consequences of poor housing.

① absurd ② haphazard ③ unforeseen
④ deleterious ⑤ auspicious

5. The city responded with a growing chorus of car horns. Along the street, I saw people pouring out of stores and apartment buildings with a flag, a banner, or a bullhorn in their hands. Karim and his friends were exuberant. "That was the best match of the World Cup!" Karim exclaimed.

① exhilarated ② abstemious ③ pedantic
④ mendacious ⑤ magnanimous

6. High-status individuals are more inclined to display positive emotions such as satisfaction, happiness, or love in social settings than are low-status individuals. This proclivity tends to increase sociability and cooperation, thus strengthening affective ties in social collectivities.

① contrition ② pugnaciousness ③ propensity
④ aspiration ⑤ complicity

7. Professionalism and bureaucracy shield contemporary death-for-profit workers, administrators, and executives so that they may staff cruel systems without experiencing feelings of culpability, not to mention empathy or curiosity.

① impunity ② immunity ③ exoneration
④ impeccability ⑤ accountability

8. The experience is unsettling, as if voyeuristic, and also uncanny, like a brief time travel, and absurdly pleasing.

① tepid ② eerie ③ plain
④ onerous ⑤ cataclysmic

[9-24] 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

9. The government has decided to issue stimulus checks because it believes they will _____ some of the country's economic problems.

① nettle ② prolong ③ palliate
④ intensify ⑤ aggravate

10. While the notion of "identity" is normally applied to individuals, it can also be a collective concept, extending to groups, communities and even countries in relation to their various ethnic, religious and cultural entities. As a result, individuals may feel personally _____ when they perceive that others—who they believe share their identity clashes—are being ill-treated.

① injured ② elated ③ endorsed
④ isolated ⑤ flattered

11. To the eye of an artist, every object has possibilities for artistic expression, and nothing in life is _____.

① translucent ② anomalous ③ prodigious
④ phenomenal ⑤ quotidian

12. As with the rising seas, rising temperatures have begun to narrow the margins of our inhabitation, this time in the hot continental interiors. Until now, human beings have been spreading, from our beginnings in Africa, out across the globe—slowly at first, and then much faster. But a period of _____ is setting in as we lose parts of the habitable earth.

① dispersal ② expansion ③ cultivation
④ contraction ⑤ fortification

13. There's a _____ quality to our relationship with animals, in which sentiment and brutality exist side by side. Half the dogs in America will receive Christmas presents this year, yet few of us pause to consider the miserable life of the pig—an animal easily as intelligent as a dog—that becomes the Christmas ham.

① schizoid ② redeeming ③ sluggish
④ distant ⑤ univalent

14. Erickson and Schiffman have suggested that the acceptance of the idea of a limited number of basic qualities can _____ our understanding of taste. In other words, if you accept that sweet, sour, salty, and bitter are the only tastes we can detect, then all kinds of taste sensations will be classified into one of these pre-existing categories. In the study of food tasting, they found that many of the mixtures of basic tastes, ones that were distinct from the four basic tastes, were viewed as a single taste.

① stimulate ② confirm ③ prejudice
④ enhance ⑤ complicate

15. According to the self-perception theory of Bern, the way we perceive ourselves depends to a significant extent on how we imagine that others see us. In other words, the perception of ourselves results in part from how others do react to us. It follows that misinterpreting others' behavior and attitude toward us, including misinterpreting their facial expression when they are interacting with us, might result in the construction of an inaccurate social self, and ultimately in a biased view of ourselves. For instance, socially anxious individuals erroneously decoding contempt in the faces of people with whom they are interacting, might end up believing that _____. [3점]

① they deserve contempt
② they need to overcome self-criticism
③ they seldom misinterpret interactions
④ there exists a systematic bias in decoding facial expressions
⑤ there exists a close relationship between self-perception and the level of self-confidence

16. People all over the world, regardless of culture or gender, are motivated to positively affirm themselves; however, the way they do so varies, depending on the specific cultural background and context within which they live. For example, at least in the United States, people tend to exhibit _____. If you receive a good grade in class, you are more inclined to say that you earned that good grade because of hard work or because you are intelligent. In other words, you attribute the cause of the good grade to something internal to you. If you receive a bad grade, however, you are more inclined to say that the teacher didn't do a good job teaching the material, or there were too many things going on in your life during the semester that prevented you from putting enough effort into the class. In other words, you attribute the cause of the bad grade to something external to you. [3점]

① a problem of sensitivity
② a sign of doubleness
③ a pattern of misconduct
④ a self-serving bias
⑤ an intolerable behavior

17. The letter attributed to Mozart was almost certainly an invention of Friedrich Rochlitz, the journalist and critic who edited the magazine in which it first appeared. And Schlosser's account of his conversation with Beethoven was almost certainly copied consciously or unconsciously from Rochlitz's letter; the two are just too similar for any other interpretation to be plausible. Contemporaries believed, however, these accounts were _____ not because they corresponded to how Mozart or Beethoven composed, nor even probably because they corresponded to what Mozart or Beethoven said, but because they represented what, in nineteenth-century eyes, the composers ought to have said. In short, they tell us a great deal about the thinking of the Romantic period, but little about Mozart, Beethoven, or the compositional process. [3점]

① lucid ② spurious ③ esoteric
④ fastidious ⑤ authentic

18. When we say that the state exercises political authority, what do we mean? Political authority has two sides to it. On the one side, people generally recognize it as authority, in other words as having the right to command them to behave in certain ways. When people obey the law, for instance, they usually do so because they think that the body that made the law has a right to do so, and they have a corresponding duty to comply. On the other side, people who refuse to obey are compelled to do so by the threat of sanctions—lawbreakers are liable to be caught and punished. And these two aspects are _____. If most people don't obey the law most of the time because they don't believe in its legitimacy, the system would not work: then there should be a huge number of law-enforcement officers to enforce the law on them. Equally, those who do keep the law out of a sense of obligation are encouraged to do so by knowing that people who break it are likely to be punished.

① incompatible ② intuitive ③ negotiable
④ irrelevant ⑤ complementary

19. Though the impulse to find some universal traits is well intentioned, it may also be _____. We can only know our own internal experience, after all, but we still want to project that experience onto others, to feel that their minds reflect our own. Of course, sometimes there are good reasons for deeming other people's behavior "abnormal," and asking them to change. The question is where to draw the line—when another person's way of living or thinking can be invalidated, and by whom, using what measurements. [3점]

① timid ② hubristic ③ laudable
④ whimsical ⑤ prohibitive

20. A number of studies have examined music and language by studying children during language acquisition. There is evidence that low-level auditory processing at the level of the brain stem is related to literacy skills in children; those individuals who respond to speech sounds in an early or intermediate fashion display higher achievement in reading than those individuals who are delayed in their responses. There are also recent findings that link musical discrimination abilities to reading ability. In a series of studies with school-aged children, scientists found that the ability to discriminate melodies is _____ phonological skills, which is a prerequisite for reading ability. Moreover, they find that children with specific reading disability are impaired in both melodic and rhythmic tasks.

① opposed to
② symbolic of
③ different from
④ predictive of
⑤ comparable to

21. The Dunning-Kruger effect is a type of cognitive bias in which people believe _____. Researchers David Dunning and Justin Kruger have found out that in many cases, incompetence does not leave people disoriented, perplexed, or cautious. Instead, the incompetent are often blessed with an inappropriate confidence, buoyed by something that feels to them like knowledge.

① they are lost when they are not
② they are incapable of learning
③ they are smarter and more capable than they are
④ they are more ignorant and incompetent than other people
⑤ those with social authority are less likely to err than those without

22. Building rapport involves developing a harmonious relationship with another person and conveying understanding and acceptance towards that person. Law enforcement officers use rapport-building to help gather information from witnesses. Nevertheless, rapport-building, in some situations, can work to contaminate eyewitness testimony. Research shows that rapport-building subjects were almost three times as likely to _____ a false accusation compared to subjects who did not undergo rapport-building.

① deny ② detect ③ oppose
④ confront ⑤ corroborate

23. In the short story *On Exactitude in Science*, Jorge Luis Borges describes cartographers who seek to create the perfect map—one that includes every possible detail of the country it represents. However, this innocent premise leads to an absurd conclusion: the fully detailed map of the country must be the size of the country itself, which makes it impractical for anyone to use. Borges' allegory illustrates an important computational principle. Namely, _____.

① perfect maps mirror not just important features of the world, but every aspect of it
② the world is too complex an entity to be faithfully represented by a one-dimensional map
③ short story writers have a limited understanding of the way cartographers produce a map
④ human cartographers are prone to make mistakes, so computers should be used to create an adequate map
⑤ useful representations pick out a manageable subset of details that are relevant to some purpose

24. One thing that artists, poets, and novelists have in common is that they are especially good at using metaphor ("It is the East and Juliet is the sun"). It is as if their brains are set up to make links between seemingly unrelated domains—like the sun and a beautiful young woman. When you hear "Juliet is the sun" you don't say, "Does that mean she is an enormous glowing ball of fire?" You say, instead, "She is warm like the sun, nurturing like the sun, radiant like the sun." Your brain instantly finds the right links highlighting the most salient and beautiful aspects of Juliet. In other words, just as synesthesia involves making _____ links between seemingly unrelated perceptual entities like colors and numbers, metaphor involves making links between seemingly unrelated "conceptual" realms. Perhaps this isn't just a coincidence. Perhaps the higher incidence of synesthesia in artists is rooted deep in the architecture of their brains. [3점]

① inevitable ② objective ③ arbitrary
④ systematic ⑤ undeniable

25. 다음 글의 내용과 가장 가까운 것은? [3점]

In 1633, Galileo Galilei, the greatest scientist of his age, was summoned to appear before the Inquisition in Rome, the dreaded Holy Office. The Church suspected him of heresy. And what had he done? He had shown scientifically that the Earth must rotate about the Sun and not vice versa. More importantly, for this theologically inconvenient fact has been known since the time of Copernicus a century before, Galileo had published his ideas not in the Latin accessible only to the ruling classes, but in common Italian and thus available to all who could read. Today he would have used the World Wide Web. Galileo's trial was the most notorious episode in the continuing battle between religion and science: it was essentially an argument about the degree to which the church would concede to science the power to interpret the world.

① The church wanted to strengthen its doctrines with scientific knowledge.
② The greatest danger that Galileo posed for the Church was easier access for the public to scientific truths.
③ Galileo's story confirms that science was truly in the service of religion.
④ Both Copernicus and Galileo published their work in Latin.
⑤ Galileo's scientific discovery was made by contradicting Copernicus' theory.

26. 빈칸에 공통으로 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은?

The conventional case for the fairness of majority rule is that it is not really the rule of a fixed group—The Majority—on all issues; instead it is the rule of shifting majorities, as the losers at one time or one issue join with others and become part of the governing coalition at another time or another issue. So the argument for the majority principle connects it with the value of _____: you cooperate when you lose in part because members of the current majority will cooperate when you win and they lose. The result will be a fair system of mutually beneficial cooperation. But when a prejudiced majority excludes, refuses to inform itself about, or even seeks to thwart the preferences of the minority, then majority rule loses its link with the ideal of _____, and so its moral authority.

① justice ② majority ③ diversity
④ reciprocity ⑤ liberty

[27-28] 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

27. In 2020, 3.5 billion people used a smartphone, which means around 45 percent of the world's population potentially interacts with social media through those devices. Social media platforms, of course, do not present content in a (A)_____ fashion. Algorithmic machine learning determines which images appear to us: On Instagram, for example, six major factors (including frequency of use, timeliness of posting, number and activity of followers) determine whether an image floats to the top of our feed or (B)_____ in obscurity. Algorithms make assumptions about the relationships between the accounts a person most reacts to, based on posts liked, private messages sent and received, and stories watched.

	(A)	(B)
①	neutral	languishes
②	negative	creeps
③	partial	delights
④	subversive	slumps
⑤	detrimental	withers

28. We found several significant changes in the brains of fathers from prenatal to postpartum that did not emerge within the childless men we followed across the same time period. In both the Spanish and Californian samples, fathers' brain changes appeared in regions of the cortex that contribute to visual processing, attention and empathy toward the baby. The degree of brain plasticity in fathers may be linked with how much they interact with their baby. Although fathers in many parts of the world are increasingly taking part in child care, paternal involvement varies widely across different men. This range of involvement may explain why we found more (A)_____ brain changes in these fathers compared with those observed in first-time mothers. In fact, brain changes in fathers were almost half the magnitude of the changes observed in the mothers. Social, cultural and psychological factors that determine how much fathers engage with their children may, in turn, influence changes to the fathering brain. Indeed, Spanish fathers, who, on average, have more generous paternity leaves than fathers have in the U.S., displayed more (B)_____ changes in brain regions that support goal-directed attention, which may help fathers attune to their infants' cues, compared with Californian fathers. This finding raises the question of whether family policies that boost how much time dads spend on infant care during the early postpartum period may help support the development of the fathering brain. On the flip side, perhaps men who show more remodeling of the brain and hormones are also more motivated to participate in hands-on care. [3점]

(A)	(B)
① wide	temporary
② subtle	pronounced
③ substantial	uncertain
④ immediate	salient
⑤ noticeable	intangible

29. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

> People already know how to use grammar, of course; they've been doing it since they were two.

(A) In other words, our tacit sense of which words go together can break down when a sentence gets complicated, and our fingers can produce an error we would never accept if we had enough time and memory to take in the sentence at a glance.
(B) But the unconscious mastery of language that is our birthright as humans is not enough to allow us to write good sentences.
(C) Learning how to bring the units of language into consciousness can allow a writer to reason his way to a grammatically consistent sentence when his intuitions fail him, and to diagnose the problem when he knows something is wrong with the sentence but can't put his finger on what it is.

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

30. 다음 글에 나타난 저자의 "sarcasm"에 대한 태도로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

If I were to tell you that sarcasm is one of our most powerful linguistic tools, your first response might reasonably be, yeah right! Perhaps you'd even simply assume that I was indulging in a little irony myself. We are often reminded, after all, of Oscar Wilde's jibe that "sarcasm is the lowest form of wit" while forgetting that the famous twister of words immediately qualified his statement by adding "but the highest form of intelligence." Parents or teachers of teenagers, in particular, may find it hard to believe that this linguistic quirk is a sign of a flexible and inventive mind. Yet that is exactly what psychologists and neuroscientists have been arguing. They have found that sarcasm requires the brain to jump through numerous hoops to arrive at a correct interpretation, requiring more brainpower than literal statements. And although it is often dismissed as juvenile snark, sarcasm is actually evidence of maturity—as it takes years for a child's developing brain to fully grasp and master it. The mental effort pays off. Sarcasm allows us to add much-needed nuance to our interactions, softening the blows of our insults or adding a playful tease to a compliment. There is even some evidence that it can prime us to be more creative and that it can help us to vent negative emotions when we're feeling down.

① ironic　② critical
③ enthusiastic　④ ambivalent
⑤ indifferent

[31-32] 다음 글의 내용과 거리가 가장 먼 것은?

31. Looking to history for early uses of sign language in the education of deaf children, there is relatively little information beyond isolated descriptions of particular individuals and the occasional writings of several educational pioneers. For the most part, it appears that early efforts at deaf education involved a focus on language learning through reading and writing, what later came to be called the natural method, rather than either sign or speech. In the late 1400s, for example, the Dutch Humanist Rudolphus Agricola described a deaf person who had been taught to read and write, thus offering one of the first suggestions that deaf individuals could be educated effectively. His work was later elaborated by the Italian mathematician and physician Girolamo Cardano, who, in a 1575 book, advocated for the education of deaf children, citing their ability to "speak by writing" and "hear by reading." The Spanish Benedictine monk Pedro Ponce de Leon also is frequently noted as at least a candidate for the title of "father of deaf education." In Spain during the Renaissance, as in ancient Rome, sons could only inherit the wealth and power of aristocratic families if they were literate; thus, it was important that young deaf men acquire literacy skills. Ponce de Leon was highly regarded in this respect, and in his writings he described teaching the congenitally deaf sons of the nobility to read and write in Spanish, Latin, and Greek. [3점]

① Not much has been known about the history of sign language in the education of deaf children.

② Early efforts at deaf education focused mainly on language learning through reading and writing.

③ Rudolphus Agricola suggested that a deaf person could be taught to read and write effectively.

④ Ponce de Leon argued that the congenitally deaf sons of the nobility be exempt from reading and writing.

⑤ To inherit the wealth and power of aristocratic families, sons in Renaissance Spain had to be literate.

32. Count Dracula is one of the most instantly recognizable characters in literature, but his fame has been generated less by Bram Stoker's 1897 novel than by a multitude of secondary incarnations. Few books have been mined so thoroughly and so repeatedly by the media. In many ways, *Dracula* is a singular text, uniquely positioned in its sheer cultural reach. Literature, after all, is only one of Dracula's habitations. The story had a long gestation in the oral tradition of folklore before it fired Stoker's imagination, existing as a novel and a stage play for only a few decades before enjoying its full flower in the age of the moving image—perhaps an inevitable development given the way Stoker fueled his narrative with indelible, incandescent images. In a sense, cinematic adaptations represent a return to Dracula's preliterary roots. Stylistically, the book is not distinguished and only sporadically rises above the level of the commercial fiction standards of its time. Stoker was highly literate, but not a *littérateur*; language, to Stoker, was primarily in the service of one end: the transmission of an ingenious, dreamlike story, fortified with unforgettable imagery. [3점]

① The story of Dracula did not originate from Bram Stoker.

② Stoker's novel has been an inspiration for film adaptations.

③ Stoker used literary language to create striking imagery.

④ Various cultural forms have made Count Dracula world-famous.

⑤ Stoker's novel broke new ground with its stylistic invention and thematic novelty.

[33-34] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

In the mid-1950s, the notion of 'African history' _____. Beyond the speculative writings of a few African American intellectuals, the collections of oral traditions published by mission-educated Africans, and a handful of equally obscure translations of old Arabic chronicles, there was little or no scholarly engagement with the history of the continent. The study of Africa was dominated by the discipline of social anthropology, whose practitioners, if often highly sympathetic to African cultures, tended to portray them as timeless and unchanging. That part of the continent that did possess an established literate culture and therefore a recoverable past, the area to the north of the Sahara desert, was generally considered to belong more to the Mediterranean or the Arab world than to 'black Africa' to the south. Africa, in short, was deemed to be a realm apart, a continent without a history and whose future progress rested upon the continuation of European trusteeship. Then came a revolution in thinking. As European colonialism crumbled, the recovery of the African past emerged as an integral part of the recovery of African sovereignty. From a tiny group of pioneers in the 1950s, the corps of Africanist historians expanded dramatically in subsequent decades, successfully forcing African history onto university curricula in Europe, in North America, and in Africa itself. In the face of a skeptical scholarly establishment and lacking much of the documentary evidence available to historians of other parts of the world, Africanists utilized a range of innovative sources and methods in order to give voice to peoples condemned by colonialism and by Eurocentrism to silence. In doing so, they achieved much: 'humanizing' Africa by reintegrating the continent into the broad sweep of history, while simultaneously enriching the academic discipline itself.

33. 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

① barely existed
② was significantly distorted
③ was dramatically redefined
④ was strongly influenced by European colonists
⑤ spread rapidly among African American intellectuals

34. 윗글의 내용과 가장 가까운 것은? [3점]

① Much scholarly effort was made to record the history of Africa including the collection of speculative writings and oral traditions in the mid-1950s.
② The literate culture in the north of Africa vanished with the collapse of European colonialism.
③ Africanist historians mainly used documentary evidence to recover the forgotten African past.
④ The rapid increase of Africanist historians since the 1960s made it possible to introduce African history into university curricular in several continents.
⑤ Social anthropologists who studied Africa often depicted its cultures as complex and vibrant.

[35-36] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

All societies are full of emotions. Liberal democracies are no exception. The story of any day or week in the life of even a relatively stable democracy would include a host of emotions—anger, fear, sympathy, disgust, envy, guilt, grief, many forms of love. Some of these episodes of emotion have little to do with political principles or the public culture, but others are different: they take as their object the nation, the nation's goals, its institutions and leaders, its geography, and one's fellow citizens seen as fellow inhabitants of a common public space. Such public emotions, frequently intense, have large-scale consequences for the nation's progress toward its goals. They can give the pursuit of those goals new vigor and depth, but they can also <u>derail</u> that pursuit, introducing or reinforcing divisions, hierarchies, and forms of neglect or obtuseness. Sometimes people suppose that only fascist or aggressive societies are intensely emotional and that only such societies need to focus on the cultivation of emotions. Those beliefs are both mistaken and dangerous. They are mistaken, because all societies need to think about the stability of their political culture over time and the security of cherished values in times of stress. All societies, then, need to think about compassion for loss, anger at injustice, the limiting of envy and disgust in favor of inclusive sympathy. Ceding the terrain of emotion-shaping to antiliberal forces gives them a huge advantage in the people's hearts and risks making people think of liberal values as tepid and boring.

35. 윗글의 내용과 가장 가까운 것은? [3점]

① Liberal democratic societies need to imbue their values with greater emotion.
② Anger and fear are emotions not suited for liberal democratic societies.
③ Patriotism is the most valuable emotion in liberal democratic societies.
④ Some societies are less democratic because they are more emotionally oriented.
⑤ Authoritarian societies attempt to suppress collective emotions because they tend to be subversive.

36. 밑줄 친 "derail"의 뜻과 가장 가까운 것은? [3점]

① assist ② thwart ③ diversify
④ propagate ⑤ recalibrate

[37-38] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Though of pre-democratic origins, tragic theatre emerged as an alternate site of democratic politics in the wake of Athens' democratic revolution. So popular was tragedy that in the fifth century BCE alone, over a thousand tragedies were produced in Athens. As storytellers and as political philosophers, the tragedians educated theatre audiences in issues of morality, politics, philosophy, and the arts. They structured their plots around conflicts, of law and nature, mortal and divine, male and female, family and the state, the inside and outside, partly in order to (A)expose the argumentative nature of democracy. By depicting the outbreak and resolution of such conflicts, tragedians would teach their audience that life is (B)ephemeral, and how knowledge of that in turn triggers a search for certainty and immortality that frequently induces arrogance, conflict and downfall. Tragedy helped check the forces that were (C)unleashed when Athens first became a democracy. It demonstrated anew the fragile balance between order and chaos that had emerged in the aftermath of the democratic revolution. By revealing to the polis that no single voice or way of life was absolute or wholly true, tragedy reminded audiences that even the greatest among them was not (D)fallible. Tragic insights, articulated on stage away from the pressures of everyday existence and the limitations of reality, urged audiences to reflect upon and empathise with each other's imperfections. (E)Inflected back into the *polis*, the ideas in tragedies reinforced democratic freedom both at the personal level of the psyche, and at the collective level, seeping into other democratic institutions and practices.

37. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

① Democracy and Its Tragic Nature
② The Death of Tragedy in Democracy
③ Tragedy as the Nemesis of Democracy
④ Tragedy as a Consequence of Democracy
⑤ The Symbiosis Between Tragedy and Democracy

38. 밑줄 친 (A) ~ (E) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 가장 적절하지 <u>않은</u> 것은? [3점]

① (A) ② (B) ③ (C)
④ (D) ⑤ (E)

[39-40] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Humans have lived in the Amazon Basin—a vast river-drainage system roughly the size of the continental United States—for around 10,000 years. Researchers had thought that before the arrival of Europeans in the sixteenth century, all Amazonians lived in small, nomadic tribes that had little impact on the world around them. And although early European visitors described a landscape filled with towns and villages, later explorers were unable to find these sites.

By the twentieth century, archaeologists had yet to confirm the rumors, and argued that the Amazon's nutrient-poor soil would have been unable to support large-scale agriculture, and that it would have prevented tropical civilizations—similar to those found in Central America and southeast Asia—from arising in the Amazon. By the 2000s, however, archaeological opinion was beginning to shift. Some researchers suggested that unusually high concentrations of domesticated plants, along with patches of unusually nutrient-rich soil that could have been created by people, might indicate that _____.

39. 밑줄 친 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

① the Amazon Basin was hostile to human life
② ancient Amazonians shaped their environment
③ ancient Amazonians led migratory life in the region
④ early European visitors settled down in the Amazon Basin
⑤ the introduction of European civilization decimated indigenous life

40. 윗글의 내용과 가장 가까운 것은? [3점]

① The Amazon Basin is a dry region.
② No humans inhabited the Amazon Basin.
③ Early European visitors witnessed a flourishing civilization in the Amazon Basin.
④ Nutrient-poor soil is the evidence of heavy human cultivation in the Amazon Basin.
⑤ The Amazon Basin is the only region where a vibrant tropical civilization was developed and sustained.

41. 다음 글의 내용과 거리가 가장 먼 것은? [3점]

In the nineteenth century, the landscape artist's prominent role in the exploration of the American continent was as diverse as the era's great adventure itself. In style, it ran the gamut from the simple topographical description of the earlier western expeditions to the baroque glorification of the great surveys of the seventies. The locale ranged from desert heat through the climatic extremes of the South American tropics to the icy expanses of the Arctic. The artist was explorer, scientist, educator, frontiersman, and minister. He ran arduous risks and suffered extreme hardships which certified his "heroic" status. This heroism became a kind of tour de force in the vicinity of art.

In Europe, the tour de force generally received its scale from the artist's ambition, set resplendently within a major tradition. In America, it consisted in simply "getting there." The artist became the hero of his own journey—which replaced the heroic themes of mythology—by vanquishing physical obstacles en route to a destination. The ambition of the artistic enterprise was substituted by the ambition of the artist's quest itself. In this displacement of the heroic from the work of art to the persona of the artist lay, perhaps, part of the attraction of unexplored territory for the American artist at mid-century.

① The style and locale of art was wide-ranging and diverse in nineteenth-century America.
② Landscape artists participated in the exploration of the American continent.
③ American artists had different artistic ambition from European ones.
④ American artists focused on their own quest instead of mythical heroes.
⑤ In America, the importance of art eclipsed that of the artist himself.

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