

116 BG-130 Rationalization 자기합리화

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Researchers have learned that when people experience painful emotions, they find creative ways to minimize their pain. They distract themselves from their misfortunes, perhaps by visiting with friends or pursuing pleasurable activities. When distraction fails, they find ways to convince themselves that their misfortunes are not really so serious. For example, a man criticized by his boss might minimize the impact of that criticism by attributing it to forces beyond his control — deciding that his work performance was subpar because of a colleague's interference, for example. People also find ways of putting bad circumstances out of their minds. Studies of memory show that people have a hard time remembering negative experiences and that they often reinterpret negative experiences so that they are remembered as being less awful than they really were.

- ① how to avoid stressful situations
- ② causes of experiencing negative emotions
- ③ relationships between creativity and emotions
- ④ various methods to minimize painful emotions
- ⑤ negative effects of painful emotions on memory

117 BG-124 Selective Perception 선택적 지각

다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Imagine an experienced pilot attempting to land an airplane on a busy runway. He pays close attention to his display console, carefully watching the airspeed indicator, yet he never notices that another airplane is blocking his runway! You may be skeptical that such a phenomenon really does happen. After all, how can a person be looking at an object and not really see it? Let's say that you are staring intently at a computer screen, waiting to see if a black cross will appear. The cross flashes on the screen for a split second and you say, "Yes, I saw the cross." At the same time, a small blue square is flashed near the cross, also for a split second. Do you see it, too? Amazingly, when people are tested in this way, many never see the blue square. While their attention is intensely focused on one object, they are blind to another — even though it is right in front of their eyes. The image of the blue square falls on the retina, but it might be invisible.



We do not _____ (A) _____, an object that might be literally right in front of us unless we are _____ (B) _____ to it.

- | (A) | (B) |
|-------------|--------------------|
| ① require | adapting ourselves |
| ② perceive | adapting ourselves |
| ③ perceive | paying attention |
| ④ recollect | paying attention |
| ⑤ recollect | giving a response |

118 BG-72 Social Proof 사회적 증거

다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Advertisers love to inform us when a product is the "fastest-growing" or "largest-selling" because they don't have to convince us directly that the product is good; they need only say that many others think so, which seems proof enough. The producers of charity telethons devote excessive amounts of time to the incessant listing of viewers who have already pledged contributions. The message being communicated to the holdouts is clear: "Look at all the people who have decided to give. It must be the correct thing to do." Salespeople are taught to spice their pitches with numerous accounts of individuals who have purchased the product. Sales and motivation consultant Cavett Robert captures the principle nicely in his advice to sales trainees: "Since 95 percent of the people are _____ and only 5 percent initiators, people are persuaded more by the actions of others than by any proof we can offer."

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| ① critics | ② creators |
| ③ imitators | ④ consumers |
| ⑤ daydreamers | |

119 BG-23 Cause and Effect 원인과 결과/인과관계

다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Just because there is a correlation between two variables does not necessarily mean that one caused the other. There is a difference between causation and correlation. Correlation means that one event is usually observed to occur along with another. Causation means that one event brings about another event. But correlation does not imply causation. _____ (A) _____ high readings on a thermometer are correlated with hot weather (high readings occur when it is hot outside). But the thermometer readings do not cause the hot weather. In fact, the causation is the other way around: Hot weather causes the reading on the thermometer to be high. _____ (B) _____, gasoline prices and crude oil prices are positively correlated. However, gasoline prices do not cause the high crude oil prices.

- | (A) | (B) |
|------------------|------------|
| ① As a result | Similarly |
| ② For example | Similarly |
| ③ For example | Conversely |
| ④ In other words | Conversely |
| ⑤ In other words | Besides |

120 BG-124 Selective Perception 선택적 지각

다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Experiments on food deprivation in which subjects were starved have repeatedly demonstrated that, as starvation levels are reached, subjects find it difficult to keep their minds off the topic of food. An experiment was performed by Levine and Murphy in which there were two groups of observers shown the same picture. One group was hungry and the other group was not. Those people in the group that were hungry often saw food in the ambiguous picture whereas the non-hungry group tended not to see food in the picture. Osgood describes such an experience as follows: "An office that I pass each day is numbered 400D; inevitably, when the hour is near mealtime, I perceive this as FOOD. The car I used to drive had the label SILVER STREAK on its dashboard, inevitably when the hour is near mealtime, I would read this as SILVER STEAK (fried piece of mutton).



The ____ (A) ____, of people has a strong influence on their ____ (B) ____.

- | (A) | (B) |
|------------|------------|
| ① illusion | decision |
| ② illusion | behavior |
| ③ hunger | behavior |
| ④ hunger | perception |
| ⑤ mood | perception |

121 BG-8 Glass Ceiling 유리천장

(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

These days, we often hear of women who have achieved career success, proving to the world that they are not doormats who should be (A) [confined / confirmed] to the kitchen, but rather intelligent and capable people. A few years ago, Carly Fiorina achieved the highest status in the corporate world when she was promoted to the chief executive position at Hewlett-Packard. Her example is an (B) [evaporation / inspiration] to women around the world. However, if we look at it realistically, high-level leadership positions are, fairly frequently, still filled by men, giving them even more power and privilege. Women are still seldom found in such circles of power and distinction, although the majority of women have gained access to the working world. More and more women are promoted to higher positions of responsibility, but the (C) [ascent / descent] to the top for many seems to stop completely at the middle-level rung of the ladder of success.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-------------|-------------|---------|
| ① confined | inspiration | descent |
| ② confined | evaporation | ascent |
| ③ confined | inspiration | ascent |
| ④ confirmed | evaporation | descent |
| ⑤ confirmed | inspiration | descent |

122 BG-3 Stereotype 고정관념

다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Margaret Mead, in her pioneering anthropological study, observed three distinct tribes in New Guinea. One of them, the Arapesh, expects both women and men to be warm, cooperative, and nurturing, and generally exhibits traits that we have traditionally described as "feminine." By contrast, among the Mundugumor tribe, both sexes exhibit traits seen as "masculine" in our society. Finally, in the Tchambuli tribe, women are dominant, controlling, and hardworking, while men are emotionally dependent and irresponsible. Mead's famous study is often cited by many anthropologists who argue against the view that biology is the cause of gender differences. If genetic distinctions dictate our behavior, they argue, then how can one explain the vast differences in the lives of the three tribes — not to mention the differences between these three cultures and our own?



According to an anthropologist's study, gender roles don't result from ____ (A) ____, differences between the sexes, but rather culture probably plays a more significant role in ____ (B) ____ the differences.

- | (A) | (B) |
|--------------|---------------|
| ① biological | recognizing |
| ② biological | shaping |
| ③ behavioral | increasing |
| ④ social | understanding |
| ⑤ social | detecting |

123 BG-121 Sustainability (환경파괴 없이) 지속 가능한 발전, 지속 가능성

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Although many of the "old" environmental issues (generally pollution control) remain high on the environmental policy agenda, a range of "new" issues, such as biodiversity, biotechnology, sustainable development, and strategic planning are also receiving greater attention.

(A) This implies that environment-related institutions will most likely have to operate in an increasingly complex context over the period covered by this outlook.

(B) For example, some OECD countries have recently established a constitutional right to a clean environment, and a few have adopted formal plans for the deeper integration of environmental and economic policies.

(C) For the future, it seems likely that this kind of integration will be very common, placing increasing emphasis on the interrelationships between the environment, the economy, and social objectives.

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

124 BG-37 Invisible Hand 보이지 않는 손(아담 스미스의 시장 경제 이론)

(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

John Maynard Keynes performed a notable service for the policy of democratic states by modifying the basic assumptions of economic theory. The traditional conception had been that unemployment was (A) [compatible / incompatible] with a free-market economy. The recurring crises of unemployment, however, suggested the existence of some structural defect in a free-market system. Keynes therefore modified the basic assumptions of the classical theory of a free-market economy. He provided a new explanation for the (B) [tendency / residence] of bad business, once begun, to stay bad rather than to remedy itself automatically. In order to set the system running again, certain governmental activities appeared to be essential. Keynesian economics provided a rational (C) [bias / basis] for government action against unemployment and slack business in place of the traditional program of watchful waiting for the system to remedy itself.

(A)	(B)	(C)
① compatible	residence	bias
② compatible	residence	basis
③ incompatible	residence	bias
④ incompatible	tendency	basis
⑤ incompatible	tendency	bias

125 BG-67 Intellectual Property Law 지적재산권

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

For centuries, music has borrowed from itself. Melodies and lyrics were handed down from generation to generation. Musicians would change the tune or substitute lyrics at will, adapting and modifying songs to fit their own circumstances. As a result, it became difficult or impossible for anyone to claim to have written a particular song. But these days artists who borrow a guitar riff or drum beat or take a digital sample to create something new risk getting sued for copyright infringement. Most songs would never exist if the artists had strictly adhered to copyright law. Because the vast majority of modern music refers to other music that has already been written or performed previously, plagiarism is part and parcel of the creative process.

- ① 남의 창작물을 모방하려면 반드시 출처를 밝혀야 한다.
- ② 원곡을 훼손한 무분별한 편곡은 지양해야 한다.
- ③ 표절 시비가 음반 시장을 불황으로 몰고 가고 있다.
- ④ 저작권 보호가 음악 콘텐츠 발전을 따라가지 못하고 있다.
- ⑤ 음악 창작은 모방의 과정이므로 저작권을 주장할 수 없다.

130 BG-138 Depression & Anxiety 우울증과 불안

(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Anxiety has a damaging effect on mental performance of all kinds. It is in one sense a useful response gone awry - an overly zealous mental preparation for an anticipated threat. But such mental rehearsal is (A) [disastrous / constructive] cognitive static when it becomes trapped in a stale routine that captures attention, intruding on all other attempts to focus elsewhere. Anxiety undermines the intellect. In a complex, intellectually demanding and high-pressure task such as that of air traffic controllers, for example, having chronically high anxiety is an almost sure predictor that a person will eventually fail in training or in the field. The anxious are more likely to fail even given (B) [inferior / superior] scores on intelligence tests, as a study of 1,790 students in training for air traffic control posts discovered. Anxiety also sabotages academic performance of all kinds: 126 different studies of more than 36,000 people found that the more (C) [prone / resistant] to anxieties a person is, the poorer his or her academic performance is.

*go awry 벗어나다

(A)	(B)	(C)
① disastrous	inferior	prone
② disastrous	superior	prone
③ disastrous	superior	resistant
④ constructive	inferior	resistant
⑤ constructive	superior	resistant

131 BG-71 Feminism 페미니즘

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Thoughts and intentions alone cannot define people as ethical. Thinking that equality is important is one thing; doing your little bit to contribute to ensuring that the equality comes about is another. People who refuse to try to consistently use gender-neutral terms, such as "humankind" for "mankind," are unethical. This is not merely a matter of political correctness. Many women are insulted by the use of non-gender-neutral terms. Many women believe that it defines them as invisible or insignificant. By definition, to treat someone with respect is to take account of his or her feelings. Thus, failing to use gender-neutral terms fails to give women respect. This is not about being "correct"; it is about being empathetically respectful.

- ① 양성 평등을 위해 학교에서 윤리 교육을 강화해야 한다.
- ② 여성의 사회적 권리 신장을 위한 투쟁은 계속되어야 한다.
- ③ 여성을 존중하기 위해 성 중립적인 용어를 사용해야 한다.
- ④ 공문서에서 남성 위주의 용어 사용을 법으로 금지시켜야 한다.
- ⑤ 남녀 간의 언어 습관이나 대화 방식이 다른 것을 인정해야 한다.

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BG-94 Neuron & Synapse & Cerebral Cortex

뉴런(신경세포) & 시냅스 & 대뇌피질(담당영역)

다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Imagine for a moment what is going on in your body right now, as you're reading this page. Every second, about ten million cells die off and another ten million new ones are created. Although you are completely unaware of it consciously, your brain has thrown away some hundred million cells and replaced another hundred million ones since you began reading this paragraph. If you were to write out your brain's potential as expressed by the number of possible neural connections it could make, it would take you seventy-five years to write out all the zeros. That's the level of power and capacity you have every moment of every day. In other words, your potential to achieve what you want

*sanitize 불쾌한 부분을 제거하다

- ① is fixed all the time
- ② grows as you get old
- ③ depends on your memory
- ④ is essentially without limit
- ⑤ can be changed by environment

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BG-5 Discrimination 차별

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

The use of heroine and executrix as referring to a hero or executor who is female illustrates what Douglas Hofstadter calls "the slippery slope" of meaning. In his book *Metamagical Themas*, Hofstadter shows diagrammatically how the slippery slope works. A triangle represents the idea of, let's say, a heroic person. At one base angle of this triangle is the word heroine, representing the female heroic person. At the other base angle is the word hero, representing the male heroic person. And at the apex is the generic word, again hero, encompassing both. But because the hero at the apex and the hero at one base angle are identical in name, their separate meanings slip back and forth along one side of the triangle, the slippery slope. The meanings blend and absorb each other. They bond together on the slope. And heroine, at the other base angle, remains outside that bond.

- ① different styles of speech
- ② the meaning change of language forms
- ③ language policies in multilingual societies
- ④ discrimination by the use of gender-marked terms
- ⑤ the importance of vocabulary in business communications