

제 3 교시

영어 영역

1. 수능완성 2강 3번

To appreciate the long-term benefits of industrialization one does not have to accept its cruelties. One can imagine an alternative history of the Industrial Revolution in which modern ①sensibilities applied earlier and the factories operated without children and with better working conditions for the adults. Today there are doubtless factories in the developing world that could offer as many jobs and still turn a profit while treating their workers more ②humanely. Pressure from trade negotiators and consumer protests has measurably ③diminished working conditions in many places, and it is a natural progression as countries get richer and more integrated into the global community. Progress consists not in ④accepting every change as part of an indivisible package — as if we had to make a yes-or-no decision on whether the Industrial Revolution, or globalization, is a good thing or bad thing, exactly as each has unfolded in every detail. Progress consists of ⑤unbundling the features of a social process as much as we can to maximize the human benefits while minimizing the harms.

2. 수능완성 3강 2번

Regulations covering scientific experiments on human subjects are stringent. Subjects must give their informed, written consent, and experimenters must submit their proposed experiments to ①rigorous scrutiny by overseeing bodies. Scientists who experiment on themselves can, functionally if not legally, ②avoid the restrictions associated with experimenting on other people. They can also sidestep most of the ethical issues involved: nobody, presumably, is more aware of an experiment's potential hazards than the scientist who devised it. Nonetheless, experimenting on oneself remains deeply ③problematic. One obvious drawback is the danger involved; knowing that it exists does nothing to reduce it. A less obvious drawback is the ④limited range of data that the experiment can generate. Human anatomy and physiology vary, in small but significant ways, according to gender, age, lifestyle, and other factors. Experimental results derived from a single subject are, therefore, of ⑤unbounded value; there is no way to know whether the subject's responses are typical or atypical of the response of humans as a group.

*stringent 엄격한, 엄중한 *scrutiny 정밀 조사
***anatomy (해부학적) 구조

3. 수능완성 4강 LCO

As the health of the social body began to change, hospitals became the primary institutions to care for the sick and monitor the passage from life to death. The dramatic rise in the number of hospitals across the country and their increasing control over the health of the nation contributed to the ①separation of death from everyday life. As doctors achieved professional dominance in the practice of medicine in the early decades of the twentieth century, hospitals emerged as the ②principal site for the diagnosis and treatment of patients. In the words of one social historian, “Whereas doctors came to patients in the 1870s, by the 1920s, patients ③increasingly came to doctors. Over this time span, the American hospital changed in size and clientele. An 1873 survey counted 178 hospitals, about 50 of which were institutions for the mentally ill. A 1923 tabulation listed 6,830, or an increase of about 3,800 percent.” While this change was most ④dramatic in the urban landscape, it also occurred gradually in rural areas. It should be no surprise that one consequence was an ⑤decrease in the number of deaths away from home, the traditional place for end of life scenarios.

*clientele 고객[환자] 집단 **tabulation 목록, 표

4. 수능완성 4강 2번

There are multiple views of the learner in theories of cognition, just as there are multiple theories of the nature of art. Some portray the learner as a lone ①individual trying to make sense of a work of art or, for that matter, the world. Others picture learners as living within a social or cultural ②context from which knowledge derives its meaning. Such ③different views of the learner have consequences for teaching the arts. At the same time, if works of art are to be understood in terms of their social and cultural origins and purposes, then it would make sense to ④integrate the knowledge of the artwork into those subjects, such as the social studies or history, where knowledge of the culture and society is collaterally provided. But if works of art are thought of as autonomous structures whose meaning is set by the artist, where there is one “objective” or “right” interpretation, ⑤dependent of its social context, then it might make more sense to pair this conception of art with the view of the learner as a lone individual.

*collaterally 나란히

5. 수능완성 4강 4번

Since the 19th century, economics has borne the dishonorable name of “the dismal science.” Some people think economics is called “the dismal science” because it’s a dry and difficult subject. Others think it’s because economics tackles ①depressing topics such as poverty, crime, war, taxes, inflation, and economic collapse. The cheerless nickname has been attributed by some to the Scottish historian Thomas Carlyle, who reportedly coined the term when discussing economist Thomas Malthus’s prediction that one day population growth would ②outstrip food production and cause widespread famine. It’s true that Carlyle wrote about Malthus on occasion. But Carlyle’s ③negative characterization of economics in fact appears in an article that he wrote about slavery in the West Indies, not in any of his writings about Malthus. And, as it turns out, Carlyle delivered his insult to economics simply because the free market economists of his time did not ④oppose his proslavery views. So, in the end, economics earned its less than auspicious nickname for being on what most would agree was the ⑤right side of history.

*dismal 우울한 *auspicious 상서로운

6. 수능완성 8강 LCO

The abundant supply of commercial fertilizers has made possible the production of large crops on land that was once considered “worn out”. It has also led to improved practices with regard to drainage, erosion control, and many other practices because fertilizers make it ①profitable to spend money on soils to put them in the best possible condition for high yields. Not all of the added fertilizer is removed by the first one or two crops but some of it remains fixed in the soil in a slowly ②available form. This applies particularly to phosphorus, much of which is chemically ③fixed in the soil; the same is true to a lesser extent of nitrogen and potassium. Heavy fertilization that results in large yields also commonly slowly ④decreases the soil organic matter content if the soil was very low in it initially, and necessarily the nitrogen content of the soil. The result then is that fertilizers tend to ⑤increase soil fertility, or at least soil productivity.

*phosphorus 인 *potassium 칼륨

7. 수능완성 8강 3번

In 1843, German economist Wilhelm Roscher explicitly raised the issue of the need to use the historical method in economics, the essential element of which should be a ①comparative approach. Roscher argued that economic behaviours are ②dependent on their historical and social context, causes that in their studies should be used not only in an economic but also a historical and sociological approach. The first task of a researcher is therefore to ③immerse oneself in history to get as wide a knowledge of economic facts as possible, and on that basis determine the relationship between the economy and society. This explains why so much effort of the representatives of the so-called older historical school, notably Bruno Hildebrand and Karl Knies, focused on ④describing the stages of the historical development of society. There is often talk of the methodological assumption common to most representatives of this school of thought, shared by their English counterparts, which was an ⑤acceptance of the existence of universally valid economic laws in conjunction with the emphasis on the importance of individual facts.

*immerse 몰두하다 *in conjunction with ~와 함께

8. 수능완성 8강 4번

A guarantee of authenticity through a form of certification is important to many tourist consumers. Documentation of ①legitimacy may be provided in the form of official paperwork and certificates, photographs, artisans’ signatures, and dates. In their 1993 paper, Littrell and her colleagues suggest that it is typically tourists with a need for status who often ②judge authenticity by external markers such as these. According to nearly half of the visitors in one New Zealand study, authenticity was ③important in their decision to buy an item of clothing. When asked if they would be more likely to buy clothing from New Zealand if design authenticity were ④excluded on the label, 46% said that they would. The same study also noted that domestic tourists from New Zealand, as well as visitors from Australia and Asia, considered verification of genuineness on labels very important in their purchasing decisions, while visitors from Europe and North America were less ⑤concerned with the issue.

*verification 확인

9. 수능완성 10강 1번

If the hypothesis under consideration is a simple generalization, it may be sufficient to test it by looking for more examples, seeing whether or not the generalization ①holds for them. Under these circumstances ②unfavorable examples which violate the generalization may or may not lead to its rejection. If the generalization has any reasonable body of supporting data, the finding of new facts which do not ③fit usually leads to the refinement or elaboration of the original hypothesis rather than its complete rejection. On the other hand, if the original basis for the hypothesis was slender, the unfavorable instances may so ④outweigh the favorable ones as to make it reasonable to believe that the earlier agreement was a matter of pure chance. Also, a new hypothesis may be ⑤abandoned which fits the original data and the new data as well.

10. 수능완성 10강 2번

Knowledge — the output of human innovation — is unique among all resources. It's not a physical resource. It's an information resource. Where all physical resources are depleted by use, and are divided by sharing, knowledge is different. A wheel may break or wear out, but the idea of the wheel will ①keep on working. A wheel can only be used in one place and one time, but the design for a wheel can be shared with an ②finite number of people, all of whom can benefit from it. Ideas aren't zero-sum. That means the world isn't zero-sum. One person or nation's ③gain doesn't have to be another's loss. By creating new ideas, we can ④enrich all of us on the planet, while impoverishing none. Knowledge plays by different rules than physical resources, rules that make it inherently ⑤abundant.

11. 수능완성 10강 3번

To at least “compare notes” with other philosophically interested people adds something crucial to the practice of philosophy itself and not just because it's important to make your ideas more widely known. Rather, it helps you hone your ideas to greater quality. Part of this is making sure that your ideas and reasoning process are as clearly spelled out as possible; ensuring that they're clear to someone else ①helps make them clearer to yourself. This is how a philosopher ensures that he or she is really making sense and using ②valid reasoning processes. If you are challenged by someone who seems to ③disagree, this forces you to be as clear as possible about what principles you are starting with and exactly how you are reasoning to a given conclusion. This gives both participants in a philosophical exchange an ④dispensable opportunity to hone their ideas and reasoning skills. Thus, the social component of philosophy is an ⑤essential part of the doing of philosophy itself.

*hone 연마하다

12. 수능완성 10강 4번

In a formalized manner the social structure of the indigenous peoples of the Pacific Northwest Coast is based on intricate forms of clan and family lineage regulated by both birth and wealth. Rank and privilege were ①proclaimed by song, speech, and costume in tribal cultures where relative status in the community was of prime importance. Whole costumes from headgear to leggings were decorated with a ②readable heraldic system based on familiar animals associated with clan symbolism, and personal, often inherited, spiritual relationships. Costumes were worn at the social and religious events that expressed their highly differentiated and formally ③structured society. As a new rank was achieved or a fresh honor bestowed upon an individual, the concurrent rise in prestige and status was often marked by that person's right to wear another highly ④universal symbolic garment. In this way the ownership and display of ritual clothing was ⑤literally the visual fabric of the social order.

*indigenous 토착의 * *heraldic 문장(紋章)의 * * *bestow 부여하다

13. 수능완성 11강 1번

There is an old television commercial from the seventies that shows a Native American walking along a polluted river. The garbage floats to the top and onto the river banks as a tear flows down his cheek. There are no words spoken by the man but it is clear that he is ①ashamed and appalled at what we have done to the beautiful land that was once his ancestors'. Every day, we fail to realize that our actions have an ②impact on the future. If we pull up our stakes and move the family to Florida, they will ③grow up as Southerners and not as New Englanders. They will live in a world devoid of snow and cold and be ④reluctant on fans and air conditioners for their comfort. If you work eighteen hours a day and your children are ⑤raised by babysitters and other child care providers, do not be surprised at the people they grow up to be. Every action has a reaction. You may not realize it today, but someone will in the future.

* appall 간담을 서늘하게 하다

** pull up one's stakes 집[직장]을 떠나다

*** devoid of ~이 전혀 없는

14. 수능완성 11강 2번

In a series of experiments by Jacques Mehler and his colleagues, infants as young as four days old were able to distinguish their native language from a different language, while they were unable to distinguish utterances in two foreign languages. The babies were more aroused by utterances in the native language, as indicated by the ①faster rate at which they sucked on their pacifiers. On the basis of several studies indicating that some sound from speech reaches infants in utero, although ②reduced in frequency range and intensity, Mehler and his colleagues tested very young infants with highly filtered versions of recordings in the native language and one that was nonnative. The infants were able to discriminate ③preferentially in favor of their native language. This suggests that prosodic cues play an ④secondary role in the infants' responses, since those were the only cues available on the filtered tapes. The experimenters conclude that prosody is ⑤sufficient for infants to discriminate the two languages.

* pacifier (갓난아이의) 고무젓꼭지

** in utero 자궁 내에 있는

*** prosodic 운율의

15. 수능완성 13강 4번

The advent of technological innovations in sound production has had ①radical (some might argue liberating) consequences for film scoring and recording. It is theoretically possible now, in many parts of the world, for a composer to virtually create and produce an entire score, thus ②accepting the need for teams of assistants, arrangers, and copyists to realize the score, and live musicians on acoustic instruments to perform it. In many film industries it is becoming increasingly ③necessary for composers to have computer expertise. In Bollywood, for instance, it has become so commonplace for scores to be digitally produced on a synthesizer that the very nomenclature has begun to change, with the term "programmer" ④replacing "music director." Such changes to film scoring have been so ⑤dramatic and the economic consequences so profound that Gregory Booth, in a recent book on the Mumbai film industry, labels the preprogramming years "Old Bollywood" and postprogramming "New Bollywood."

* score (영화 음악 등을) 작곡하다; (음악) 작품, 악보

** nomenclature (학술적) 명명(법)

16. 수능완성 14강 1번

Today, *Luddite* is a disparaging term used to refer to a person who is opposed to or cautiously critical of technology. But it's important to remember that the original Luddites were not, in fact, ①opposed to technology per se. It was not the machines themselves that the Luddites feared and reacted against. Rather, they understood that technology is meant to ②serve humans, not the other way around. Luddites were not protesting the technology itself; they were ③subscribing to the new economic realities brought about by the machines. In former times, craftsmen had been able to work at their own pace and set their own prices for their goods. But with the dawn of industrialization and mass production, craftsmen fell on hard times and were increasingly ④forced to work for the hated factories. Suddenly they were ⑤answerable not to themselves but to a factory owner; they had to give up autonomy, or starve. They saw what the machines meant to their livelihood, to their lives, to their families, and to their communities. And they didn't like what they saw.

* disparaging 폄하하는 * per se 그 자체로는

17. 수능완성 14강 2번

The free market will tend to oversupply goods with negative externalities, and undersupply goods with positive externalities. It is easy to see why. Creating a negative externality is often a way of dumping your costs on another: literally. If it is cheaper to use a noisy production process than a quiet one, other people are inadvertently ‘subsidizing’ my use of the noisy process by ① bearing the cost of being disturbed by the noise. Public goods, on the other hand, are subject to the free-rider problem. Why should I contribute to supply street lights if I will get the ② benefit whether or not I contribute? But if everyone thinks like this — and the market ③ encourages this type of reasoning — no lighting will be provided. It is normally assumed that the solution to these problems is to make the state the ④ supplier of public goods, taxing citizens to pay for them. Similarly the state can make pollution illegal, ⑤ withdrawing the costs to the polluter.

* inadvertently 의도치 않게 * subsidize 보조금을 주다

18. 수능완성 14강 4번

While time is being compressed by the frantic pace of modern life, our sense of space has ① expanded to the point where the concept of place is no longer salient. Most public spaces are now commercial spaces ② standardized to provide comfort zones and facilitate easy access and mobility by anyone who might enter — a famous coffee shop on every corner, with vast swathes of every city resembling an airport terminal. While democratic in appearance, in reality these spaces are designed to coordinate economic activity across nodes in the global commodity chain, ③ independent to the protocols of external control, with every public space given over to marketing the same products to consumers seduced by ahistorical, transregional brands created by the advertising industry. In the process, genuinely local places are ④ stripped of uniqueness and particularity. Each location resembles every other location, and only the occasional extraordinary effort on the part of the locals ⑤ preserves a genuine sense of place.

* frantic 정신없이 바쁜 * salient 아주 중요한 * * * node 교점, 마디

19. 수능완성 15강 4번

Democratic peoples — especially Americans — respond strongly to moral narratives that cleanly distinguish between the forces of good and evil. They have a harder time coming to grips with moral complexity and ambiguity. Private and public morality sometimes diverge. The norms of foreign policy and war are not ① congruent with those of domestic affairs. And the virtues of the private household do not always ② map neatly onto those of the public household. For example, most economists believe that poorly timed public thrift — austerity — can make a bad economic situation ③ better. But most people have a hard time understanding why it can be right for a government to spend ④ more than it is taking in — especially if the public deficit is used to finance current consumption. While many parents ⑤ grasp the rationale of going into debt to finance a college education, they are loath to cosign loans for children’s fancy cars and flat-screen TVs.

* austerity 긴축, 내핍 * loath 꺼리는

20. 수능완성 16강 LCO

When the natural communication systems of primates are examined, no straightforward increase in complexity from monkeys to apes to humans is observed. Many researchers characterize great ape communication systems as more ① limited in range than those of monkeys. For example, monkeys, but not other apes, have functionally referential alarm calls, although whether monkey calls are truly referential like human language remains contested. This particular ape-monkey difference makes biological sense. Great apes are larger and stronger than monkeys, and hence are less ② vulnerable to predation. Apes almost certainly didn’t evolve referential alarm calls because they had comparatively ③ little to be alarmed about. Indeed, there is little that is learned at all in the vocal communication of nonhuman apes. Apes do ④ possess gestures to initiate play, for instance, or when infants signal they wish to be carried — many of these gestures have learned elements. However, apes seemingly do not use their gestures referentially, nor do their gestures ⑤ conceal any symbolic or conventionalized features.

* primate 영장류

* alarm call 경계성(새·동물의 경고성 울부짖음)

21. 수능완성 16강 4번

Genetic engineering followed by cloning to distribute many identical animals or plants is sometimes seen as a threat to the diversity of nature. However, humans have been replacing ①diverse natural habitats with artificial monoculture for millennia. Most natural habitats in the advanced nations have already been replaced with some form of ②artificial environment based on mass production or repetition. The real threat to biodiversity is surely the need to convert ever ③more of our planet into production zones to feed the ever-increasing human population. The cloning and transgenic alteration of domestic animals makes little difference to the overall situation. Conversely, the ④renewed interest in genetics has led to a growing awareness that there are many wild plants and animals with interesting or useful genetic properties that could be used for a variety of as-yet-unknown purposes. This has led in turn to a realization that we should ⑤accept destroying natural ecosystems because they may harbor tomorrow's drugs against cancer, malaria, or obesity.

* monoculture 단일 경작

22. 수능완성 17강 LCO

Because of the pervasive nature of scientific uncertainty in environmental matters, there is a tension between the disciplinary norms of good science and good regulation. Government officials cannot wait until all desired scientific information is available prior to deciding on regulatory approaches. Unlike the approach in scientific areas where judgment may be ①suspended until the scientific proof is in, government officials are expected to act in a timely manner. Very often government officials are expected to make decisions on environmental matters on extremely ②limited data applied to weak or nonexistent theory. As a result, effective regulation may sometimes require government agencies to adopt crude but administrable decision strategies that do not ③exclude a high degree of scientific sophistication. However, those opposed to regulation can always ④criticize the regulation on the basis of lack of scientific sophistication. Because many government decisions can be challenged on scientific grounds, those who want to avoid regulation will be ⑤successful if legitimizing environmental regulation is limited to scientifically proven information or theories.

23. 수능완성 17강 1~2번

The most influential research on the effects of comforting communication has been conducted by Brant Burleson and colleagues, including Wendy Samter and Suzanne Jones. In this paradigm, comforting messages are described as varying in person centeredness, defined as the extent to which messages reflect "an awareness of and an adaptation to the ①subjective, affective, and relational aspects of communicative contexts." Comforting messages low in person centeredness ②deny another person's feelings and perspective by criticizing the feelings, challenging their legitimacy, or telling the other how he or she should act or feel. Comforting messages ③moderate in person centeredness implicitly recognize another's feelings by attempting to distract the other's attention from the distressing situation, offering expressions of sympathy, or presenting explanations of the situation that might function to reduce distress. Comforting messages high in person centeredness explicitly ④acknowledge and legitimate another's feelings by helping articulate those feelings, elaborating on reasons why the other might feel that way, and trying to place the feelings within a broader perspective. Overall, highly person-centered messages tend to be the most listener centered, emotion focused, and nonevaluative, with moderate- and low-person-centered messages ⑤eliminating fewer of these qualities.

* articulate 분명히 말하다

24. 수능완성 실전 모의고사 1회 21번

Psychologist and author Jeremy Dean explains in relation to cultivating happiness-boosting habits that 'unfortunately there's rather a large fly in the ointment. That fly is habituation'. Habituation means that we adapt to positive experiences more quickly than negative ones. This means that we ①lose the pleasure from good habits more quickly than the pain from bad ones. Dean suggests that one way that we can deal with our automatic adaptation to pleasure is by ②varying our habits rather than repeating them in exactly the same way over and over again. This could mean, for example, making a ③conscious effort to respond more consciously to the question 'how are you?' (rather than saying 'Fine' every time). Introducing conscious variations in some of our habits can be effective in ④reducing the effects of habituation. Although Dean explains that this idea ⑤narrows the formal definition of a habit which involves the same behaviour or thought in the same situation, for 'happy' habits we need an 'automatic initiation of the behaviour, but then a continuously mindful way of carrying it out. A new type of hybrid habit: a mindful habit'.

25. 수능완성 실전 모의고사 1회 24번

One key to the problem of the shopping information gap is to realize that we need a better way of presenting and organizing information. Such a method is to ①organize information into different levels, where different amounts of consumer demand for information are presented at each level. Any shopper, at any point in the shopping experience, has a certain level of interest in products. Sometimes this level of interest is ②intense, where the consumer just cannot get enough, and sometimes this level is one of indifference, where the consumer is just browsing. The best way to convey information to consumers is to look at them as shopping on a number of possible levels of interest and to ③direct information to them according to their level. If a consumer has a ④low level of interest then more information should be available to him. Conversely, if a consumer is indifferent to a product, then he should not be ⑤overwhelmed with information.

26. 수능완성 실전 모의고사 1회 29번

Modern science emerged out of traditions that are clearly Western. It seems that the process of sorting into either/or categories can be traced to ancient Greek thought. The process of organizing objects according to whether they have or do not have a particular property, with no ①intermediate category, is sometimes called Aristotelian. This very formal approach to classifying, unlike the version of classifying we might use in everyday living, makes no ②allowance for fuzziness. It is important to recognize that thinking scientifically is not natural or automatic. Indeed learning to perceive the world in ways ③inconsistent with this dichotomous, observation-based perspective is something we must learn. For some of us, this may seem to be very natural. In actuality it is an extension of the cultural traditions within which we were ④raised. Classifying is an example of a very particular way of thinking that teachers must introduce to students to ⑤familiarize them with the culture of science.

* fuzziness 불분명함, 모호함 ** dichotomous 이분법의

27. 수능완성 실전 모의고사 1회 31번

As an academic discipline, architecture is outside of the humanities — so in that sense there’s no question that it is not one of the humanities. Not ①institutionally at least, even if there is something of a family resemblance. Architecture students aren’t ②oriented to thinking, reading, and writing in quite the same way as are students within the humanities. What’s interesting about architecture is that it has always been ③unsure as to where to position itself and its own identity as a discipline: it is itself internally divided about whether it is a science, a technological discipline, or a mode of art or aesthetic production. This uncertainty regarding its own identity has led it to be quite ④closed to philosophical and critical theory in a way that is unimaginable for other disciplines, like engineering or medicine, for example. What I can say positively as an outsider is that architecture is a discipline ⑤seeking self-definition, and for that self-definition it looks outside of itself, to see what others say about it.

28. 수능완성 실전 모의고사 1회 32번

Important work regarding preservatives indicated that making organ meats look familiar (through their cuts, shapes, and packaging) influenced perceptions of taste. This insight was found during research on what made preserved foods most ①acceptable. At the beginning of World War II, there was a ②need for canned meats that tasted like fresh meat, for powdered milk that was reconstituted to taste like fresh whole milk, and for preserved bread that tasted like fresh bread. The government ③pushed food companies to preserve foods to resemble fresh foods. Because they looked and tasted fresh, people believed they must be safe and that preservatives were not ④harmful. Because of this work, initial efforts introduced some organ meats as filler in ground beef and sausages. In both ground meat and sausage forms, replacing existing meat with organ meats was ⑤rejected because they did not cause the meat to look different than expected.

*reconstitute (물을 부어) 원상태로 만들다

29. 수능완성 실전 모의고사 1회 33번

Most people exhibit physical symptoms when they lie. Their bodies respond to the stress they feel when they think they will be found out. Immediately, their hearts beat faster as adrenaline bathes their system, their breathing becomes more shallow in response to feelings of panic, their hands become colder as blood flow becomes constricted, and their hands sweat and their muscles become tense. Examiners can see this pattern on the lie detector equipment and the liar is caught. This technology works ①nicely for most people. Most of us have brains that want to tell the truth, want to be trusted, and we feel ②guilty when we lie or when we think we will be caught. Our bodies respond to our thoughts and feelings. There is even new brain imaging lie detector equipment and companies springing up, such as No Lie MRI, to swear in court whether or not you are telling the ③truth. Not only does your body ④react to lies, your brain does as well. Whenever most people lie, their brain becomes overall much more ⑤inactive than when telling the truth. It really does take more out of you to lie than to tell the truth.

* constrict 위축시키다

30. 수능완성 실전 모의고사 1회 34번

Social domain theory views emotions and moral judgments as reciprocal processes that cannot be disentangled. This view differs from emotivist or intuitionist approaches to morality, which are principally based on research with adults and give priority to emotional and implicit processes while ①avoiding reasoning as largely post hoc rationalizations. From the social domain perspective, this treatment of emotions and reasoning as distinct, opposing influences represents a ②false dichotomy. Rather, the assumption is that affective experiences are an important component of moral judgment and that the latter involves a complex ③integration of thoughts, feelings, and experiences. To borrow from Kant's famous saying, moral reasoning without emotion is empty; emotions without reasoning are blind. Children's ④affective experiences influence their understanding, encoding, and memory of moral violations and are part of a complex evaluative process. Information obtained from observing the affective consequences of acts for others, as well as past or immediate emotional responses to moral situations, may ⑤undermine the foundation on which moral understanding is constructed.

* disentangle 떼다, (엉킨 것을) 풀다

* * post hoc 사후(事後)의 * * * dichotomy 이분법

31. 수능완성 실전 모의고사 1회 36번

Socrates provided a theater of presence in Athens for the young people who gathered to watch him show that their elders — even the ones with the most brilliant reputations for wisdom — could not answer the vital questions he put to them, questions like “What is justice?” And so these watchers were ①drawn into philosophy as they learned something about human limitations. They could have picked this lesson up from comedy, but Socratic theater was more immediate, more ②transformative of watchers into thinkers. It was also dramatic, more tightly focused on the false claims to wisdom that people actually made in the public places of Athens, false claims that ③affected directly the young men who clustered around Socrates as his audience. And the elders who were ④refuted, did they gain wisdom? In most cases, they plainly did not. They were deep inside the space of theater, ⑤able to see themselves, and all they knew at the end was that they had been humiliated by a fiendishly clever man. So they went away not wiser but more angry at Socrates and his cleverness.

* refute 반박하다 * * humiliate 굴욕감을 주다

* * * fiendishly 지독하게, 극도로

32. 수능완성 실전 모의고사 1회 38번

The concept of ‘producer responsibility’ reflects a fundamental legal principle for the allocation of responsibilities: the person acting must ensure that each action is performed in a way that does not cause damage or nuisance to other legally protected interests. In relation to the manufacturing of goods, this concept requires operators to ①prevent pollution, hazards, the risk of damaging public health and damage to neighboring properties — or at least to minimize these negative externalities to a certain level defined by legislation and/or a specific permit. Hence, the preventative costs must be paid by the ②producer. It is generally accepted that these preventive responsibilities apply to manufacturing processes and ③exclude the waste generated by the manufacturing process. It seems also accepted that this principle of ④allocation of responsibilities also applies to manufactured goods. Products placed on the market must be safe and secure in general. For certain products, such as pesticides, genetically modified organisms and vehicles, the placing of these products on the market is subject to a ⑤prior licensing scheme.

33. 수능완성 실전 모의고사 1회 39번

Up until 2 million years ago, the relative brain size of our hominid ancestors was the same as that of the great apes today. However, something happened in our evolution to change the course of the development of our brain, which grew significantly ①larger. Human brain size increased to be 3-4 times larger than the brain of our ancestral apes. As our head started to increase in size to accommodate our ②expanding brains, this put pressure on hominid mothers to deliver their babies before their heads got too big. However, this is not a problem for our nearest non-human cousins, the chimpanzee. In terms of movement, chimps do not naturally walk upright and so did not ③develop a narrow pelvis. Their birth canals are large enough to give a relatively ④harder birth to their babies, which is why chimpanzees waddle when they do try to walk upright. They usually deliver by themselves in less than 30 minutes, whereas human delivery takes considerably ⑤longer and is most often assisted by other adults.

* hominid 인류(의) * * pelvis 골반
* * * waddle 뒹뒹 걷다

34. 수능완성 실전 모의고사 1회 40번

Historians have ①observed that the peak age for scientific productivity was about 25 years of age in the year 1500, but by 1960 it was 37. The increasing complexity of scientific domains seems to have caused this increase; this complexity makes the ideation and elaboration rates ②decline, and this results in a later career peak. Educational psychologist B. F. Jones studied 700 Nobel Prize winners and technological inventors in the 20th century and found that over the course of the century, the greatest achievements occurred at ③earlier ages; the mean age at great achievement rose by about six years over the century, and in 2000, the peak age was 36 to 40. His data showed that the peak age increased because early age innovation is declining, and that's a result of the ④increased educational demands required to acquire the knowledge necessary to contribute to an innovation. At the beginning of the 20th century, great minds began their work at age 23; at the end, at age 31. There's been no increase in the productivity of innovators beyond middle age to make up for this ⑤shortened career, and as a result, there's been a decline in innovative output per researcher over the century.

35. 수능완성 실전 모의고사 2회 29번

In some ways, food media takes readers and viewers into the back of the house where gourmet cooking takes place. This is not to say such depictions are ①accurate, entertaining as they might be. As Andrew Chan notes, contemporary shows “create a gap that ②separates the viewer from the reality of actual cookery.” In fact, Kathleen Collins explains that, “Television cooking shows, and the media in general, are largely responsible for ③glamorizing what will always be, in actuality, toiling, sweaty labor.” She also concedes, however, that such media coverage — and the public's seemingly insatiable appetite for programming related to food and eating — “has brought deserved ④indifference to a previously uncelebrated class of laborers and artisans.” As such, the media has made ⑤visible some of the hidden work that goes into producing our eating experiences but often in ways that are more fantasy than reality.

* toil 고생하다, 수고하다 * * concede 인정하다
* * * insatiable 만족을 모르는

36. 수능완성 실전 모의고사 2회 31번

Sometimes, of course, we might have good reasons, conceptually and critically, to ①isolate the content of a film from its form. The subject of Kathryn Bigelow's Zero Dark Thirty is the tracking and eventual killing of the terrorist Osama Bin Laden by United States CIA agents and U.S. Navy Seals. That content is historical fact. But limited access to some specific details, and the demands of cinematic storytelling, compelled the filmmakers to take ②liberties with the original content when giving the movie its ultimate form. Zero Dark Thirty invents and combines characters, rearranges and condenses action, and speculates on events. Many critiques of Zero Dark Thirty, noting the significance and sensitivity of the content, ③questioned the film's completeness, accuracy, and reliability. Yet the movie could be considered a ④formal success; it received Academy Award nominations for Best Picture, Actress, Original Screenplay, Film Editing, and Sound Editing. By focusing solely on content, we may risk ⑤focusing the aspects that make movies interesting as individual works of art.

37. 수능완성 실전 모의고사 2회 33번

The transition to a network society has, by all accounts, turned research on youth and media on its head — leading to new opportunities and new challenges. Perhaps most obvious is the fact that our object of study has become a ①moving target. Many of the media and communication technologies that we investigate today are continually ②changing — often while we try to understand the phenomenon in question. This is especially problematic for the social sciences, because social scientists often need ③sufficient time to answer questions with appropriate methodological rigor. To establish causal relationships between media use and longer-term outcomes, youth must be followed over several years, and their media use needs to be measured ④repeatedly. With the rapid and often short-lived developments in the media landscape, such research is far more ⑤simpler than it used to be.

38. 수능완성 실전 모의고사 2회 34번

Some species have evolved not only a theory of mind but also, distinctly, a theory of relationships — which is evolutionarily advantageous, because recognizing relationships between other individuals helps predict their social behavior. The most basic type of such knowledge is when one animal knows the relative ①dominance rank of two other animals, not just its own rank with respect to the others. This important ability is ②widespread, seen in hyenas, lions, horses, dolphins, and, of course, primates, but also in fish and birds. Capuchin monkeys in conflict preferentially seek out allies that they know to be ③lower ranked than their opponents, and they also seek out allies that they now have closer relationships with themselves than with their opponents. If two chimpanzees have a fight and a bystander offers consolation to the loser, this can reconcile the two combatants, but only if the bystander has a friendship with the ④aggressor. All three animals understand what it means for two of them to have a special ⑤bond.

* consolation 위로, 위안 * * reconcile 화해시키다

39. 수능완성 실전 모의고사 2회 36번

Daniel Merton Wegner was the first to analyze transactive memory, especially as it occurs in couples. He noted that people often supplement their own memories, which are limited and can be unreliable, with various ①external aids. These include objects (e.g., address or appointment books) and other people (e.g., friends or coworkers). Wegner was especially interested in the use of ②objects as memory aids. He speculated that a transactive memory system may develop in many groups to ③ensure that important information is remembered. This system combines the knowledge possessed by individual group members with a ④shared awareness of who knows what. So when group members need information, but cannot remember it themselves or doubt that their memories are accurate, they can ⑤turn to each other for help. A transactive memory system can thus provide a group's members with more and better information than any of them could remember alone.

40. 수능완성 실전 모의고사 2회 37번

The manner in which people communicate has some obvious relationship to the way in which their society is organized and governed. In ancient oral societies, people were ruled by ①unpredictable gods who worked in mysterious ways. When human beings learned how to cast their messages and conversations into written language, they were able to begin to organize their lives in more ②rational systems. They could record history and ③discover patterns in the weather, their food sources, and the ways of their enemies. They could take more control of their lives, solve some of nature's mysteries, and become less ④independent on the whims of their gods. This ⑤posed a severe challenge to those among them who were priests and holy men and women; obviously these leaders regarded writing as subversive, destructive, and sinful. It didn't take them long to realize that if they could control the writing, they could regain their power as emissaries of the gods.

* whim 변덕 * * subversive 체제 전복적인
* * * emissary 사절, 특사

41. 수능완성 실전 모의고사 2회 39번

The primary perceptual faculty in human beings, as in all primates, is vision. Much of the improved understanding of perceptual processes has therefore derived from the neurobiology of visual perception. As Semir Zeki, a principal researcher in the field, has observed, the study of vision is a “profoundly philosophical enterprise,” for it constitutes an inquiry into “how the brain ①acquires knowledge of the external world, which is no simple matter.” Until the 1970s, Zeki points out, neurological models of perception were heavily influenced by the ②mistaken philosophic view, probably traceable to Kant, that “sensing” reality and “understanding” (grasping) it are fundamentally disparate phenomena. Now, however, through sophisticated techniques for studying both normal subjects and patients who have suffered various impairments of brain function, we know that normal perception entails ③distinct “seeing” and “understanding.” Specialized areas of the brain not only detect visible attributes such as color, form, and motion but also “identify” and ④integrate them into a unified, coherent “picture.” The integration of visual information that results ⑤constitutes both sensory perception and recognition of the visual world.

* disparate 이질적인

42. 수능완성 실전 모의고사 2회 40번

Choosing similar friends can have a ①rationale. Assessing the survivability of an environment can be risky (if an environment turns out to be deadly, for instance, it might be too late by the time you found out), so humans have evolved the desire to ②associate with similar individuals as a way to perform this function efficiently. This is especially ③useful to a species that lives in so many different sorts of environments. However, the carrying capacity of a given environment places a limit on this strategy. If resources are very ④limited, the individuals who live in a particular place cannot all do the exact same thing (for example, if there are few trees, people cannot all live in tree houses, or if mangoes are in short supply, people cannot all live solely on a diet of mangoes). A rational strategy would therefore sometimes be to avoid ⑤different members of one’s species.

43. 수능완성 실전 모의고사 3회 21번

The objective of battle, to “throw” the enemy and to make him defenseless, may temporarily blind commanders and even strategists to the larger purpose of war. War is never an ①isolated act, nor is it ever only one decision. In the real world, war’s larger purpose is always a political purpose. It ②transcends the use of force. This insight was famously captured by Clausewitz’s most famous phrase, “War is a mere ③continuation of politics by other means.” To be political, a political entity or a representative of a political entity, whatever its constitutional form, has to have an intention, a will. That intention has to be ④obscured. And one side’s will has to be transmitted to the adversary at some point during the confrontation (it does not have to be publicly communicated). A violent act and its larger political intention must also be ⑤attributed to one side at some point during the confrontation. History does not know of acts of war without eventual attribution.

44. 수능완성 실전 모의고사 3회 23번

The words used in survey questions should not trigger biases, unless doing so is the researcher’s conscious intent. Biased words and phrases tend to produce misleading answers. Some polls ask obviously ①loaded questions, such as “Isn’t it time for Americans to stand up for morality and stop the shameless degradation of the airwaves?” Especially when describing ②abstract ideas (e.g., freedom, justice, fairness), your choice of words can dramatically affect how respondents answer. Take the difference between welfare and assistance for the poor. On average, surveys have found that public support for more assistance for the poor is about 39 percentage points ③lower than for welfare. Most people favor helping the poor; most people ④oppose welfare. The “truly needy” gain our ⑤sympathy, but “loafers and bums” do not.

* loafer 빈둥거리며 시간을 보내는 사람 * * bum 게으름뱅이

45. 수능완성 실전 모의고사 3회 24번

Competitive activities can be more than just performance showcases where the best is recognized and the rest are overlooked. The provision of timely, ①constructive feedback to participants on performance is an asset that some competitions and contests offer. In a sense, all competitions give feedback. For many, this is restricted to information about whether the participant is an award- or prizewinner. The provision of that type of feedback can be interpreted as shifting the emphasis to demonstrating ②superior performance but not necessarily excellence. The best competitions ③promote excellence, not just winning or “beating” others. The emphasis on superiority is what we typically see as fostering a ④detrimental effect of competition. Performance feedback requires that the program go beyond the “win, place, or show” level of feedback. Information about performance can be very ⑤harmful, not only to the participant who does not win or place but also to those who do.

46. 수능완성 실전 모의고사 3회 29번

In graphic form and function, the newspaper is coming to resemble a computer screen, as the combination of text, images, and icons turns the newspaper page into a static snapshot of a World Wide Web page. In many newspapers the index now consists of summaries gathered in a column running down the left-hand side of the page, and a small picture is often ①included with the summary. Anyone ②familiar with multimedia presentations can easily read such a picture as an iconic button, which the user would press in order to receive the rest of the story. USA Today in fact makes ③fewer use of “hypertextual” links back and forth throughout its pages, and these links are sometimes cued by small graphics. The purpose of these icons together with the other pictures and graphics is not merely ④decorative. Together they help to ⑤redefine the function of the newspaper, which is no longer only to transmit verbal information, but also to provide an appropriate visual experience and through that experience to dictate an appropriate reaction to the stories being told.

*static 정적인

47. 수능완성 실전 모의고사 3회 31번

There is a long-standing debate within psychology as to whether emotions per se are stored in memory. Some investigators argue that emotion cannot be stored in memory but must be ①disintegrated based on knowledge concerning the circumstances in which the emotion was experienced. According to this view, when asked to remember emotions, people ②retrieve not the fleeting emotional experience but a redescription of it based on memory for relevant details concerning the event or based on beliefs about how one is likely to have felt. ③Remembering the circumstances in which an emotion was experienced also may cause people to experience a similar but new emotion in the present, and it is this new emotion that is then reported. As William James put it, “The ④revivability in memory of the emotions, like that of all the feelings of the lower senses, is very small.... We can produce, not remembrances of the old grief or rapture, but new griefs and raptures, by summoning up a lively thought of their ⑤exciting cause.”

*rapture 환희

48. 수능완성 실전 모의고사 3회 32번

The apparent “mess” of the bacterial domain is understandable. From the examples of the microbiological world, it is clear that lifestyle or morphology is only of limited use to establish relatedness, and many bacteria look more or less the ①same under a microscope. So how should we group bacteria, if not by their looks and behavior? In the old days, when research was ②dedicated to medical microbiology, distinctions were frequently made based on the diseases bacteria could cause. This has led to some ③accurate classifications that we live with even today. For example, shigellosis is a type of severe diarrhea caused by Shigella species, for instance Shigella dysenteriae, which, by objective criteria, are just particular ④nasty brands of E. coli (the “E.” of E. coli stands for the genus Escherichia). There is no scientific reason to grant Shigella bacteria their own genus name, but taxonomists have not renamed Shigella bacteria to be ⑤incorporated into the Escherichia genus — yet.

*morphology 형태 **diarrhea 설사 ***genus 속

49. 수능완성 실전 모의고사 3회 34번

Musical judgments are never made in complete isolation. The formation of “taste cultures” has always been socially defined. Participation in certain genres of music was historically determined by a person’s social position, not by a purely ①independent aesthetic choice. Indeed, from a sociological perspective, taste is always a social category rather than an aesthetic one; it refers to the way we use cultural judgments as social “currency,” to ②mark our social positions. This may be less clear today, since contemporary society is characterized by the ③acceptance of older taste cultures and the proliferation of new ones. In this context, cultural transactions take place with increasing rapidity — hence the heating up of the cultural economy and its rapid turnover of new products. Not only are taste cultures themselves shifting, but people now tend to move between them with greater ease. These factors contribute to a sense of the ④relativity of any single position. Contemporary musical choices are ⑤plural as never before, and the effect of that plurality is inevitably to confirm that, in matters of musical judgment, the individual can be the only authority.

*proliferation 확산

50. 수능완성 실전 모의고사 3회 35번

Mathematics and logic are closely ①related, and in many branches of science forms of mathematics are available which are suitable for the deduction of the consequences of hypotheses. When this is so, much more elaborate and far-reaching deductions become possible because of the great power of mathematical notation and methods, which permit deductions to be made that would be overwhelmingly complex if argued in ②special language. Nevertheless a sacrifice is usually made when reliance is placed on mathematics, because the existing forms of mathematics are adequate only for ③simplified cases. For example, much of organic chemistry has been developed with ④little assistance from mathematics. As a consequence the methods of argument which have developed in this field are not exact and certain, but they are ⑤applicable to a very wide range of problems quite beyond the reach of more formal procedures.

*deduction 연역적 추론 **notation 표기법

51. 수능완성 실전 모의고사 3회 36번

As we trap more heat in the atmosphere, weather patterns become more volatile. A rise in temperature of 1 degree can translate into an increase in the most severe extremes by several degrees. And warmer air can move more moisture around more quickly. For every degree Celsius that the planet warms, the atmosphere can ①absorb 7 percent more moisture. That 7 percent isn’t ②different, though. The greater moisture capacity of the air means that water can be sucked out of one area and deposited in another. Moisture becomes more ③concentrated in a few times and places, leading to droughts in one area or one season, followed by torrential rains in another. And indeed, across the United States, while precipitation is up 6 percent, droughts are also ④up, and the amount of rain that falls in the hardest 1 percent of rainstorms is up 20 percent. There’s more rain, concentrated in ⑤fewer places, with more left to dry out, and those that do get rain receive more intense rainstorms.

*volatile 변동성이 심한 **precipitation 강수량
***torrential rain 폭우

52. 수능완성 실전 모의고사 3회 38번

The most striking characteristic of state public health law — and the one that underlies many of its defects — is its overall antiquity. Certainly, some statutes are relatively recent in origin. However, much of public health law was framed in the late nineteenth and early to mid-twentieth centuries and ①contains elements that are 40 to 100 years old. Old public health statutes are often ②outmoded in ways that directly reduce their effectiveness and conformity with modern standards. These laws often do not ③reflect contemporary scientific understandings of injury and disease (e.g., surveillance, prevention, and response) or legal norms for protection of individual rights. Rather, public health laws use scientific and legal standards that ④diminished when they were enacted. Society faces different sorts of risks today and deploys different methods of assessment and intervention. When many of these statutes were written, public health (e.g., epidemiology and biostatistics) and behavioral (e.g., client-centered counseling) sciences were in their ⑤infancy. Modern prevention and treatment methods did not exist.

*antiquity 아주 오래됨 **statute 법규
***epidemiology 역학(疫學)

53. 수능완성 실전 모의고사 3회 39번

The lesson of history is that civilizations have never learned to live in harmony with their environment. There is abundant historical evidence to show that ①disregard for the environment leads to human disaster. The current furore over climate change is reminiscent of events within many ②doomed societies. Archaeological research shows that many, perhaps most, ancient civilizations ③destroyed themselves by degrading their environment. In most cases this did not mean that people all suddenly died of hunger or were consumed by storms. Instead, by ④maintaining natural resources, they eventually reached a point where they could no longer maintain their civil and military infrastructure adequately. At that point, they became ⑤vulnerable to invaders who wiped them out. This pattern seems to have been the case for the Mayans, for Angkor and for Sumeria.

* furore 소동 * *reminiscent 연상시키는

54. 수능완성 실전 모의고사 4회 20번

One of the first questions I'm asked by adults who are interested in teaching philosophy to children is: "How will I know what material is age-appropriate for the kids I'm working with?" Interestingly, I've found there is no ①guarantee that one approach or presentation will work for a particular age group, and that it's best to trust your intuition about whether or how to approach a topic with your class or child. I have met second-graders who discussed death with ease, and seventh-graders who were ②comfortable talking about friendship. It's important not to assume immediately that a topic is appropriate or inappropriate on the ③basis of a child's age. Children's maturity levels, interests, backgrounds, and verbal abilities ④vary. I believe that any topic can be discussed once you ⑤determine the general maturity level of your group and shift gears as needed.

55. 수능완성 실전 모의고사 4회 22번

Wherever we find creativity, we almost always find it was the result of a person who willingly went to work on a real problem. Thomas Edison once remarked that "Everything comes to him who hustles." Work. Don't worry. That was Edison's advice. And he proved its ①usefulness by his own example. But despite Edison's experience and that of countless others who continue to make breakthroughs, there remains considerable ②mystery about how creative ideas actually come to people. When we read the words of people like Giacomo Puccini, that great operatic composer, who once remarked, "The music of this opera Madame Butterfly was dictated to me by God; I was merely ③instrumental in putting it on paper and communicating it to the public," what are we to think? Obviously, he and others feel as though they are merely the instrument through which creative energies are ④flowing. While it might have felt this way to Puccini, it is also evident that Puccini ⑤overestimated his own abilities.

* hustle 힘차게 해내다

56. 수능완성 실전 모의고사 4회 23번

Placing organic products into the global market has a number of implications. Global markets are characterized by the ①strong role played by corporations in transport, handling, distribution, marketing and sales. Entering into the same markets as conventional agricultural products is likely to result in organic produce being subject to the same economic conditions that have shaped conventional agriculture and made sustainable practices ②attractive. Organic producers competing in existing global markets will face economic incentives likely to erode the principles of organic farming. An emerging issue of potentially great concern is challenges brought against nations whose trading preferences run ④counter to such groups as the World Trade Organization. Entry into global markets may offer grounds on which to ⑤challenge national subsidies for conventional agriculture, but retaliatory challenges against organic farming are likely. A further concern is that global markets are uncertain and often volatile, which has the effect of reducing the security of farming enterprises and can be added to the economic incentives for larger scale enterprises.

* retaliatory 보복성(의) * *volatile 불안정한

57. 수능완성 실전 모의고사 4회 24번

Speaking of the place of rational thinking in the life of primitive humanity, rationality itself meant ①more than mechanical, conscious figuring; it also expressed itself in different ways. Conscious, rational thinking can be an exceptionally sluggish and ②dangerous process in emergency situations, where split-second decisions often make the difference between survival and annihilation. It is for this reason that the capacity for rapid and dramatic decision-making had to evolve, which, oddly enough, was accomplished through ③bypassing conscious, rational thinking altogether. It's not clear, however, whether the capacity for instant but ④conscious thinking and split-second decision-making (e.g., quickly running from a predator or thoughtlessly striking a debilitating or lethal blow to an enemy) is a new human response mechanism, an old instinct that has been carried over from humanity's animal ancestry, or a creative combination of the two. Whatever it is, it certainly realizes an important goal of rational figuring, to the extent that it is typically an ⑤orderly response that increases the chances for survival.

* sluggish 느린 * annihilation 절멸, 소멸
* * * debilitating 쇠약하게 하는

58. 수능완성 실전 모의고사 4회 29번

The artist is often unable to tell beforehand how his painting is going to turn out, because it develops as he paints it. Even with a particular compositional or subject matter in mind the design of a painting ①changes as one form is added to complement another and as these forms create new and unanticipated relationships when seen in a whole composition. A painting grows like a living organism in the artist's mind and feelings as he ②interacts with his work at different stages in its development. The artist realizes what the layman has ③experienced but cannot express. The artist ④limits original fantasies, aims, desires, and emotions, and expresses them through his medium. But the medium has limitations of its own. There are feelings that can or cannot be translated effectively into a particular medium. In considering these limitations, the artist must ⑤realize how he changes the material and also in what ways the material changing his expression and his conceptions.

* layman 문외한, 아마추어

59. 수능완성 실전 모의고사 4회 33번

Many have claimed that, with billions of likely Earth-like planets, civilizations like ours must be common in our galaxy. However, the more we learn, the more ①unlikely that appears. SETI — the Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence program — has been scanning the firmament for radio signals over more than forty years, and they have failed to ②intercept a single coherent message. More fundamentally, complex biological beings did not evolve to traverse the vastness of interstellar space; if interstellar travelers exist they'll be robots ③incapable of “sleeping” over many thousands of years. Remember that stars are separated in distances measured by “light years” and, with light speed at 186,000 miles (300,000 km) in a single second, interstellar travel by living things remains a ④fantasy. Setting astrobology (“the science without a subject”) aside we'll ⑤confine ourselves to the planet on which we live.

* firmament 창공, 하늘 * * traverse 통과하다, 횡단하다

60. 수능완성 실전 모의고사 4회 37번

It is important to recognize the nature of mathematics and the very radical abstraction that it involves. Galileo, Descartes, Huygens and Newton all produced formulae. In other words, they were seeking to create a mathematical and ①abstract way of summing up physical phenomena, using mathematics to express patterns seen in nature. That it should be possible for an abstract formula to ②correspond to nature was a fundamental assumption made by those involved in the emerging sciences. Beneath it lay the deeper assumption that the world is a predictable and ③disordered place. Escaping from the earlier era of ④crude superstition and magic, they saw themselves emerging into a world where reason and evidence would triumph. But reason, in its purest form, is seen in logic and mathematics, and it was therefore natural to expect that the world would be, in principle, comprehensible in terms of ‘laws of nature’ which, with mathematical precision, would ⑤determine the movement of all things.

61. 수능완성 실전 모의고사 4회 38번

An interesting observation that is pertinent to the idea of an instinctive urge is displacement activity. Displacement activity occurs when two incompatible response tendencies are simultaneously aroused. For example, a bird might be faced with a rival that elicits both attack and flight. In this situation, behaviors are displayed that appear to be ① irrelevant to the situation, such as grooming. At times the activity ② differs from normal grooming behavior in that it seems hurried and is discontinued before it is completed. But on other occasions the behavior is not ③ distinguishable from normal grooming activity. Certain species of fish, such as the stickleback, also exhibit such ④ out-of-context displacement activity. When at the boundary between its own territory and that of another stickleback, where both attack and escape behaviors are elicited, ⑤ appropriate nest-building behavior is often displayed.

*pertinent 관련 있는 *stickleback 큰가시고기

62. 수능완성 실전 모의고사 4회 41~42번

There is a distinction between the social and physical environments and the different types of selection pressures that they represent; this is because the physical environment changes a lot ① less over evolutionary time than the social. For example, the qualities of gravity feel no different to you and me than they did to the first land-dwelling vertebrates. This stability means that there are certain properties of tetrapod bone structure, ② including in us four-limbed humans, that are set and have not changed. Tetrapods have a good solution to the problem of bearing weight under gravity, and any mutations are likely to result in a ③ more survival and reproductive outcome (a lower fitness). The social environment — made up primarily of other humans, but also more broadly other animals — is a completely ④ different matter. In this environment, humans have to react to situations as they occur. Here, doing the same thing every time a situation occurs — say, always dodging left when being charged by a bull, or always sharing your meat when asked to — would be a distinct disadvantage, because the other animals or humans would evolve a response to ⑤ outwit you.

*vertebrate 척추동물 *tetrapod 사지동물
***dodge 피하다

63. 수능완성 실전 모의고사 5회 21번

Ideas about uncertainty are governed by the way society perceives the relationship between the present and the future. When, as today, the future is regarded as a dangerous territory, uncertainty is framed in a ① positive light. In such a setting, change itself is perceived as threatening. A ② potent undercurrent of apprehension towards change — whether technological, social or political — permeates the day-to-day affairs of the contemporary Western world. Uncertainty was at times regarded as an opportunity — that it now tends to be cast in a negative light is symptomatic of a mood of fatalism towards the ③ challenges faced by society. This ④ fatalistic attitude is summed up by the often-repeated catch-phrase — ‘The question is “not if, but when?”’ Warnings of catastrophic climate events, deadly flu epidemics or mass casualty terrorism usually conclude with this ⑤ defeatist refrain, which implicitly and sometimes explicitly calls into question humanity’s capacity to avoid the destructive consequences of the threats it faces.

*undercurrent (부정적인 감정의) 암류(暗流)
***apprehension 불안 ***permeate 스며들다

64. 수능완성 실전 모의고사 5회 23번

In times of crisis, the media react to society’s need for surveillance and information by devoting massive time and energy to coverage of the crisis. All too often, though, it is difficult to gather information. Yet, it would be dysfunctional for media coverage to ① cease until information can be collected and verified. In order to reduce tension in society, media devote a good deal of coverage to media content intended to ② comfort their audience. Solidarity building is ③ functional for society in times of crisis. The media highlight the wisdom of leaders and the bravery of rescue workers or soldiers to ④ reassure society that “we are all in this together” and that everything possible is being done for survival. So, although the media may be unable to fulfill surveillance and correlation needs, they are able to offer assurance and tension ⑤ maintenance.

*surveillance 감시 *dysfunctional 제 기능을 하지 않는

65. 수능완성 실전 모의고사 5회 29번

At the root of the task of epistemology is the challenge posed by the simple fact that appearances don't always correspond with reality. They can be deceiving. Sometimes what seems ①simple is deceptively complex, and sometimes what appears complicated admits of a simple explanation. The fact that we can be deceived or deluded ②complicates the epistemic task of finding the truth. Sherlock Holmes seemed to have an acute recognition of this insight, perhaps accounting for what can be called his aversion to the ③ambiguity. Rarely was he content with what may have seemed clear-cut and obvious to others. He was interested in what accounted for all the facts, not just those most at the surface. An obvious explanation in "The Beryl Coronet" case was that the son was the guilty perpetrator, appearing to have been caught red-handed. Holmes, searching for an explanation for all the observations he had made and facts in need of an ④account, remained skeptical. Healthy skepticism about appearances ⑤tends to be a salient feature of any credible epistemologist.

*epistemology 인식론 **perpetrator 범인

66. 수능완성 실전 모의고사 5회 31번

Although both papyrus and parchment were used in various places throughout the ancient world for centuries, the eventual ①displacement of papyrus as the standard writing medium was fueled by a rivalry. As Alexandria was accumulating volumes and copies of documents, so was the library in Pergamum. Another ②important center of scholarship, the Greek kingdom of Pergamum was located in present-day Turkey and was founded in the second century B.C. Not to be ③outdone by a competitor, Egypt placed an embargo on the export of the native papyrus, thus preventing Pergamum from obtaining the needed writing medium. ④Continuing on the supply of papyrus only led the scholars in Pergamum to improve parchment and to rely on it as their main writing material. By the waning of the Western Roman Empire in 476 A.D., the parchment codex had become the ⑤predominant form of the book, replacing the papyrus roll.

*parchment 양피지 **embargo 통상[수출입] 금지
***codex 필사본

67. 수능완성 실전 모의고사 5회 32번

Technology now allows for ①addition as well as subtraction. At an annual gathering of my college friends in Vermont's Green Mountains, those unable to make it up for the weekend are photoshopped in by one friend; though absent, they are still sitting only slightly awkwardly on the steps or by the porch rail, ②reaffirming the inclusive spirit of our extended family. We can not only imagine that the full assembly is present, but also ③prove it. In one such photo taken several years ago, a man who happened to be in New York City that weekend ④appeared on the Vermont porch tossing a basketball to some hoop outside the frame. This magical realism was ⑤inconsistent with the way our long-standing friendships are integrated — seamlessly, unpredictably, and mysteriously — into geographically remote lives and experiences.

68. 수능완성 실전 모의고사 5회 33번

Most early primate studies assumed that primates were highly territorial and that groups would fight to defend their territories. We now know that most primates are not what we would call "territorial," because areas they use overlap with areas that other groups of the same species use. But there are ①conflicts over space, and in most cases groups of the same species tend to avoid being in the same place at the same time (though not always). Researchers have argued that this is a way to ②minimize the risk of conflict and violence between groups. This is not to say that if one spends enough time watching primates she won't see two groups coming together over a ③contested area and putting on a big show for each other — lots of hooting and hollering and maybe even some fighting. These conflicts can result in serious injury or death but ④rarely do. Just as within groups, between-group conflicts are often ⑤intensified via negotiations or avoidance. Or just running away. Severe violence and aggression between groups is rare and seldom results in death.

*hoot (동물이) 울부짖다 **holler 큰 소리를 지르다

69. 수능완성 실전 모의고사 5회 34번

Of all approaches to health, the biomedical is unquestionably the most influential. This model understands health primarily through the lens of disease, and it attributes the cause of ill health to some breakdown in normal biological and physiological ① functioning. In so doing, it gives a clear direction in how best to manage health — and this is to ② focus on repairing or treating the source of breakdown in the body. There are obvious ③ merits to understanding these physiological influences, not least to treat infectious diseases, which were the main cause of ill health and death until early in the 20th century. However, as Engel recognised, ill health is not ④ reducible to disease processes alone, and if it were, then there should be much greater consistency in how people experience and respond to disease and its treatment than is actually observed. It is also the case that the health landscape has changed dramatically to one in which chronic conditions (e.g., diabetes, depression, arthritis) have become the prevailing ⑤ effect of ill health. For these conditions, there is generally no simple biomedical fix that can be administered to restore health.

*arthritis 관절염

70. 수능완성 실전 모의고사 5회 36번

Color defines our world and our emotions. It is usually seen before imagery. Our eyes are attracted to color to such an extent that the color of an object is perceived before the details imparted by its shapes and lines. At first glance we do not see the ① different species of trees present in a summer woodland, but rather see the preponderance of green. The artist, architect, and designer, however, are generally concerned with having color and imagery perceived ② simultaneously. Upon entering a room, we first see the color or colors used in the interior design and then ③ discern the furnishings and artifacts contained within the space. An artwork, be it fine or commercial, is aesthetically pleasing to the viewer when its color usage ④ deny the viewer to see the content of the piece (both color and imagery) together. When this is ⑤ accomplished, a work's message is conveyed immediately, without a "second look" on the part of the viewer.

*impart 전하다 **preponderance 압도적으로 많음

71. 수능완성 실전 모의고사 5회 39번

In one experiment, participants received verbal information about a product that they believed to be either familiar (a standard computer mouse) or unfamiliar (a trackball mouse). Individuals with a disposition to process information visually (visualizers) presumably had a previously formed mental image of the familiar product that they could use in organizing the verbal attribute descriptions. When the mouse was unfamiliar and a picture of it was ① unavailable, this was not the case, and a visual image of the product was difficult to construct on the basis of the attributes alone. Consequently, visualizers evaluated the unfamiliar product ② less favorably than the familiar one. However, presenting a picture of the unfamiliar product ③ decreased visualizers' evaluation of it to a level similar to that of the familiar one. In contrast, individuals with a disposition to ④ process information verbally (verbalizers) based their evaluations on the semantic implications of the product-attribute descriptions, which were the same regardless of the product's ostensible familiarity. Therefore, they evaluated the familiar and unfamiliar products similarly even in the ⑤ absence of a picture.

*semantic 의미상의 **ostensible 외양상의

72. 수능완성 실전 모의고사 5회 40번

Richerson and Boyd argue that people could learn cooperative behavior through "conformist transmission," which means copying whatever behaviors are most common within a population. Copying common behaviors is normally an adaptive way of learning how to do things because others may have already figured out the best way of doing things. However, it can also cause people to make systematic ① errors when they also copy behaviors that turn out to not be optimal. Given that humans rely so much on socially learned behaviors, this bias toward conformist transmission is probably ② adaptive on average, even if it occasionally causes us to learn maladaptive behaviors. Thus, it is possible that our tendency to copy ③ antisocial behavior could be a maladaptive byproduct of our adaptive tendency to copy common behaviors. Herbert Simon has made a ④ similar argument about our disposition to learn from others, which he calls "docility." This is a highly ⑤ advantageous trait, yet it allows other people to occasionally manipulate us into learning altruistic behaviors which do not benefit us.

*docility 순치성

(사회에서 전달되는 지식과 충고에 의존하는 경향성)

<정답>

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- 69. ⑤
- 70. ④
- 71. ③
- 72. ③

