

제 3 교시

한대산 영어

성명

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1. 밑줄 친 Approximate perfection is better than perfect perfection이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점] (20250421)

Turn the lights out and point the beam of a small flashlight up into one of your eyes. Shake the beam around while moving your gaze up and down. You should catch glimpses of what look like delicate branches. These branches are shadows of the blood vessels that lie on top of your retina. The vessels constantly cast shadows as light streams into the eye, but because these shadows never move, the brain ceases responding to them. Moving the flashlight beam around shifts the shadows just enough to make them momentarily visible. Now you might wonder if you could cause an image to fade just by staring at something unmoving. But that is not possible because the visual system constantly jiggles the eye muscles, which prevents the perfect stabilization of images of the world. These muscle movements are unbelievably small, but their effect is huge. Without them, we would go blind by tuning out what we see shortly after fixating our gaze! It's an interesting notion: Approximate perfection is better than perfect perfection.

* retina: 망막 ** jiggle: 가볍게 흔들다

- ① What makes your vision blurry actually protects your eyes.
- ② The more quickly an object moves, the more sensitively eyes react.
- ③ Eyes exposed to intense light are subject to distortion of images.
- ④ Constant adjustment of focusing makes your eye muscles tired.
- ⑤ Shaky eye-muscle movements let us see what the brain might ignore.

2. 밑줄 친 Burnout hasn't had the last word.가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? (20250621)

To balance the need for breadth (everyone feels a bit burned out) and depth (some are so burned out, they can no longer do their jobs), we ought to think of burnout not as a state but as a spectrum. In most public discussion of burnout, we talk about workers who “are burned out,” as if that status were black and white. A black-and-white view cannot account for the variety of burnout experience, though. If there is a clear line between burned out and not, as there is with a lightbulb, then we have no good way to categorize people who say they are burned out but still manage to do their work competently. Thinking about burnout as a spectrum solves this problem; those who claim burnout but are not debilitated by it are simply dealing with a partial or less-severe form of it. They are experiencing burnout without being burned out. Burnout hasn't had the last word.

* debilitate: 쇠약하게 하다

- ① Public discussion of burnout has not reached an end.
- ② There still exists room for a greater degree of exhaustion.
- ③ All-or-nothing criteria are applicable to burnout symptoms.
- ④ Exhaustion is overcome in different ways based on its severity.
- ⑤ Degrees of exhaustion are shaped by individuals' perceptions.

3. 밑줄 친 from their verandas 가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? (20250921)

Around the turn of the twentieth century, anthropologists trained in the natural sciences began to reimagine what a science of humanity should look like and how social scientists ought to go about studying cultural groups. Some of those anthropologists insisted that one should at least spend significant time actually observing and talking to the people studied. Early ethnographers such as Franz Boas and Alfred Cort Haddon typically traveled to the remote locations where the people in question lived and spent a few weeks to a few months there. They sought out a local Western host who was familiar with the people and the area (such as a colonial official, missionary, or businessman) and found accommodations through them. Although they did at times venture into the community without a guide, they generally did not spend significant time with the local people. Thus, their observations were primarily conducted from their verandas.

* anthropologist: 인류학자 ** ethnographer: 민족지학자

- ① seeking to build long-lasting relationships with the natives
- ② participating in collaborative research with natural scientists
- ③ engaging in little direct contact with the people being studied
- ④ cooperating actively with Western hosts in the local community
- ⑤ struggling to take a wider view of the native culture examined

4. 밑줄 친 Now I zip along the surface like a guy on a Jet Ski 가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점] (20251021)

In 1890, William James described attention as “the taking possession by the mind, in clear and vivid form, of one out of what seem several simultaneously possible objects or trains of thought.” Attention is a choice we make to stay on one task, one line of thinking, one mental road, even as attractive off-ramps signal. When we fail to make that choice and allow ourselves to be frequently sidetracked, we end up in “the confused, dazed, scatterbrained state” that James said is the opposite of attention. Staying on one road got much harder when the internet arrived and moved much of our reading online. Every hyperlink is an off-ramp, calling us to abandon the choice we made moments earlier. Nicholas Carr, in his 2010 book, grieved his lost ability to stay on one path. Life on the internet changed how his brain sought out information, even when he was off-line trying to read a book. It reduced his ability to focus and reflect because he now craved a constant stream of stimulation: “Once I was a scuba diver in the sea of words. Now I zip along the surface like a guy on a Jet Ski.”

* off-ramp: 빠져나가는 길 ** dazed: 멍한 *** crave: 갈망하다

- ① Ironically, the convenience of downloading digital creations restrains people’s creativity.
- ② By uncritically accepting information, we get trapped in a cycle of misunderstanding.
- ③ People’s attention is naturally drawn to carefully analyzed and well-presented data.
- ④ We now deal with the information in a skin-deep manner, constantly being distracted.
- ⑤ With the help of the internet, we comprehend the information quickly and thoroughly.

[5~7] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

5. Memory is shaped by emotions connected to an experience. For this reason, inaccuracies often ① hide the full picture of what happened. For example, a company might decide to hire a consultant to assist with a major project. During this project, the consultant demonstrated some personality traits that clashed with a couple of the executives involved. Through the course of the project, they were able to put aside the personality ② conflicts in order to see their vision become a reality. Ultimately, the project was a success, enabling the company to move forward and profit. At a later date, the company, remembering the previous success, expressed an ③ interest in hiring the same consultant for another large project. The executives who struggled with his personality last time may most vividly remember their difficulty in overcoming his personality and related emotions. In this case, the success of the project fades into the background as they focus on their previous experience, colored by their feelings of ④ discomfort. As a result, they convince the company to ⑤ rehire the consultant, making project completion more difficult. [3점] (20250430)

6. The outcomes of want-should conflicts are affected not only by what we think our future self will choose but also by how close we feel to our future self. Want-should conflicts fundamentally involve tradeoffs between options that satisfy the present self's desires (wants) and options that benefit the future self (shoulds). As a result, when we do not feel psychologically connected to our future self, we should be ① less interested in taking actions to benefit this self and thus shy away from should options. Indeed, an emerging stream of research suggests that people are more ② impatient the more disconnected they feel from their future self. For example, people prefer smaller-sooner rewards over larger-later rewards at a higher rate when they anticipate experiencing life-changing events (rather than events that are unlikely to change their identity and beliefs), since life-changing events induce a greater ③ disassociation between their image of their present self and their image of their future self. More generally, when people are told that their identity will change considerably over time, they are more likely to ④ abandon immediate benefits (wants) and forsake larger deferred benefits (shoulds). On the other hand, ⑤ farsighted decision making can be facilitated by making people feel closer to their future self. (20250730)

* defer: 미루다

7. We all like to think of ourselves as rational actors, careful and considered in our thinking, capable of sound and reliable judgments. We might believe that we generally consider different points of view and make ① informed decisions. We are, in fact, “predictably irrational,” as psychologist Dan Ariely titled his book on the topic. All of us engage in automatic, reflexive thinking, typically taking the ② easier path and conserving mental effort. Although we each may have the subjective impression that we are careful thinkers, we often make snap judgments or no real judgments at all. In addition, numerous biases inhibit or override reflective, deliberative thought; intuitive theories can also interfere with ③ acceptance of accurate scientific explanations. Understanding more about how our minds work and how biases may operate can make us each ④ less subject to fallacious reasoning, more rational, and more aware of the problems in others’ thinking. Learning to understand the built-in ⑤ rationality of our mental processes can also help us improve our ability to inform others more effectively. (20250930)

* intuitive: 직관적인 ** fallacious: 오류가 있는

[8~21] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

8. From about ages eight through sixteen, our manual dexterity has strengthened through continually improving eye-hand coordination. There is considerable improvement in handwriting skills. We gain mastery over the mechanics of language. We also gradually eliminate the logical gaps in our stories — characteristic of our earlier stage of perception — as intense preoccupation with the whole vision gives way to preoccupation with correctness. As a result, our writing and oral storying become increasingly conventional and literal, with an accompanying _____ of the spontaneity and originality that characterized our earlier efforts. At this stage our vocabulary is firmly grounded. We use words everyone else uses. We have little need to invent metaphors to communicate. By now we know that a star is “a hot gaseous mass floating in space” in contrast to our innocent stage, when we noticed, “Look that star is like a flower without a stem!” (20250331)

* dexterity: (손이나 머리를 쓰는) 재주

** spontaneity: 즉흥성

- ① loss
- ② sense
- ③ increase
- ④ recovery
- ⑤ demonstration

9. When trying to establish what is meant by digital preservation, the first question that must be addressed is: what are you actually trying to preserve? This is clear in the analog environment where the information content is inextricably fixed to the physical medium. In the digital environment, the medium is not part of the _____. A bit stream looks the same to a computer regardless of the media it is read from. A physical carrier is necessary, but as long as the source media can be read, bit-perfect copies can be made cheaply and easily on other devices, making the preservation of the original carrier of diminishing importance. As the physical media that carry digital information are quite delicate relative to most analog media, it is expected that digital information will necessarily need to be migrated from one physical carrier to another as part of the ongoing preservation process. It is not the media itself but the information on the media that needs to be preserved. (20250631)

* inextricably: 풀 수 없게

- ① platform
- ② storage
- ③ message
- ④ challenge
- ⑤ transformation

10. The commonsense understanding of the moral status of altruistic acts conforms to how most of us think about our responsibilities toward others. We tend to get offended when someone else or society determines for us how much of what we have should be given away; we are adults and should have the right to make such decisions for ourselves. Yet, when interviewed, altruists known for making the largest sacrifices — and bringing about the greatest benefits to their recipients — assert just the opposite. They insist that they _____. Organ donors, and everyday citizens who risk their own lives to save others in mortal danger are remarkably consistent in their explicit denials that they have done anything deserving of high praise as well as in their assurance that anyone in their shoes should have done exactly the same thing. To be sure, it seems that the more altruistic someone is, the more they are likely to insist that they have done no more than all of us would be expected to do, lest we shirk our basic moral obligation to humanity. (20250332)

* altruistic: 이타적인 ** lest: ~하지 않도록
*** shirk: (책임) 회피하다

- ① had absolutely no choice but to act as they did
- ② should have been rewarded financially
- ③ regretted making such decisions
- ④ deserved others' appreciation in return
- ⑤ found the moral obligations inapplicable in risky situation

11. John Douglas Pettigrew, a professor of psychology at the University of Queensland, found that the brain manages the external world by dividing it into separate regions, the peripersonal and the extrapersonal — basically, near and far. Peripersonal space includes whatever is in arm's reach; things you can control right now by using your hands. This is the world of what's real, right now. Extrapersonal space refers to everything else — whatever you can't touch unless you move beyond your arm's reach, whether it's three feet or three million miles away. This is the realm of possibility. With those definitions in place, another fact follows, obvious but useful: any interaction in the extrapersonal space must occur in the future. Or, to put it another way, _____. For instance, if you're in the mood for a peach, but the closest one is sitting in a bin at the corner market, you can't enjoy it now. You can only enjoy it in the future, after you go get it. (20250432)

- ① distance is linked to time
- ② the past is out of your reach
- ③ what is going to happen happens
- ④ time doesn't flow in one direction
- ⑤ our brain is attracted to near objects

12. Creativity is commonly defined as the production of ideas that are both novel (original, new) and useful (appropriate, feasible). Ideas that are original but not useful are irrelevant, and ideas that are useful but not original are unremarkable. While this definition is widely used in research, an important aspect of creativity is often ignored: Generating creative ideas rarely is the final goal. Rather, to successfully solve problems or innovate requires one or a few good ideas that really work, and work better than previous approaches. This requires that people evaluate the products of their own or each other's imagination, and choose those ideas that seem promising enough to develop further, and abandon those that are unlikely to be successful. Thus, being creative _____. In fact, the ability to generate creative ideas is essentially useless if these ideas subsequently die a silent death. (20250632)

- ① does not stop with idea generation
- ② rarely originates from practical ideas
- ③ is often regarded as a shortcut to innovation
- ④ frequently gives way to unanticipated success
- ⑤ brings out tension between novelty and relevancy

13. We are _____ than we are of visual ones. We notice and dislike breaks in audio, defects in audio, and static in audio. A bit less so for things on the visual side. For example, if a video has some scan lines in it, within a short period, you will start to ignore them. If the visual signal streams in 1080 instead of 4k, eventually you'll get used to it. However, if there is static in the audio, you will want to shut it off rather than endure the whole program. Or if the audio continues to drop out, you also will barely be able to tolerate it. In fact, probably more than any other aspect of filmmaking, it is via the audio that people determine silently to themselves, "Good, professional quality" or "low-budget student production" as soon as the film begins. These reactions are not just from seasoned filmmakers and educators, but the instinctual, natural reaction of all audiences. (20250732)

- ① less aware of the sound techniques in film
- ② less forgiving of technical sound mistakes
- ③ more forgetful of auditory experiences
- ④ less desirous of sound effects
- ⑤ more in need of hearing aids

14. One of the factors determining the use of technologies of communication will be the kinds of investments made in equipment and personnel; who makes them, and what they expect in return. There is no guarantee that the investment will necessarily be in forms of communication that _____. Because the ownership of investment funds tends to be in the hands of commercial organisations, the modernisation of communications infrastructure only takes place on the basis of potential profitability. Take, for example, the installation of fibre-optic communications cable across the African continent. A number of African nations are involved in the development but its operational structures will be oriented to those who can pay for access. Many states that might wish to use it for education and information may not only find it too expensive but also simply unavailable to them. There can be no doubt that the development has been led by investment opportunity rather than community demand. [3점] (20250932)

* fibre-optic: 광섬유의

- ① require minimal cost and effort to maintain
- ② are most appropriate for the majority of people
- ③ are in line with current standards and global norms
- ④ employ some of the most advanced technologies
- ⑤ promote the commercial interests of companies

15. Insect-eating plants' unique strategies for catching live prey have long captured the public imagination. But even within this strange group, in which food-trapping mechanisms have evolved multiple times independently, some unusual ones stand out. According to Ulrike Bauer, an evolutionary biologist, the visually striking pitcher plant *Nepenthes gracilis*, for example, can _____. This species' pitcher has a rigid, horizontal lid with an exposed underside that produces nectar, luring insects to land on it. When a raindrop strikes the lid's top, the lid jolts downward and throws any unsuspecting visitor into digestive juices below. Researchers used x-ray scans to analyze cross sections of the pitchers when the lid is raised, lowered, and in a neutral position. Their results revealed a structural weak point in the pitcher's neck: when a raindrop hits the lid, the weak spot folds in and forces the lid to quickly move downward, similar to a diving board. The weak point makes the pitcher's body bend and bounce back in a specific, consistent way, so the lid rises back up without bouncing too far — unlike a typical leaf's chaotic vibration when struck by rain. [3점] (20250433)

* pitcher: 주머니 모양의 잎 ** nectar: (식물의) 꿀
*** jolt: 덜컹거리다, 흔들리다

- ① exploit external energy for a purpose
- ② hide itself with help of the environment
- ③ coordinate with other plants to trap insects
- ④ change its shape to absorb more rain water
- ⑤ modify its hunting strategy on a regular basis

16. Because the environment plays a significant role in aiding meaningful internal processes, subjective experience and the environment act as a ‘coupled system.’ This coupled system can be seen as a complete cognitive system of its own. In this manner, subjective experience is extended into the external environment and vice versa; the external environment with its disciplinary objects such as institutional laws and equipment becomes mental institutions that _____. A subjectively held belief attains the status of objectivity when the belief is socially shared. That is, even if we are trained as hard-nosed health care rationalists, or no-nonsense bureaucrats, or data-driven scientists, research has shown that our decisions are influenced by various institutional practices. They include bureaucratic structures and procedures, the architectural design of health care institutions, the rules of evidence and the structure of allowable questions in a courtroom trial, the spatial arrangement of kindergartens and supermarkets, and a variety of conventions and practices designed to manipulate our emotions. [3점] (20250633)

* vice versa: 역으로 ** bureaucrat: 관료

- ① affect our subjective experience and solutions
- ② serve as advocates for independent decision-making
- ③ position social experience within the cognitive system
- ④ comprise subjective interpretations of the environment
- ⑤ facilitate the construction of our concept of subjectivity

17. City quality is so crucial for optional activities that the extent of staying activities can often be used as a measuring stick for the quality of the city as well as of its space. Many pedestrians in a city are not necessarily an indication of good city quality — many people walking around can often be a sign of insufficient transit options or long distances between the various functions in the city. Conversely, it can be claimed that a city in which many people are not walking often indicates good city quality. In a city like Rome, it is the large number of people standing or sitting in squares rather than walking that is conspicuous. And it’s not due to necessity but rather that _____. It is hard to keep moving in city space with so many temptations to stay. In contrast are many new quarters and complexes that many people walk through but rarely stop or stay in. (20250933)

* pedestrian: 보행자 ** conspicuous: 눈에 띄는

- ① the city quality is so inviting
- ② public spaces are already occupied
- ③ public transportation is not available
- ④ major tourist spots are within walking distance
- ⑤ the city’s administrative buildings are concentrated

18. Japanese used to have a color word, ao, that spanned both green and blue. In the modern language, however, ao has come to be restricted mostly to blue shades, and green is usually expressed by the word midori. When the first traffic lights were imported from the United States and installed in Japan in the 1930s, they were just as green as anywhere else. Nevertheless, in common parlance the go light was called ao shingoo, perhaps because the three primary colors on Japanese artists’ palettes are traditionally aka(red), kiiro(yellow), and ao. The label ao for a green light did not appear so out of the ordinary at first, because of the remaining associations of the word ao with greenness. But over time, the difference between the green color and the dominant meaning of the word ao began to feel awkward. Nations that are less assertive might have opted for the solution of simply changing the official name of the go light to midori. Not so the Japanese. Rather than alter the name to fit reality, the Japanese government announced in 1973 that _____. Henceforth, go lights would be a color that better corresponded to the dominant meaning of ao. [3점] (20250334)

* parlance: 용어

- ① reality should be altered to fit the name
- ② language reflected what people had in mind
- ③ the go light should follow the global standard
- ④ the use of the word ao for go light would be banned
- ⑤ they would not change the color of go light in any way

19. Any attempt to model musical behavior or perception in a general way is filled with difficulties. With regard to models of perception, the question arises of whose perception we are trying to model — even if we confine ourselves to a particular culture and historical environment. Surely the perception of music varies greatly between listeners of different levels of training; indeed, a large part of music education is devoted to developing and enriching (and therefore likely changing) these listening processes. While this may be true, I am concerned here with fairly basic aspects of perception — particularly meter and key — which I believe are relatively consistent across listeners. Anecdotal evidence suggests, for example, that most people are able to “find the beat” in a typical folk song or classical piece. This is not to say that there is complete uniformity in this regard — there may be occasional disagreements, even among experts, as to how we hear the tonality or meter of a piece. But I believe _____ . [3점] (20250634)

* anecdotal: 일화의

- ① our devotion to narrowing these differences will emerge
- ② fundamental musical behaviors evolve within communities
- ③ these varied perceptions enrich shared musical experiences
- ④ the commonalities between us far outweigh the differences
- ⑤ diversity rather than uniformity in musical processes counts

20. The term *Mother Tree* comes from forestry. It has been clear for centuries that tree parents play such an important role in raising their offspring that they can be compared to human parents. A mother tree identifies which neighboring seedlings are hers using her roots. She then, via delicate connections, supports the seedlings with a solution of sugar, a process similar to a human mother nursing her child. Shade provided by parents is another form of care, as it curbs the growth of youngsters living under their crowns. Without the shade and exposed to full sunlight, the young trees would shoot up and expand the width of their trunks so quickly they'd be exhausted after just a century or two. If, however, the young trees stand strong in the shadows for decades — or even centuries — they can live to a great age. Shade means less sunlight and therefore considerably less sugar. _____ , _____ as generations of foresters have observed. To this day, they talk of what is known in German as *erzieherischer Schatten* or “instructive shade.” [3점] (20250734)

* crown: 수관(나무의 가지와 잎이 있는 부분)

- ① One can pleasantly cool down under the shade of large trees
- ② The trees manage to extend their roots towards the water source
- ③ The attempts to outgrow neighboring seedlings are likely to succeed
- ④ Mother trees provide shade to accelerate the growth of their offspring
- ⑤ The slow pace of life gently imposed by the mother tree is no accident

21. That people need other people is hardly news, but for Rousseau this dependence extended far beyond companionship or even love, into the very process of becoming human. Rousseau believed that people are not born but made, every individual a bundle of potentials whose realization requires the active involvement of other people. Self-development is a social process. Self-sufficiency is an impossible fantasy. Much of the time Rousseau wished passionately that it were not: Robinson Crusoe was a favorite book, and he yearned to be free from the pains and uncertainties of social life. But his writings document with extraordinary clarity _____ . “Our sweetest existence is relative and collective, and our true self is not entirely within us.” And it is kindness — which Rousseau analyzed under the rubric of *pitié*, which translates as “pity” but is much closer to “sympathy” as Hume and Smith defined it — that is the key to this collective existence. [3점] (20250934)

* yearn: 갈망하다 ** rubric: 항목

- ① the necessity of philosophical study to understand human nature
- ② the development of self-sufficiency through literary works
- ③ the shaping of the individual by his emotional attachments
- ④ the making of the self-reliant man through his struggles
- ⑤ the difficulty of trusting other people wholeheartedly

[22~27] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

22. (20250636)

Wildfire is a natural phenomenon in many Australian environments. The intentional setting of fire to manage the landscape was practised by Aboriginal people for millennia.

(A) However, the pattern of burning that stockmen introduced was unlike previous regimes. When conditions allowed, they would set fire to the landscape as they moved their animals out for the winter. This functioned to clear woody vegetation and also stimulated new plant growth in the following spring.

(B) Although grasses were the first kinds of plants to recolonize the burnt areas they were soon succeeded by further woody plants and shrubs. About the only strategy to prevent such regrowth was further burning — essentially using fire to control the consequences of using fire.

(C) The young shoots were a ready food source for their animals when they returned. However, the practice also tended to reinforce the scrubby growth it was intended to control.

* regime: 양식 ** scrubby: 관목이 우거진

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

23. (20250936)

If learning were simply a matter of accumulating lists of facts, then it shouldn't make any difference if we are presented with information that is just a little bit beyond what we already know or totally new information.

If we are trying to understand something totally new, however, we need to make larger adjustments to the units of the patterns we already have, which requires changing the strengths of large numbers of connections in our brain, and this is a difficult, tiring process.

The adjustments are clearly smallest when the new information is only slightly new — when it is compatible with what we already know, so that the old patterns need only a little bit of adjustment to accommodate the new knowledge.

Each fact would simply be stored separately. According to connectionist theory, however, our knowledge is organized into patterns of activity, and each time we learn something new we have to modify the old patterns so as to keep the old material while adding the new information. [3점]

* compatible: 양립하는

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

24. (20250337)

Today, historic ideas about integrating nature and urban/suburban space find expression in various interpretations of sustainable urban planning.

(A) But Landscape Urbanists find that these designs do not prioritize the natural environment and often involve diverting streams and disrupting natural wetlands. Still others, such as those advocating for “just sustainabilities” or “complete streets,” find that both approaches are overly idealistic and neither pays enough attention to the realities of social dynamics and systemic inequality.

(B) However, critics claim that Landscape Urbanists prioritize aesthetic and ecological concerns over human needs. In contrast, New Urbanism is an approach that was popularized in the 1980s and promotes walkable streets, compact design, and mixed-use developments.

(C) However, the role of social justice in these approaches remains highly controversial. For example, Landscape Urbanism is a relatively recent planning approach that advocates for native habitat designs that include diverse species and landscapes that require very low resource use.

* compact: 고밀도, 촘촘한

** divert: 우회시키다, 방향을 바꾸게 하다

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

25. (20250637)

There are a number of human resource management practices that are necessary to support organizational learning.

(A) Their role should be to assist, consult, and advise teams on how best to approach learning. They must be able to develop new mechanisms for cross-training peers — team members — and new systems for capturing and sharing information. To do this, human resource development professionals must be able to think systematically and understand how to promote learning within groups and across the organization.

(B) For example, performance evaluation and reward systems that reinforce long-term performance and the development and sharing of new skills and knowledge are particularly important. In addition, the human resource development function may be dramatically changed to keep the emphasis on continuous learning.

(C) In a learning organization, every employee must take the responsibility for acquiring and transferring knowledge. Formal training programs, developed in advance and delivered according to a preset schedule, are insufficient to address shifting training needs and encourage timely information sharing. Rather, human resource development professionals must become learning facilitators. [3점]

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

26. (20250737)

Land use change can be good or bad for the climate. Plants use photosynthesis to convert carbon dioxide from the air and water to carbohydrates.

(A) In those conditions microorganisms consume carbon that has been stored in the soil and in plants and animals, and respire that stored carbon back to atmosphere as CO₂. If the original ecosystem was a forest, much of the carbon stored in the trees may also be converted to CO₂ through burning.

(B) That extra carbon is stored in living biomass like tree trunks and soil bacteria and fungi, and as carbon compounds in the soil. But when actions like deforestation or plowing severely disturb a plant community, the remaining plants cannot photosynthesize enough to feed themselves, plus all the animals and microorganisms that depend on them.

(C) Those carbohydrates provide the energy plants need to live, and the building blocks for plant growth, as well as food for animals and microorganisms. In healthy ecosystems the plants pull more carbon out of the atmosphere than they, and the animals and microorganisms that consume them, need.

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

27. (20251037)

Some epistemic feelings let us know that we know. These include the feeling of knowing, the feeling of certainty, and the feeling of correctness.

(A) Other epistemic feelings alert our attention to what we do not yet know. Curiosity, awe, and wonder fall into this category. As with the feelings of knowing, we can ask whether feelings of not-yet-knowing are necessarily right. It does seem that if you wonder at something, there is something that prompted you to wonder.

(B) This feeling alerts you to the fact that your current body of knowledge – the schemas, heuristics, and other information you use – did not prepare you for the thing you wonder at. As such, wonder is a useful emotion, because it points to gaps in what you thought you knew.

(C) For example, you feel sure that “1666” is the answer to the question, “When did the Great Fire of London occur?” Feeling that you know, even that you are sure, is not unfailing. We can be mistaken in those feelings. [3점]

* epistemic: 인식론적

** heuristics: 휴리스틱(특정 상황에서 사람들이 신속하게 사용하는 어림짐작의 기술)

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

[28~32] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

28. (20251038)

But what if memories about news stories are faulty and distort, forget, or invent what was actually reported?

Memory often plays tricks. (①) According to Mlodinow, we give “unwarranted importance to memories that are the most vivid and hence most available for retrieval – our memory makes it easy to remember the events that are unusual and striking not the many events that are normal and dull.” (②) The self-serving bias works because, as Trivers observes, “There are also many processes of memory that can be biased to produce welcome results. Memories are continually distorting in self-serving ways.” (③) A recent study argues that several forms of cognitive bias cause distortions in storing and retrieving memories. (④) This, in turn, has a bearing on theories of agenda setting, priming, and framing, which argue that how people respond to the news is strongly influenced by what is most easily and readily accessible from their memories. (⑤) In such cases, it may be the manipulation of memories in individual minds that primes, frames, and sets the agenda, not the original news stories. [3점]

* retrieval: 불러오기 ** have a bearing on: ~에 영향을 미치다

29. (20250339)

This stands in contrast to earlier figurative art, which had been as focused on representing what the artist knew about the objects and the space he or she was painting as on how they looked.

Almost all the figurative paintings we are familiar with now are in perspective. They present foreshortened figures and objects that diminish as they move away from the focal point of the painting. (①) A painting in perspective represents how the world looks to a person seeing the scene from a particular position in space. (②) These pictures are beautiful in their own right, but they do not represent scenes as we might see them if we were looking at them. (③) They are also less informative as to the layout of the space they represent. (④) The fact that perspective and information about spatial layout go together reveals something important about seeing. (⑤) Not only do we see the world through an egocentric frame but we also see it in a way that allows us to extract information about distances to, and sizes of, objects relative to us, and relative to one another. [3점]

* perspective: 원근법, 시점

** foreshorten: (회화·사진에서 대상을) 축소하다

30. (20250639)

This active involvement provides a basis for depth of aesthetic processing and reflection on the meaning of the work.

There are interesting trade-offs in the relative importance of subject matter (i.e., figure) and style (i.e., background). (①) In highly representational paintings, plays, or stories, the focus is on subject matter that resembles everyday life and the role of background style is to facilitate the construction of mental models. (②) Feelings of pleasure and uncertainty carry the viewer along to the conclusion of the piece. (③) In highly expressionist works, novel stylistic devices work in an inharmonious manner against the subject matter thereby creating a disquieting atmosphere. (④) Thus, when the work is less “readable” (or easily interpreted), its departure from conventional forms reminds the viewer or reader that an “aesthetic attitude” is needed to appreciate the whole episode. (⑤) An ability to switch between the “pragmatic attitude” of everyday life and an “aesthetic attitude” is fundamental to a balanced life. [3점]

* aesthetic: 미학의 ** pragmatic: 실용주의의

31. (20250739)

Without the anchor of intrinsic motivation however, even a small bump in the road may reset you back; we may go back to eating meat in February when the social support has disappeared.

Our behaviour can be modified externally without there being strong personal motivation. Everything from our supermarket shopping and online browsing choices are examples of how our actions are shaped without our conscious choice or motivation. (①) However, when processes police us but fail to truly influence us, we do not continue with the behaviours after the processes are removed. (②) This is passive engagement rather than ownership. (③) A better way in which we can be externally supported to take action is by having friends who encourage us. (④) You may not be sold on going vegan, but yet give veganism a try at the start of the year because some of your friends suggest you do it together. (⑤) Resonance helps us connect to our internal motivation to change rather than being ‘pushed’ from the outside, and in turn helps us form a habit, where our self-concept makes a shift from ‘someone who does not like cycling’ to ‘someone who cycles’.

* resonance: 울림, 의의

32. (20251039)

We are also able to use the cerebellum to anticipate what our actions would be even if we don't actually take them.

One way to catch a fly ball is to solve all the differential equations governing the ball's trajectory as well as your own movements and at the same time reposition your body based on those solutions. (①) Unfortunately, you don't have a differential equation-solving device in your brain, so instead you solve a simpler problem: how to place the glove most effectively between the ball and your body. (②) The cerebellum assumes that your hand and the ball should appear in similar relative positions for each catch. (③) So, if the ball is dropping too fast and your hand appears to be going too slowly, it will direct your hand to move more quickly to match the familiar relative position. (④) These simple actions by the cerebellum to map sensory inputs onto muscle movements enable us to catch the ball without solving any differential equations. (⑤) Your cerebellum might tell you that you could catch the ball but you're likely to crash into another player, so maybe you should not take this action.

* cerebellum: 소뇌 ** differential equation: 미분 방정식

*** trajectory: 궤적

[정답지]

- 1. ⑤
- 2. ②
- 3. ③
- 4. ④
- 5. ⑤
- 6. ④
- 7. ⑤
- 8. ①
- 9. ③
- 10. ①
- 11. ①
- 12. ①
- 13. ②
- 14. ②
- 15. ①
- 16. ①
- 17. ①
- 18. ①
- 19. ③
- 20. ④
- 21. ③
- 22. ①
- 23. ⑤
- 24. ⑤
- 25. ③
- 26. ⑤
- 27. ④
- 28. ⑤
- 29. ②
- 30. ⑤
- 31. ⑤
- 32. ⑤

* 확인 사항
○ 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인
하십시오.