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배점 합 50점 — 시험지 표기 그대로 · 문항 번호 오른쪽의 [N점] 독해 앞 18문항 17.5점 · 독해 32문항 32.5점 · 점수로 채점

[01-05] Choose the word that best completes the sentence.

01 In 1961, renowned German novelist Günter Grass openly criticized communist East Germany for building the Berlin Wall ostensibly to prevent West Germans from infiltrating the country. In reality, the wall was more effective at preventing East Germans from _____. [0.8점]

① defecting ② exploring ③ interfering ④ revolting ⑤ unifying

02 Imagine brain scanning technology improves greatly in the coming decades to the point that we can observe how each individual neuron talks to other neurons. Then, imagine we can record all this information to create a _____ of someone's brain on a computer. This is the concept behind mind uploading — the idea that we may one day be able to transition a person from her biological body to a synthetic hardware. [0.8점]

① bank ② design ③ map ④ network ⑤ simulation

03 While most people are willing to do the right thing when they are fully informed of the consequences of their actions, this willingness is not always because people care for others. A part of the reasons why people act altruistically is due to societal pressures as well as their desire to view themselves in a good light. Since being righteous is often _____, demanding people to give up their time, money, and effort, ignorance offers an easy way out. [0.8점]

① beneficial ② costly ③ ethical ④ ridiculous ⑤ strenuous

04 The evolution of eye color in cats has been mapped for the first time, and researchers found that one unusual ancestor is responsible for the feline family's dazzling variety of peepers, from yellow-eyed tigers to blue-eyed snow leopards. In the new study, scientists identified different eye colors in living cats and used a computer model to predict where they _____ on the feline family tree. Their model found that the ancestor of all cats must have had gray and brown eyes, and the gray enabled other colors to later emerge. [0.8점]

① arranged ② distributed ③ evolved ④ transferred ⑤ transcended

05 Technology is the key to a better way of life. Our ancient ancestors knew that, so they shaped stone tools to craft, cut, and harvest. They observed the destructive power of nature and learned to cook with fire. Then, we moved on wheels until we flew with wings. We channeled electricity into glass bulbs and shined light into the darkness. Our greatest scientists learned to divide atoms, but they still are trying to fuse them. Each of these _____ has made humanity more remarkable over time. [0.8점]

① advancements ② benefits ③ ideas ④ movements ⑤ transitions

[06-10] Choose the expression that best completes the sentence.

06 Marketers for luxury brands such as Prada, Gucci, Cartier, and Louis Vuitton manage lucrative franchises that have endured for decades _____ now a $270 billion industry. [1.1점]

① in what some believe is ② in what is some believe ③ what is some believe in
④ what some believe in is ⑤ what some believe is in

07 Another example shows how difficult it can be to get even small reforms on the farm. Only recently _____ they'd been demanding for years: that they be allowed to fill tomato baskets to the brim. [1.0점]

① won farm workers a concession ② did win farm workers a concession
③ farm workers did win a concession ④ did farm workers win a concession
⑤ farm workers win a concession

08 As Richard Whatmore reminds us in his new book, "sometimes the present prevents us from understanding the past." We risk thinking that the philosophers of the 18th century were answering our questions instead of their own, when in fact it is the fundamental weirdness of their ideas _____. [1.0점]

① that makes so interested ② that makes them so interesting
③ which is made so interested ④ which is made them so interesting
⑤ so interesting that makes them

09 Journalists serve to reinforce a conceptual model and discourse defined by aggression, and ultimately help to maintain marketing as a male-defined practice. It is because of these far-reaching consequences that business publications should _____ and the corporate discourse on which they report. [1.0점]

① be themselves emancipated from their readers' perceived agenda
② emancipate from their readers' perceived agenda
③ emancipate themselves from their readers' perceived agenda
④ emancipate their readers' perceived agenda from
⑤ be their readers' perceived agenda emancipated from

10 U.S. households are increasingly fragmented — the traditional family of four with a husband, wife, and two kids makes up _____ total households than it once did. [1.0점]

① much smaller percentage of ② much fewer percentage of ③ a much fewer percent of
④ a much smaller percent of ⑤ a much smaller percentage of

[11-14] Choose the underlined word or phrase that must be changed for the sentence to be correct.

11 [1.0점]

Nowadays, we ① <u>are bombarded</u> with messages about excellence, distinction, and success, and we hear voices ② <u>telling</u> us you should be a top student, a winner, a leader, or preferably all three. And it's what made me think a little bit more about ③ <u>what's going on here</u>. How do we manage this? Because all of this leads to a profound sense of what the philosopher Alain de Botton ④ <u>has called</u> status anxiety. And for me, this is a kind of anxiety that ⑤ <u>arouses</u> through our constant worry about not being good enough or always needing to be someone better or to have something better.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

12 [1.0점]

A growing body of research in psychology and related fields suggests that winter brings some profound changes in how people think, feel, and behave. ① <u>While it's one thing to identify</u> seasonal tendencies in the population, ② <u>it's much trickier to try to untangle</u> why they exist. Some of winter's effects have been tied to cultural norms and practices while others likely reflect our bodies' innate biological responses to ③ <u>be changed</u> meteorological and ecological conditions. The natural and cultural changes that come with winter often occur simultaneously, ④ <u>making it challenging</u> to tease apart the causes ⑤ <u>underlying</u> these seasonal swings.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

13 [1.0점]

① <u>Caring for green spaces</u> improves the mental health of ② <u>those who live</u> near those spaces. In the child maltreatment study, the researchers noted that one potential explanation for the association between micro-neighborhood greening and reduced child maltreatment ③ <u>may be the effect</u> that micro-neighborhood greening has on parents' stress. Stress is strongly associated with child maltreatment. Youth engagement may also be key to these programs' success ④ <u>at reduced crime</u> and a benefit in itself. Six organizations doing greening work were interviewed around the country, and participants said that centering on youth voices ⑤ <u>was essential</u>.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

14 [1.0점]

① <u>Nowhere is the need</u> for social norms more important than in the area of lobbying. On the one hand, members of the worlds' second-oldest profession ② <u>do play an important role</u> in our political process. The expansion of state functions ③ <u>has made it all but impossible</u> for any elected representative ④ <u>to keep up with</u> all the issues she is required to vote on, and lobbyists can help fill in the information gaps. "Lobbyists are, in many cases, expert technicians," admitted then-senator John F. Kennedy ⑤ <u>while advocated limits to their power</u>.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

[15-18] Choose the number with the correct set of statements that can be restated or inferred from the original text.

[15] 138 words

Today, at a time when New York is at the center of an enormous and diversified metropolitan area, it is easy to forget the significance of the set of skills that immigrants like the Borgenichts brought to the New World. From the 19th century through the mid-20th century, the garment trade was the largest and most economically vibrant industry in the city. More people worked making clothes in New York than at anything else, and more clothes were manufactured in New York than in any other city in the world. The distinctive buildings that still stand on the lower half of Broadway in Manhattan — from the big ten- and fifteen-story industrial warehouses in the twenty blocks below Times Square to the cast-iron lofts of SoHo and Tribeca — were almost all built to house coat makers and hatmakers.

15 [1.1점]

Ⓐ Lower Broadway in Manhattan had distinctive buildings built mainly for coat makers and hatmakers.
Ⓑ The largest and most economically dynamic industry in New York was the garment trade in the 19th century.
Ⓒ The Borgenichts, immigrants to the New World, first brought crucial garments to New York.
Ⓓ New York led the world in the garment trade, with more clothes being manufactured than in any other city.

① Ⓐ & Ⓑ ② Ⓐ & Ⓒ ③ Ⓑ & Ⓒ ④ Ⓐ, Ⓑ & Ⓓ ⑤ Ⓑ, Ⓒ & Ⓓ

[16] 121 words

People care not only about their absolute status but also about their status relative to other people's status. Statistics on the income gap — the divergence between the income of the top one percent and that of the rest — abound. This divergence is often attributed to corporate greed. But unfortunately, the problem is much broader than this. I say "unfortunately," because if it were just the result of corporate greed, it would be easier to fix. To appreciate better the nature of this divergence, we may find it helpful to watch a golf tournament. Even on the links, not everybody is paid the same. Tiger Woods and the greenskeepers receive very different wages. This difference is what we economists call skill premium.

16 [1.1점]

Ⓐ Individuals' concern with both their absolute and relative status is evident in income gap statistics.
Ⓑ Corporate greed, often linked to the income gap, is a broader and more challenging issue to address.
Ⓒ Income divergence is compared to a golf tournament, illustrating the concept of the skill premium among individuals.
Ⓓ The wage gap between Tiger Woods and greenskeepers results from the different degrees of passion.

① Ⓐ & Ⓑ ② Ⓐ & Ⓒ ③ Ⓑ & Ⓓ ④ Ⓐ, Ⓑ & Ⓓ ⑤ Ⓑ, Ⓒ & Ⓓ

[17] 105 words

Researchers found the difference between how long American men and women live increased to 5.8 years in 2021, the largest since 1996. This is an increase from 4.8 years in 2010, when the gap was at its smallest in recent history. The COVID-19 pandemic, which took a disproportionate toll on men, was the biggest contributor to the widening gap from 2019-2021, followed by unintentional injuries, poisonings (mostly drug overdoses), accidents, and suicides. "There's been a lot of research into the decline in life expectancy in recent years, but no one has systematically analyzed why the gap between men and women has been widening since 2010," said the first author of the research.

17 [1.1점]

Ⓐ The life expectancy gap is consistent across all age brackets.
Ⓑ There has been a lack of systematic analysis into the reasons for the widening gap between American men and women's life expectancy.
Ⓒ Unintentional injuries including drug overdoses, accidents, and suicides have played a role in the declines in the life expectancy of men and women.
Ⓓ The COVID-19 pandemic disproportionately affected American men, contributing significantly to the widening gap between American men and women's life expectancies from 2019 to 2021.

① Ⓐ & Ⓑ ② Ⓑ & Ⓒ ③ Ⓑ & Ⓓ ④ Ⓐ, Ⓑ & Ⓓ ⑤ Ⓑ, Ⓒ & Ⓓ

[18] 70 words

Meerkats live in family groups, known as mobs, of up to 50 individuals and are led by a female matriarch, who dominates up to 80% of breeding to maintain her control. If a subordinate female attempts to breed, she is evicted from the social group and any offspring are killed. Subordinates of both sexes assist in rearing, enabling dominant females to breed multiple times a year and often live longer than subordinates.

18 [1.1점]

Ⓐ An extreme reproductive skew in female meerkats can be found.
Ⓑ Meerkats live in family groups or mobs led by a dominant female matriarch.
Ⓒ Social status becomes a cause of longevity in male meerkats.
Ⓓ A dominant female holds significant control over breeding, limiting the breeding attempts of subordinate females.

① Ⓐ & Ⓑ ② Ⓑ & Ⓒ ③ Ⓐ, Ⓑ & Ⓓ ④ Ⓐ, Ⓒ & Ⓓ ⑤ Ⓑ, Ⓒ & Ⓓ

[19-50] Read each passage and answer the corresponding questions for each.

[19-22] 359 words

[A] Starbucks opened in Seattle in 1971 at a time when coffee consumption in the United States had been declining for a decade and rival brands used cheaper coffee beans to compete on price. Starbucks's founders decided to experiment with a new concept: a store that would sell only the finest imported coffee beans and coffee brewing equipment. (The original store didn't sell coffee by the cup, but only beans.)

[B] Howard Schults came to Starbucks in 1982. While in Milan on business, he had walked into an Italian coffee bar and had an epiphany: "There was nothing like this in America. It was an extension of people's front porch. It was an emotional experience." To bring this concept to the United States, Schults Ⓐ set about creating an environment for Starbucks coffee houses that would reflect Italian elegance melded with U.S. informality. He Ⓑ envisioned Starbucks as a "personal treat" for its customers, a "Third Place", a comfortable, sociable gathering spot bridging the workplace and home.

[C] Starbucks's expansion throughout the United States was carefully planned. All stores were company-owned and operated, ensuring complete control over an Ⓒ unparalleled image of quality. In a "hub" strategy, Starbucks's coffee houses entered a new market in a clustered group. Although this deliberate saturation often Ⓓ cannibalized 30 percent of one store's sales by introducing a store nearby, any drop in revenues was offset by efficiencies in marketing and distribution costs, and the enhanced image of convenience. A typical customer would stop by Starbucks about 18 times a month. No U.S. retailer had had a higher frequency of customer revisits.

[D] Part of Starbucks's success undoubtedly lies in its products and services, and its Ⓔ relentless commitment to providing the richest possible sensory experiences. (1)_____. Schults believed that to exceed customer's expectations, it is first necessary to exceed employees'. Since 1990, Starbucks has provided comprehensive healthcare to all employees, including part-timers. Health insurance now costs the company more each year than coffee. A stock option plan called Bean Stock allows employees to participate in its financial success. Schults also believed Starbucks's operations should run in a respectful, ethical manner, making decisions with a positive impact on communities and the planet.

19 Which of the following would be the best title for the above passage? [1.1점]

① The Rise of Italian Coffee Business in America
② Starbucks: A Journey from Declining Brands to Unprecedented Success
③ Howard Schults's Impact on Starbucks's Global Expansion
④ The Evolution of Starbucks: From Beans to Brews to Social Responsibility
⑤ Competitive Strategies in the Coffee Industry

20 Which of the following would best fit in blank (1) in paragraph [D]? [1.1점]

① But another key is its enlightened sense of responsibility, manifested in a number of different ways.
② Starbucks has partnered with Conservation International to ensure that coffee it purchases is responsibly grown and ethically traded.
③ The employees volunteer community service hours for causes big and small such as rebuilding New Orleans after Hurricane Katrina.
④ It took Starbucks 10 years of development to create the world's first recycled beverage cup made of 10 percent postconsumer fiber.
⑤ Its primary focus is supporting literacy programs for children and families in the United States and Canada.

21 Which of the following pairs includes an expression that CANNOT replace the underlined expression in the above passage? [0.8점]

① Ⓐ set about, began
② Ⓑ envisioned, pictured
③ Ⓒ unparalleled, exceptional
④ Ⓓ cannibalized, reduced
⑤ Ⓔ relentless, outstanding

22 According to the above passage, which of the following is NOT true? [1.1점]

① The inaugural Starbucks store specialized in selling only the highest quality imported coffee beans and brewing equipment.
② Starbucks spends more money on employees' health insurance than on coffee.
③ Howard Schults joined Starbucks in 1982 after a business trip to Paris.
④ Starbucks employed a "hub" strategy for its expansion in the United States.
⑤ Starting from 1990, Starbucks has offered comprehensive healthcare coverage to all employees, including those working part-time.

[23-26] 421 words

[A] Over the course of the fifth century, the Western Roman Empire fragmented into a series of post-Roman kingdoms largely dominated by 'barbarian' rulers. As a result, Ⓐ in order to come to terms with the longer-term impact of Christianity on the Roman Empire, we need to shift our focus eastwards, to the so-called Eastern Roman Empire ruled from Constantinople and the world of Byzantium.

[B] Around the year 312, Emperor Constantine had adopted Christianity as his favored cult. Ⓑ Only in 380 did Theodosius I declare Christianity to be the official religion of the Roman state — the instincts of Constantine had been largely tolerant in matters of religion. The fusion of Christian faith and Roman political identity would only really culminate in Constantinople in the sixth and seventh centuries between the accession of the emperor Justinian (527) and the death of Heraclius (641). Christianity brought into the religious life of the Roman Empire much greater intolerance of Ⓒ what was deemed to be religious error (heresy) and deviance. Justinian, in particular, turned the Roman Empire into a much more persecutory state. Whereas previous emperors had attempted to ban pagan sacrificial acts, for example, Justinian made it illegal to even be a pagan and introduced the death penalty for those caught making false conversions. (1)_____. Anti-Jewish measures would further intensify under Heraclius, whose court presented the Christian Roman Empire as a 'New Israel'.

[C] At the same time, Christianization also led to much greater concern for the poor and needy Ⓓ than had characterized traditional Roman ideology, with emperors helping to fund hospitals and orphanages. Justinian's legislation revealed unprecedented concern for the interests of vulnerable women, children, and the disabled. The Christianization of the Roman Empire, thus ultimately, served to make Roman political culture at once much more socially cohesive and integrated as well as ever more exclusive and persecutory.

[D] On the face of it, one might expect that Christianity would have brought immediate changes to the social landscape of the Roman Empire in the fourth century. Ⓔ Giving the apostle Paul's view that 'all are equal in Christ', it would seem the natural course. But things did not turn out that way. Where slavery was concerned, for example, the earliest Christians were less interested in abolishing it than in seeing enslaved people as a model of devoted service that Christians should imitate as 'slaves of Christ'. In the later Empire, things changed, but only a little. Christian bishops worked to free captives who had been sold into slavery by pirates and barbarians, yet Christian clergy continued to own slaves.

23 Which of the following would be the best title for the above passage? [1.0점]

① The Complexity of Christianity in the Western Roman Empire
② Social Exclusion and Development in Christianization
③ Christianity's Role in the Roman Empire
④ Christianity's Impact on the Shift to the East
⑤ Contrasting Effects of Christianity on Roman Social Dynamics

24 Which of the following would best fit in blank (1) in paragraph [B]? [1.1점]

① Under him, steady downward pressure was applied on the legal status and civil rights of heretics, Samaritans, and Jews.
② Christianity made significant long-term changes, but its impact was more limited in the couple of centuries after it started receiving imperial support.
③ Nonetheless, the physical landscape did change, with grand churches being built.
④ The growth of Christianity and the Church did contribute to the decline of traditional paganism, especially public rites such as animal sacrifice.
⑤ Pagan emperors had always been closely associated with the divine and this continued with the Christian God.

25 According to the above passage, which of the following is NOT true? [1.1점]

① Christianity in the Roman Empire led to immediate abolition of slavery in the fourth century.
② Theodosius I adopted Christianity as the official religion of the Roman state.
③ Justinian's laws demonstrated a high level of care for vulnerable women.
④ Christian clergy in the later Empire kept their slaves, while bishops endeavored to liberate captives sold into slavery.
⑤ The merging of Christian faith and Roman political identity was achieved in Constantinople during the sixth and seventh centuries.

26 Choose the underlined word or phrase that must be changed for the sentence to be correct. [0.8점]

① Ⓐ in order to come to terms with
② Ⓑ Only in 380 did Theodosius I declare
③ Ⓒ what was deemed
④ Ⓓ than had characterized
⑤ Ⓔ Giving the apostle Paul's view

[27-30] 403 words

[A] Each passing week there seems to be a strengthening in the evidence that air pollution harms our health. Now research in Rome has revealed the impact of air pollution on our mental health. Dr. Federica Nobile of the department of epidemiology of the Lazio Regional Health Service explained what led to the research. "Recent studies have linked air pollution to the development of psychiatric disorders, including depression, anxiety, and psychotic episodes. However, all these associations have been mainly investigated in small groups, making their results challenging to generalize."

[B] Nobile's team started with census data on more than 1.7 million adults that were living in Rome in 2011 and matched these with medical and public health insurance records. Health records were scanned for the next eight years for new cases of mental health problems, including people admitted to a hospital or those with new repeat prescriptions for antipsychotics, antidepressants, and mood stabilizers. These were compared with air pollution data and traffic noise where people lived as well as other societal factors that may affect mental health including poverty, unemployment, education, and marital status.

[C] They found that people living in areas with higher particle pollution had a greater chance of developing schizophrenia, depression, and anxiety disorders. This was matched by an analysis of drug prescriptions, where people Ⓐ_____ 30 and 64 had the clearest association with air pollution. Using data from the study, it is possible to predict the benefits from improving the city's air. Reducing Rome's average particle pollution by 10 percent could reduce these common mental health conditions by 10-30 percent. (1)_____.

[D] Prof. Francesco Forastiere of Italy's National Research Council said: "Our discovery underscores the critical importance of implementing stringent measures to reduce human exposure to air pollutants. These are crucial not only for safeguarding against physical ailments but also for preserving mental wellbeing." Understanding of these issues Ⓑ_____. Seventy-one years ago, London's great smog of 1952 led to the deaths of about 12,000 people, mainly from breathing problems, heart attacks, and strokes. Research from the 1990s added lung cancer to the list of air pollution impacts but the effects on brain health were overlooked. A study on pet dogs in Mexico in 2002 helped lead to conclusions that air pollution exposure added to the risk of dementia later in life. And it was observations of the association between living in an urban area and the greater risk of schizophrenia that led researchers to investigate air pollution as a possible cause.

27 Which of the following would be the best title for the above passage? [1.0점]

① From London's Smog to Rome's Insight
② Unravelling the Link Between Air Pollution and Mental Health
③ The Growing Evidence of Air Pollution's Influence in Rome
④ Preserving Minds and Bodies: The Danger of Addressing Air Pollution
⑤ The Untouched Threat: Air Pollution's Impact on Society

28 Which of the following would best fit in blank (1) in paragraph [C]? [1.1점]

① Dr. Ioannis Bakolis, of King's College London said: "The large-scale study in Rome provides much-needed evidence."
② It increases our confidence on the link between air pollution and psychiatric disorders, augmenting previous findings from the UK, U.S., and Denmark.
③ Rome residents' average exposure to annual PM2.5 is more than three times higher than what the WHO suggests.
④ Even greater improvements would be achieved by meeting the European Commission's proposed air pollution limits for 2030 and the World Health Organization guidelines.
⑤ Other studies found that air pollution also had a role in severity and relapse in people with psychiatric disorders.

29 Which of the following pairs would best fit in blanks Ⓐ and Ⓑ to make the flow of the argument acceptable? [0.8점]

① aged between — has been slowly improving
② aged between — have been slowly improving
③ aged of — has been slowly improved
④ aged between — have been slowly improved
⑤ aging of — has slowly improved

30 According to the above passage, which of the following is NOT true? [1.1점]

① Dr. Nobile's research team used census data on more than 1.7 million adults living in Rome in 2011.
② Prof. Forastiere stated that the effects of air pollution on brain health were recognized and addressed in the 1990s.
③ Dr. Nobile said that the link between air pollution and the development of psychiatric disorders has been investigated mainly in small-scale studies.
④ The research on pet dogs in Mexico in 2002 found that exposure to air pollution increased the likelihood of developing dementia later in life.
⑤ Dr. Nobile's research indicated that a 10% decrease in the average particle pollution in Rome could result in a 10-30% decline in prevalent mental health conditions.

[31-34] 434 words

[A] We are constantly reminded about how exercise benefits our bone and muscle health or reduces fat. However, there is also an increasing interest in one element of our Ⓐ anatomy that is often overlooked: our fascia. Fascia is a thin casing of connective tissue, mainly made of collagen — a rope-like structure that provides strength and protection to many areas of the body. It surrounds and holds every organ, blood vessel, bone, nerve fiber, and muscle in place. ❶ And scientists increasingly recognize its importance in muscle and bone health.

[B] It is hard to see fascia in the body, but you can Ⓑ get a sense of what it looks like if you look at a steak. ❷ Fascia provides general and special functions in the body, and is arranged in several ways. The closest to the surface is the superficial fascia, which is underneath the skin between layers of fat. Then we have the deep fascia that covers the muscles, bones, and blood vessels. The link between fascia, muscle, and bone health and function Ⓒ is reinforced by recent studies that show the important role fascia has in helping the muscles work, by assisting the Ⓓ contraction of the muscle cells to generate force, and affecting muscle stiffness. ❸ Each muscle is wrapped in fascia. These layers are important as they enable muscles that sit next to or on top of each other to move freely without affecting each other's functions.

[C] Fascia also assists in the transition of force through the musculoskeletal system. An example of this is our ankle where the achilles tendon transfers force into the plantar fascia. ❹ This sees forces moving vertically down through the achilles and then transferred horizontally into the bottom of the foot — the plantar fascia — when moving. Similar force transition is seen from muscles in the chest running down through to groups of muscles in the forearm. There are similar fascia connective chains through other areas of the body. When fascia doesn't function properly, such as after injury, the layers become less able to Ⓔ facilitate movement over each other or help transfer force. ❺ Injury to fascia takes a long time to repair, probably because it possesses similar cells to tendons (fibroblasts), and has a limited blood supply.

[D] Recent studies discovered that fascia, particularly the layers close to the surface, have been shown to have the second-highest number of nerves after the skin. The fascial linings of muscles have also been linked to pain from surgery to musculoskeletal injuries from sports, exercise, and aging. Up to 30% of people with musculoskeletal pain may have fascial involvement or fascia may be the cause.

31 Which of the following would be the best title for the above passage? [1.0점]

① Fascia Finally Starting to Receive Attention
② Examining Fascia in the Body: A Comparison with Steak
③ The Rising Awareness of Nerves in Fascia and Its Link to Pain
④ The Slow Healing Process of Fascia and Its Limited Blood Supply
⑤ The Overlooked Importance of Collagen in Bone and Muscle Health

32 According to the above passage, which of the following is true? [1.1점]

① Fascia is primarily responsible for reducing fat in the body and transferring force into the major body organs.
② Fascia surrounds and supports various structures in the body, playing a crucial role in musculoskeletal health.
③ The deep fascia is located underneath the skin between layers of fat in the human body, covering muscles, bones, and blood vessels.
④ Musculoskeletal pain is rarely associated with fascial involvement according to recent studies.
⑤ The layers of fascia have been demonstrated to possess the highest quantity of nerves.

33 The following sentence is removed from the above passage. In which part may it be inserted to support the argument made by the author? [1.0점]

> It is the thin white streaks on the surface or between layers of the meat.

❶ ❷ ❸ ❹ ❺

34 Which of the following pairs includes an expression that CANNOT replace the underlined expression in the above passage? [0.8점]

① Ⓐ anatomy, study of the structure of living things
② Ⓑ get a sense of, discern
③ Ⓒ is reinforced, is strengthened
④ Ⓓ contraction, dilation
⑤ Ⓔ facilitate, ease

[35-38] 336 words

[A] Dopamine is famous for the role it plays in reward processing, an idea that dates back at least 50 years. Dopamine neurons monitor the difference between the rewards you thought you would get from a behavior and what you actually got. Neuroscientists call this difference a reward prediction error.

[B] Eating dinner at a restaurant that just opened and looks likely to be nothing special shows reward prediction errors in action. If your meal is very good, that results in a positive reward prediction error, and you are likely to return and order the same meal in the future. Each time you return, the reward prediction error shrinks until it eventually reaches zero when you fully expect a delicious dinner. But if your first meal is terrible, that results in a negative reward prediction error, and you probably won't go back to the restaurant.

[C] Dopamine neurons communicate reward prediction errors to the brain through their firing rates and patterns of dopamine release, which the brain uses for learning. They fire in two ways. Phasic firing refers to rapid bursts that cause a short-term peak in dopamine. This happens when you receive an unexpected reward or more rewards than anticipated. Phasic firing encodes reward prediction errors. By contrast, tonic firing describes the slow and steady activity of these neurons when there are no surprises; it is background activity interspersed with phasic bursts. Phasic firing is like mountain peaks, and tonic firing is the valley floors between peaks.

[D] Tracking information used in generating reward prediction errors is not all dopamine does. About 15 years ago, reports started coming out that dopamine neurons respond to aversive events — think brief discomforts like a puff of air against your eye, a mild electric shock or losing money — something scientists thought dopamine did not do. These studies showed that some dopamine neurons respond only to rewards while others respond to both rewards and negative experiences, leading to the hypothesis that there might be more than one dopamine system in the brain.

35 According to the above passage, which of the following is NOT true? [1.1점]

① Dopamine neurons monitor the difference between anticipated rewards and the actual rewards received.
② Dopamine neurons communicate reward prediction errors through patterns of dopamine release.
③ Some dopamine neurons also respond to aversive events or negative experiences such as mild discomfort or monetary loss.
④ Recent studies contradicted the previous belief that dopamine neurons only responded to rewards.
⑤ The findings on phasic firing lead to the hypothesis that there might be more than one dopamine system in the brain.

36 According to the above passage, which of the following is true about "tonic firing"? [1.0점]

① It involves rapid bursts of dopamine neuron activity.
② It refers to steady activity in the absence of surprises.
③ It encodes information about the unexpectedness of rewards.
④ It occurs when an individual receives more rewards than anticipated.
⑤ It facilitates learning by signaling deviations from predicted outcomes.

37 Which of the following would be the best title for the first 3 paragraphs of the passage? [1.0점]

① Dopamine's Influence on Neurons
② The Impact of Dopamine on Dining Habits
③ Dopamine's Reaction to Negative Events
④ Dopamine's Role in Reward Processing and Learning
⑤ The Evolution of Dopamine's Functions

38 Which of the following is examined in the above passage? [1.1점]

① The biological or neurological mechanisms behind dopamine neuron firing patterns
② A theoretical framework of dopamine firing patterns and their relationship to reward prediction errors
③ The effects of different dopamine firing patterns on learning, memory, or cognitive processes over extended periods
④ A cause-and-effect relationship between dopamine firing patterns and specific behaviors
⑤ Dopamine's involvement in disorders like Parkinson's disease or schizophrenia

[39-42] 417 words

[A] Plato's Symposium (written around 385 BCE) portrays an evening party among close male associates and friends. The dramatic date of the gathering within Symposium is 416 BCE, identifiable from the historical record of the tragic poet Agathon's victory in Athens' annual drama competition, to which the play alludes. The comedian Aristophanes is recognizable from his Clouds — staged several years prior to the party, in 423 BCE in which Socrates is caricatured. Plato's Symposium is populated by historical figures of Athens, though the dialogue is a work of the author's imagination (he would have been only 11 years old in the year 416 BCE).

[B] A symposium ("drinking together") was a social gathering of high-status male guests. The party represented in Plato's Symposium is on the small side — symposia could be gatherings of as many as thirty. Partygoers would have been used to singing songs and hymns in honor of various gods — drinking songs of this sort have survived from antiquity until today. Symposiasts might expect to be entertained by song, dance, poetry, and even rhetoric — but not rigorous philosophical debate.

[C] The topic of discussion among the symposiasts in this text is Eros or love — but above all love containing the element of desire, as opposed to the type of love one might have for family or friends. The partygoers of Symposium would not have recognized the type of language and categories we now use to describe sexuality and sexual orientation. "The lover" and "the beloved" are more useful categories for understanding the relative status of sex partners in ancient Greece. Desire, therefore, might be expressed for women or younger males in ways that were not exclusive; younger men, whatever their feelings may have been, were not supposed to exhibit desire for older men.

[D] Among the real-life characters in the dialogue, the most problematic is Alcibiades (451-404 BCE), an enduring figure of controversy for disciples of Socrates (such as Plato), critics of Socrates, and the Athenian public. A brilliant politician (or, perhaps, manipulator) and military general, Alcibiades rose to superstar prominence and power early. Precocious, handsome, wealthy, persuasive — even seductive — Alcibiades attracted both praise and censure from the Athenian public. His association with Socrates posed a major moral question. Alcibiades was part of a group, including several other associates of Socrates, accused of mutilating the city's protective statues (known as "herms") and mocking sacred rites in advance of an invasion of Sicily for which he himself had advocated. Implicit in this accusation was that Alcibiades was attempting to undermine Athens' democracy.

39 Which of the following is NOT true about Plato's Symposium according to the above passage? [1.1점]

① The party depicted in Plato's Symposium is set to have taken place in 416 BCE.
② Plato's Symposium features actual historical figures.
③ Plato's Symposium is written around 385 BCE.
④ Plato's Symposium is a record of historical events.
⑤ The participants of the party in Plato's Symposium have a discussion on Eros.

40 Which of the following is NOT a common expectation of a symposium according to the passage? [0.8점]

① Entertainment through song, dance, poetry, and rhetoric
② Relaxed and enjoyable atmosphere
③ Social gathering of high-status male guests
④ Rigorous philosophical debate
⑤ Songs and hymns honoring various gods

41 Which of the following is LEAST likely to be inferred from paragraph [C]? [1.1점]

① The concept of Eros in the discussion encompasses desire.
② The ancient Greeks did not use our contemporary terminology to describe sexual orientations.
③ Women were not considered as objects of male affection among the high-status males in the ancient Greek society.
④ There were social norms that discouraged younger men from exhibiting desire for older men in their relationship in ancient Greek society.
⑤ In ancient Greek society, the framework for understanding relationships was based more on the roles of the lover and the beloved rather than specific sexual orientations.

42 Which of the following is LEAST likely to be inferred about Alcibiades from the passage? [1.1점]

① He had an association with Socrates.
② He was against an invasion of Sicily.
③ He rose to prominence early in his career.
④ He was both admired and criticized by the Athenian public.
⑤ He was accused of being part of a group involved in the mutilation of the city's protective statues (herms).

[43-46] 418 words

[A] People generally get together to form groups precisely because they are similar. For example, they are all interested in playing poker, listening to rock and roll, or passing a chemistry test. And groups tend to fall apart because the group members become dissimilar and thus no longer have enough in common to keep them together.

[B] Although similarity is critical, it is not the only factor that creates a group. Groups have more entitativity when the group members have frequent interaction and communication with each other. Interaction is particularly important when it is accompanied by interdependence — the extent to which the group members are mutually dependent upon each other to reach a goal. In some cases, and particularly in working groups, interdependence involves the need to work together to successfully accomplish a task. When group members are interdependent, they report liking each other more, tend to cooperate and communicate with each other to a greater extent, and may be more productive.

[C] Still another aspect of working groups, whose members spend some time working together and that makes them seem "groupy," is that they develop group structure — the stable norms and roles that define the appropriate behaviors for the group as a whole and for each of the members. The relevant social norms for groups include customs, traditions, standards, and rules as well as the general values of the group. These norms tell the group members what to do to be good group members and give the group more entitativity. Effective groups also develop and assign social roles (the expected behaviors) to group members. For instance, some groups may be structured such that they have a president, a secretary, and many different working committees.

[D] Although cognitive factors such as perceived similarity, communication, interdependence, and structure are often important parts of what we mean by being a group, they do not seem to be sufficient. Groups may be seen as groups even if they have little interdependence, communication, or structure. Partly because of this difficulty, an alternative approach to thinking about groups, and one that has been very important in social psychology, makes use of the affective feelings that we have toward the groups that we belong to. Social identity refers to the part of the self-concept that results from our membership in social groups. Generally, because we prefer to remain in groups that we feel good about, the outcome of group membership is a positive social identity — our group memberships make us feel good about ourselves.

43 Which of the following is the best title for the passage? [1.0점]

① Beyond Similarity and Interaction
② Understanding Group Spirit
③ Factors Shaping Entitativity within Groups
④ Exploring Group Interdependence
⑤ The Role of Social Identity in Group Formation

44 Which of the following is CLOSEST in meaning to "entitativity" in the passage? [1.0점]

① affection ② community ③ consistency ④ similarity ⑤ unity

45 Which of the following is the best example supporting the argument in paragraph [A]? [1.1점]

① An individual talks positively about her group to others.
② Members frequently collaborate, communicate ideas, and rely on each other's contributions to complete tasks.
③ Individuals volunteer to work together in a non-profit organization focused on environmental conservation.
④ In a volunteer organization, the group establishes specific roles such as a president, treasurer, and committee members.
⑤ In a book club when new members join with vastly different literary tastes, the common ground that initially united the group weakens.

46 Which of the following is LEAST likely to be inferred from the passage? [1.1점]

① Initial group formation often occurs due to shared interests, characteristics, or goals.
② Interdependent groups tend to exhibit higher cooperation, closer relationships amongst members, and potentially higher productivity.
③ Working groups tend to develop stable norms, roles, customs, traditions, and rules that define appropriate behaviors for the entire group and individual members.
④ Emotional attachment derived from group membership contributes more significantly to an individual's positive self-concept than cognitive factors.
⑤ Emotional ties and positive feelings toward the group play an important role in group cohesion and individual satisfaction.

[47-50] 421 words

[A] Have you ever encountered a Ⓐ subpar hotel breakfast while on holiday? You don't really like the food choices on offer, but since you already paid for the meal as part of your booking, you force yourself to eat something anyway rather than go down the road to a cafe. Economists and social scientists argue that such behavior can happen due to the "sunk cost fallacy" — an inability to ignore costs that have already been spent and can't be recovered. In the hotel breakfast example, the sunk cost is the price you paid for the hotel package. At the time of deciding where to eat breakfast, such costs are unrecoverable and should therefore be ignored.

[B] Similar examples range from justifying finishing a Ⓑ banal, half-read book (or half-watched TV series) based on prior time already "invested" in the activity, to being less likely to quit exclusive groups such as sororities and sporting clubs, which often took more effort to complete the initiation ritual. While these behaviors are not rational, they're all too common, so it helps to be aware of this tendency. In some circumstances, you might even use it for your benefit.

[C] While the examples above may seem relatively trivial, they show how common the sunk cost fallacy is. And it can affect decisions with much higher stakes in our lives. Imagine that Bob previously bought a house for $1 million. Subsequently, there's a nationwide housing market crash. All houses are now cheaper by 20% and Bob can only sell his house for $800,000. Bob's been thinking of upgrading to a bigger house (and they are now cheaper!), but will need to sell his existing house to have funds for a downpayment. However, he refuses to upgrade because he perceives a loss of $200,000 relative to the original price he paid of $1 million. Bob is committing the sunk cost fallacy by letting the original price influence his decision making — only the house's current and projected price should matter. Bob might be acting irrationally, but he's only human. Part of the reason we may find it difficult to ignore such losses is because losses are psychologically more Ⓒ salient relative to gains — this is known as loss Ⓓ aversion.

[D] While most of the evidence for the sunk cost fallacy comes from individual decisions, it may also influence the decisions of groups. In fact, it is sometimes referred to as the Concord Fallacy because the French and British governments continued funding the doomed supersonic airliner long after it was likely it would not be commercially Ⓔ viable.

47 Which of the following pairs includes an expression that CANNOT replace the underlined expression in the above passage? [0.8점]

① Ⓐ subpar, inferior
② Ⓑ banal, trite
③ Ⓒ salient, lucrative
④ Ⓓ aversion, disinclination
⑤ Ⓔ viable, feasible

48 Which of the following is NOT true about Bob in paragraph [C]? [1.0점]

① Bob decides not to upgrade based on rational judgment about the future house prices.
② Bob is letting the sunk cost (the initial $1 million purchase price) unduly influence his decision-making.
③ Bob is aware that the value of his house has dropped from $1 million to $800,000.
④ Bob refuses to upgrade because he perceives a loss of $200,000 compared to the initial purchase price ($1 million).
⑤ Bob's reluctance to upgrade is influenced by psychological attachment to the initial investment.

49 Which of the following is suggested in the passage to counteract or mitigate the effects of the sunk cost fallacy? [1.1점]

① Check if you are justifying behavior due to the costs you paid in the past.
② Stop making rational judgments about costs that have already incurred.
③ If it is difficult to overcome the sunk cost fallacy, have others make decisions for you.
④ Do not force yourself to ignore costs that have already been spent.
⑤ Stay committed to long-term relationships even through challenges or difficulties.

50 Which of the following is LEAST likely to be inferred from the above passage? [1.1점]

① People tend to continue investing resources in situations where further investment is not beneficial.
② The sunk cost fallacy applies to groups, organizations, or governments.
③ People tend to overvalue past expenditures when making current decisions.
④ People may be more prone to clinging onto sunk costs because the psychological impact of losses is greater than gains.
⑤ People may persist in an investment due to the enjoyment derived from the continued investment.

답안 기입란 — 2024학년도 01–50 ● 표시

01	① ② ③ ④ ⑤	11	① ② ③ ④ ⑤	21	① ② ③ ④ ⑤	31	① ② ③ ④ ⑤	41	① ② ③ ④ ⑤
02	① ② ③ ④ ⑤	12	① ② ③ ④ ⑤	22	① ② ③ ④ ⑤	32	① ② ③ ④ ⑤	42	① ② ③ ④ ⑤
03	① ② ③ ④ ⑤	13	① ② ③ ④ ⑤	23	① ② ③ ④ ⑤	33	① ② ③ ④ ⑤	43	① ② ③ ④ ⑤
04	① ② ③ ④ ⑤	14	① ② ③ ④ ⑤	24	① ② ③ ④ ⑤	34	① ② ③ ④ ⑤	44	① ② ③ ④ ⑤
05	① ② ③ ④ ⑤	15	① ② ③ ④ ⑤	25	① ② ③ ④ ⑤	35	① ② ③ ④ ⑤	45	① ② ③ ④ ⑤
06	① ② ③ ④ ⑤	16	① ② ③ ④ ⑤	26	① ② ③ ④ ⑤	36	① ② ③ ④ ⑤	46	① ② ③ ④ ⑤
07	① ② ③ ④ ⑤	17	① ② ③ ④ ⑤	27	① ② ③ ④ ⑤	37	① ② ③ ④ ⑤	47	① ② ③ ④ ⑤
08	① ② ③ ④ ⑤	18	① ② ③ ④ ⑤	28	① ② ③ ④ ⑤	38	① ② ③ ④ ⑤	48	① ② ③ ④ ⑤
09	① ② ③ ④ ⑤	19	① ② ③ ④ ⑤	29	① ② ③ ④ ⑤	39	① ② ③ ④ ⑤	49	① ② ③ ④ ⑤
10	① ② ③ ④ ⑤	20	① ② ③ ④ ⑤	30	① ② ③ ④ ⑤	40	① ② ③ ④ ⑤	50	① ② ③ ④ ⑤