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BG-94 Neuron & Synapse & Cerebral Cortex
뉴런(신경세포) & 시냅스 & 대뇌피질(담당영역)

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Looking through a photo album with your parents, and after describing a memory, have you ever heard one of your parents reply, "That's not how it happened"? How can two people, who were at the same place at the same time, have two different memories of the same event? One of the reasons has to do with personality. When two people experience the same event, each person remembers only the parts that are the most important to him or her. Besides, the brain doesn't store memories as an exact copy of an event. Instead, it scatters pieces of the memory throughout the cortex - the wavy outer layer of the brain. Each time a person accesses a memory, the brain has to arrange those that fit into proper context. In this process, facts gets added, twisted or lost.

- ① What a Wonderful Memory!
- ② How to Memorize Events Exactly
- ③ Mystery of Our Complex Brains
- ④ Why People Have Different Memories
- ⑤ Improving the Persistence of Our Memories

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BG-129 Cognitive Dissonance 인지부조화

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

A researcher tested in his experiment how individuals respond to certain words when they were provided with the names of certain categories. In this study he used two groups of subjects. He told the first group that they would be presented with words related to animals. But at the time of presenting the words, instead of words related to animals some combination of letters that did not give any meaning was shown on the screen. They read sael as seal, wharl as whale, and dack as duck. The second group was told that they would be shown some words related to boats. They saw sael as sail, wharl as wharf, and dack as deck.



_____ (A) _____ can serve as a determining factor in our _____ (B) _____.

- | (A) | (B) |
|----------------|-------------|
| ① Expectations | efforts |
| ② Expectations | perception |
| ③ Vocabulary | perception |
| ④ Vocabulary | association |
| ⑤ Combinations | association |

102 BG-65 Authoritarian Personality 권위주의적 성격(태도)

다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Open-minded people have a broad perspective. They base their expectations for the future on a realistic assessment of the past and present. They develop theories from observing the world and see whether the future will confirm those theories.

_____(A)_____, authoritarian people have a narrow view of time. Their ideas about the past and future are highly idealized, and they have little sense of anything outside the present, or how the present might be changing. An authoritarian leader, _____(B)_____, tends to ignore growing problems until they make their effects seriously felt. Worse, the influence he wields as a leader can cause the majority of his followers to ignore the danger as well.

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------------|-----------|
| ① In other words | therefore |
| ② In other words | moreover |
| ③ On the other hand | therefore |
| ④ On the other hand | however |
| ⑤ As a result | moreover |

103 BG-126 Illusory Superiority (Superiority Bias) 기만적 우월감

다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Indeed, most people claim they are above average in any positive trait you name: leadership, sophistication, athletic prowess, managerial ability, even driving skill. They rationalize the boast by searching for an aspect of the trait that they might in fact be good at. The slow drivers say they are above average in safety, while the fast ones say that they are above average in reflexes. More generally, we delude ourselves about how benevolent and how effective we are. Everyone has heard of "reducing cognitive dissonance," in which people invent a new opinion to resolve a contradiction in their minds. Cognitive dissonance is always triggered by obvious evidence that you are not as beneficent and effective as you would like people to think. The urge to reduce it is the urge to _____.

*dissonance 불협화음

- ① break your own records
- ② follow common sense
- ③ rely on temporary measures
- ④ make up your self-serving story
- ⑤ accept the reality of the situation

106 BG-61 Foreign species 외래종

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

When we study animals, we observe that nature has given animals faculties that help them with bonding and commitment. In one study in the 1950s, rats were trained to press a lever for food. Then the experimenter adjusted the machine so that the lever sometimes provided food but sometimes delivered an electric shock to another rat in the next chamber. When the eating rats noticed the pain they were causing their neighbors, they adjusted their eating habits. They would not starve themselves. But they chose to eat less, to avoid causing undue pain to the other rats. Frans de Waal, a biologist and primatologist, has spent his career describing the _____ evident in primate behavior. Chimps console each other, nurse the injured, and seem to enjoy sharing. These are not signs that animals have morality, but they have the psychological building blocks for it.

- ① strict hierarchical structure
- ② imitation system for learning
- ③ sophisticated empathy displays
- ④ vocal and visual communication
- ⑤ territorial and aggressive instinct

107 BG-124 Selective Perception 선택적 지각

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

The ability to skillfully listen is the foundation to building positive relationships with others. But we tend to hear what we listen for. There's a famous old story that illustrates the point well.

- (A) He simply took a coin out of his pocket and dropped it on the sidewalk, whereupon a dozen people responded to that sound by looking all around for money. "We hear," he said, "what we listen for."
- (B) He asked his companion how he could detect the delicate sound of a cricket in the midst of the din of traffic and humanity. The first man, who was a zoologist, didn't explain this.
- (C) Two men were walking along a crowded sidewalk in a bustling business area. Suddenly one man exclaimed, "Listen to the lovely sound of that cricket." But the other man could not hear the sound.

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

108 BG-35 Scarcity 희소성의 법칙

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

A principle for profit can be seen in such high-pressure sales techniques as only a "limited number" now available or a "deadline" set for an offer. Such tactics attempt to persuade people that number or time restrict access to what is offered. This principle holds true for two reasons: Things difficult to attain are typically more valuable. And the availability of an item or experience can serve as a shortcut clue or cue to its quality. The principle also applies to the way information is evaluated. Research indicates that the act of limiting access to a message may cause individuals to want it more and to become increasingly favorable to it. The latter of these findings - that limited information is more persuasive - seems the most interesting.



The _____ (A) _____ of commodities, services, or information often leads to the _____ (B) _____ of them.

- | (A) | (B) |
|------------|-----------------------|
| ① scarcity | positive valuation |
| ② scarcity | public hostility |
| ③ quantity | public hostility |
| ④ novelty | effective application |
| ⑤ novelty | positive valuation |

109 BG-130 Rationalization 자기합리화

다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Pessimists have long had a poor image as chronic grumblers, but a concept called "defensive pessimism" is beginning to be recognized as a useful, helpful attitude. Defensive pessimism means acting positively - taking specific steps - to reduce the anxiety and stress of expecting the worst. _____ (A) _____, taking the time to back up important files eliminates worries about computer crashes, viruses, and mistakes that can wipe out days or months of work. It provides a kind of insurance against the worst happening. _____ (B) _____, diversifying one's savings and investments eliminates the fear of being financially ruined if a company in which he or she holds too much stock goes bankrupt. In a word, the purpose of defensive pessimism is to benefit from adopting a negative future outlook.

- | (A) | (B) |
|-------------------|-----------|
| ① For instance | Likewise |
| ② In other words | Likewise |
| ③ For instance | However |
| ④ In other words | Therefore |
| ⑤ On the contrary | Therefore |

110 BG-35 Scarcity 희소성의 법칙

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many economists assumed that the price of a commodity was equal to its total utility. Thus, goods which give more total utility should have more value and goods which give less total utility should have less value. But it is not so in real life. Many essential products without which we could not live, such as water, have relatively low prices. On the other hand, some luxury products, such as diamonds, have relatively high prices, even though we could easily survive without them. Does it not seem odd that water, which is so important to us, has such a low market value while diamonds, which are much less important, have a much higher market value?

- ① the utility of wealth
- ② the paradox of value
- ③ the determination of prices
- ④ the concept of market value
- ⑤ the relative prices of goods

111 BG-86 Oxygen Free Radical & Antioxidant

활성산소 & 산화방지제

다음 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장에 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

One of the most disturbing aspects of aging is what happens to the brain.

Chemical compounds called antioxidants may become more important in your diet as you get older. A number of studies have suggested that they help maintain memory skills and other cognitive functions in older adults. (①) Antioxidants in the body trap damaging chemicals, known as free radicals, and limit the damage they can do. (②) Free radicals cause damage to tissues in nearly every part of the body. (③) Their general effect on the body is partly responsible for the slow decline we call "aging." (④) It is because circulatory disorders such as heart problems or stroke can severely restrict the pathways of oxygen and nutrients to the brain. (⑤) Some people seem to have improved their chances of staying sharp in old age by eating foods that contain adequate amounts of antioxidants to protect themselves from these disorders.

*antioxidant 산화방지제

112 BG-141 McGurk Effect 맥거크효과

다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The power of the visual is even clearer when the audio and visual channels are at odds with each other. Consider the violinist Jascha Heifetz, known for his blank expression when performing. A 1925 article remarked on his deportment: "Cold, calm, dispassionate, he stands on the platform and performs miracles of dexterity, displays his beauties of tone. But do we not feel slightly chilled, anxious perhaps for less mastery and more humanity?" Yet the author also noted that Heifetz sounded rather different on disc: "These impressions are to some extent corrected by Heifetz's records. There is certainly a hint of passion, of tenderness." In other words, with the visual channel off, when the experience of his playing was no longer multimodal, but monomodal, Heifetz _____ . Heifetz's playing provides a musical parallel to what is known as the McGurk effect, which demonstrates that what we hear is deeply influenced by what we see.

- ① performed like an amateur
- ② was more eager to perform
- ③ no longer seemed emotionless
- ④ changed his playing technique
- ⑤ finally relaxed in the performance

113 BG-132 Self-Image Vs. Poor Self-Image

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

The media play an important role in influencing people's opinions and choices, especially in terms of body images. The media set impractical standards for what body weight and appearance are considered 'normal.' Girls are taught at a very young age that Barbie is how a woman is supposed to look, but the fact is that media images of female beauty are unattainable for all but a very small number of women. Researchers generating a computer model of a woman with Barbie-doll proportions, for example, found that her back would be too weak to support the weight of her upper body, and her body would be too narrow to contain more than half a liver and a few centimeters of bowel. A real woman built that way would suffer from chronic diarrhea and eventually die from malnutrition.

*bowel 장(腸) **diarrhea 설사



Media's influence has resulted in the creation of _____ (A) _____ body images, which are almost impossible to _____ (B) _____.

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------|---------|
| ① healthy | mimic |
| ② healthy | achieve |
| ③ unrealistic | achieve |
| ④ unrealistic | imagine |
| ⑤ mimic | imagine |

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 |