



20. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

In animal science, response thresholds refer to the degree of stimulation necessary to elicit a given response. We say that goats have a relatively low threshold for climbing because the intensity of stimulation needed to elicit a climbing response is relatively low. In contrast, domestic sheep have a higher threshold for climbing since a higher degree of stimulation is needed to initiate climbing in this species. If we speak of an animal with a low threshold for aggressive behavior, we are saying that it takes relatively little stimulation for this individual to initiate an attack on another animal. Such an animal will likely exhibit aggressive behavior more frequently than one with a relatively high threshold for aggressive behavior simply because it responds to both low and high levels of stimulation, whereas a conspecific with a high threshold responds to high-level stimulation only. An animal that is very hungry will likely \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① show a high threshold for aggressive behavior
- ② respond only to the food available around the animal
- ③ have a low threshold of response to the sight of food
- ④ need a high level stimulation to initiate hunting for food
- ⑤ exhibit aggressive behavior regardless of its response threshold

21. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

We need salt to live, but only in very small amounts, and seawater contains about seventy times more salt than we can safely metabolize. A typical liter of seawater will contain only about 2.5 teaspoons of common salt—the kind we sprinkle on food—but much larger amounts of other elements, compounds, and dissolved solids, which are collectively known as salts. The proportions of these salts and minerals in our tissues is uncannily similar to seawater—we sweat and cry seawater but curiously we cannot tolerate them as an input. Take a lot of salt into your body and your metabolism very quickly goes into crisis. From every cell, water molecules rush off like so many volunteer firemen to try to dilute and carry off the sudden intake of salt. This leaves the cells dehydrated. In extreme situations, dehydration will lead to seizures, unconsciousness, and brain damage. Meanwhile, the overworked blood cells carry the salt to the kidneys, which eventually become overwhelmed and shut down. That's why \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① seawater contains salts
- ② we do not drink seawater
- ③ we need salt for metabolism
- ④ human organs can absorb salts
- ⑤ dehydration does not occur often

22. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

An individual's ability to make adequate decisions heavily depends on the amount of information that person is exposed to. Life experience suggests that more information increases the overall quality of decisions. If a decision-maker gets too little information, he or she can't see the full picture and runs the risk of making a decision without having taken important information into account. But the positive correlation between the amount of information and the quality of decision-making has limitations. At some point, additional information cannot be processed and integrated. In fact, the extra information may result in information overload, with consequences that include confusion, frustration, panic, or even paralysis. Many people these days face this paradox of choice. As behavioral economics teaches, the more the options, the greater the chance that a person \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① can make a quick decision
- ② may need extra information
- ③ will make no decision at all
- ④ will choose an unimportant option
- ⑤ can affect other people's decisions

23. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

How do scientists determine whether hereditary factors influence people's health? Much of the research on hereditary factors has focused on the differences in characteristics shown in monozygotic (MZ) twins as compared with and dizygotic (DZ) twins. MZ twins are conceived together and have exactly the same genetic inheritance; DZ twins are conceived separately and are no more genetically similar than singly born siblings. Because the two individuals in an MZ pair are genetically identical, we can assume that differences between them are environmentally determined. Conversely, the greater the similarity between MZ twins, the more likely it is that the characteristic is genetically influenced. Differences between DZ twins, on the other hand, are due to both genetic and environmental factors. If we could assume that both members of each MZ and DZ pair have had equal environmental experiences, we could measure genetic influence simply by \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① extracting similar genetic characteristics among DZ twins
- ② identifying different medical characteristics between MZ twins
- ③ analysing the genetic factors and health condition of DZ twins
- ④ examining the similar genetic inheritance between MZ and DZ twins
- ⑤ subtracting the differences for MZ from the differences for DZ twins

24. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

We often don't have a good notion of what our talents are, because we have never had a chance to try them out. For instance, John Gardner was a modest college teacher until he was drafted into the army during World War II.

(A) And then he was asked by the President to serve as the minister of health, education, and welfare. He was in his late fifties when he entered the world of the politics, where he made another discovery.

(B) He was good at running a large bureaucracy and at the wheeling and dealing in the Cabinet. This experience convinced him that most of us use only a small part of our natural abilities and may never find out what we are really capable of doing.

(C) In the service he was forced to take on managerial responsibilities, which he discovered fit his talents even better than teaching did. When he returned to civilian life he was given increasingly more demanding administrative jobs, until he was named chairman of the Carnegie Foundation.

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

25. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

We subconsciously expect the volume to be increased by turning a knob clockwise or pressing an up-arrow button.

In designing a product or system, care should be taken to make its operation easy to learn. As you design a new device, mimic the operating principles of similar devices. ( ① ) Place controls where they are likely to be found on similar machines, or, at the very least, in logical places. ( ② ) We expect a light switch to be located along a room's interior wall, near the door. ( ③ ) This location is logical, given the way one enters a room, and if the switch is placed anywhere else, it contradicts our learned behavior. ( ④ ) The same can be said for the direction of the volume control on a music system. ( ⑤ ) It resonates with our learned notion that the rotational direction of an analog clock corresponds to marching forward and an up arrow associates a height increase with an increase in volume.

26. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Once upon a time a king had a great highway built. Before he opened it to the public, he had a contest to see who could travel the highway best. On the appointed day the people came. Some had fine chariots; some used their feet. But no matter what vehicle they used, all of them complained that there was a large pile of rocks on the side of the road in one particular spot, which hindered their progress. At the end of the day, a lone traveler crossed the finish line and wearily walked over to the king. He was smudged with dirt, but he spoke with respect as he handed the monarch a bag of gold. "I stopped along the way to clear a pile of rocks," he said. "And under it was a bag of gold. Can you find the rightful owner?" Solemnly the king replied, "You are the rightful owner. You have earned the gold by winning the contest. For he who travels the road best is he who \_\_\_\_\_."

- ① builds a shortcut for the rest of people
- ② follows the road signs hidden between trees
- ③ catches up with other travelers in the contest
- ④ makes the road smoother for those who follow
- ⑤ crosses the finish line faster than the other travelers

27. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Options are con artists. They seduce with a promise of joy, but often leave us confused and wanting. Consider this experiment conducted a few years ago by marketing professors Debora Viana Thompson, Rebecca Hamilton, and Roland Rust. When they offered consumers a choice of different digital devices some six in ten picked the option with the most features. Also, when given the chance to customize their device, the average person chose twenty features out of a possible twenty-five. But when actually using their new gizmos, most consumers quickly fell prey to what the researchers call "feature fatigue"; that is, they quickly tired of using all those extras. In their paper, the researchers discuss our tendency, when buying, to . We might just say that humans have "big eyes," which is relatively harmless when loading up at a salad bar but costly when spending more for features and options you'll likely never use.

- ① choose devices in large size
- ② value capability over usability
- ③ pursue as much joy as possible
- ④ purchase devices giving less fatigue for eyes
- ⑤ conduct experiments on devices before buying

28. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

In making images for the things you desire, you must be careful not to discuss them with people who cannot share your vision. A negative person can totally destroy your image by causing you to doubt its credibility. Holding an image of your desire takes a great deal of energy, especially when the odds may be against your achieving it. You have to work hard enough at overcoming your own doubt without allowing others, who do not understand the power of the mind, to influence you. Pearce states that “nonambiguity is the shaping force of reality!” This is a tremendously important statement. It means that when you \_\_\_\_\_, it is sure to come to you. Believe in your images with all your strength, and don’t allow nonbelievers to distort or destroy your faith by quoting statistics, or telling you all the reasons you cannot achieve them.

- ① let others doubt your ability by relying on statistics
- ② share your dream with friends who clearly understand reality
- ③ stay away from friends who do not have faith in your ability
- ④ remove all doubt that you will receive what you have imaged
- ⑤ come up with ways to persuade negative people to be positive

29. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

People in different cultures have very different traditions regarding family meals. Still, it seems safe to say that the ideal purpose of family dinners, which is not always realized, is to enjoy and to enhance family relationships. The family dinner can become a “secure base” for people around the table. When people have meaningful family dinners, participants are in tune with the security and pleasure of simply being together. Their dependency on each other can easily go unnoticed, because it is mutual. It provides the secure base from which each person can express his or her own individuality. Family members may even encounter disagreements and have to work on mutual understanding. The point is that \_\_\_\_\_, not in a separate isolated independence. A family of one cannot exist. Secure relationships, in other words, create secure, strong, and flexible individuals.

- ① different table manners originate in different cultures
- ② all family members should join in dinner
- ③ their individuality is grounded in mutual dependency
- ④ family members should be in tune with neighbors
- ⑤ a family dinner should be realized in a secure atmosphere

30. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

One of the paradoxes of modern management is that, in the midst of technical and social change so pervasive and rapid that it seems out of pace with the rhythms of nature, human personality has not altered throughout recorded history. People have always had distinct preferences in their approaches to problem solving. Why then is it only now becoming so necessary for managers to understand those differences? Because today’s complex products demand \_\_\_\_\_ who do not innately understand one another. Today’s pace of change demands that these individuals quickly develop the ability to work together. If abrasion is not managed into creativity, it will constrict the constructive impulses of individuals and organizations alike. Rightly used, the energy released by the intersection of different thought processes will propel innovation.

- ① respecting opinions of managers
- ② searching for more independent people
- ③ integrating the expertise of individuals
- ④ changing the perspectives of historians
- ⑤ defining the personalities of obedient employees

31. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

If thought precedes emotions, why do so many people believe it is the other way around? The reason is that the thoughts that precede emotions usually occur automatically and preconsciously, so people are not normally aware of them, whereas the ones that follow emotions are conspicuous in our consciousness. If someone makes us angry, we are consciously aware of thinking about how badly the person behaved and of what we would like to do to even the score. Because we are aware of these thoughts but not of the ones that preceded and instigated the emotion, we \_\_\_\_\_. Putting it all together, it can be said that preconscious, automatic thoughts, including interpretations of situations, normally precede and induce emotions, which are then followed by conscious thoughts about how to deal with the situation, including whether to express the emotion and, if so, in what manner.

- ① tend to ignore what comes after the emotion
- ② have the illusion that emotion precedes thought
- ③ take preconscious, automatic thought for granted
- ④ express emotion before thought comes to mind
- ⑤ decide whether to hide or disclose our thought

32. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오,

Mature mental health demands an extraordinary capacity to flexibly strike and continually restrike a delicate balance between conflicting needs, goals, duties, responsibilities, directions, et cetera.

(A) To give up this ecstasy by the application of brakes seemed an absurd self-punishment. So I resolved to simultaneously retain my speed and negotiate the corner at the bottom. My ecstasy ended seconds later when I was propelled a dozen feet off the road into the woods.

(B) About a mile from my house the road went down a steep hill and turned sharply at the bottom. Coasting down the hill on my bike that morning I felt my gathering speed to be ecstatic.

(C) The essence of this discipline of balancing is “giving up.” I remember first being taught this one summer morning in my ninth year. I had recently learned to ride a bike and was joyously exploring the dimensions of my new skill.

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

33. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

And since the structures damaged are typically not owned by the steelmaking firms themselves, these costs must be counted as external ones.

An economic concept crucial to an understanding of pollution issues is that of an external cost. ( ① ) Economists define external costs as costs of production borne by someone other than the producer. ( ② ) Under this definition, the production of steel would involve both external and internal costs. Producing steel requires iron ore, coal, and skilled labor. ( ③ ) These are all internal costs, since they are borne directly by the producer. ( ④ ) But steel production also typically involves the discharge of pollutants such as sulfur dioxide and sulfur trioxide into the atmosphere, and such pollutants are notorious for defacing and weakening steel and marble structures. ( ⑤ ) From an ethical point of view, then, the push is to make external costs internal.

34. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Working with a group of monkeys, Sarah Brosnan of Georgia State University, explored reactions to reward division. She would offer a monkey a small pebble, then hold up a slice of cucumber as reward for returning the pebble. The monkeys quickly grasped the principle of exchange. They even had fun exchanging pebbles and slices of cucumber between themselves. If one of them would get grapes, however, whereas the other stayed on cucumber, things took an unexpected turn. Grapes are much preferred. Monkeys who had been perfectly willing to work for cucumber, suddenly went on strike. They were far less willing to complete the exchange or accept the reward if others received a better deal. Monkeys who received lower-value rewards than other monkeys showed negative reactions, throwing out the reward. Sarah said this could be evidence of the fact that \_\_\_\_\_ exists in other animals than humans.

- ① a sense of fairness
- ② a culture of hierarchy
- ③ an instinct of imitation
- ④ an expression of morality
- ⑤ an avoidance of closeness

35. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Many years ago, a ketchup company did an extensive market-research project in which researchers went into people's homes and watched the way they used ketchup. "There was a three-year-old boy," Casey Keller, the chief growth officer for the company, says. "He asked for ketchup and Mom brought it out. It was a forty-ounce bottle made of glass. The kid wanted to grab it himself, but Mom never allowed." For the company that moment was an epiphany. The company realized that it needed to put ketchup in a bottle that \_\_\_\_\_. "A kid doesn't get to choose what he eats, in most cases," Keller says. "But the one thing he can handle is ketchup. It's the one part of the food experience that he can customize and personalize." The company came out with a small bottle, made out of soft plastic with a conical nozzle. It was a great hit.

- ① children could decorate
- ② anyone could see inside
- ③ a kid could easily control
- ④ was cheap to produce
- ⑤ could be reused repeatedly

36. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Patricia Gurin from the University of Michigan analyzed longitudinal data from several survey studies involving more than 10,000 students from almost 200 colleges and universities nationwide. These studies examined the relationship between the diversity of the school campus and student learning outcomes. Based on the results of these studies, she concluded that students who experienced more racial and ethnic diversity in the classroom, as measured by the proportion of minorities in the classroom and the extent and quality of interactions with students of different racial and ethnic backgrounds, showed the greatest engagement in active thinking processes, growth in intellectual engagement and motivation, and growth in intellectual and academic skills. In short, she argued that diversity \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① increases community stability
- ② enhances the quality of education
- ③ produces significant financial impact
- ④ boosts the recruitment of young graduates
- ⑤ causes challenges to existing social systems

37. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

There is, in the world of advertising, a well-known theory that divides all Americans into different groups based on their lifestyles. For example, two of these groups are called the belongers and the achievers. Belongers are defined as middle-class Americans who want more than anything else to do the accepted thing. Therefore, an advertiser who wants to sell a product to people in this group would stress that the product is the most popular. That same stress would not work with a group of achievers, defined as financially successful people who want to buy the top of the line. Achievers, so the theory goes, would not want to buy the most popular product because they know most people can't afford to buy the top of the line. For them, \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① money is the root of all evil
- ② being on top isn't the best position
- ③ popular isn't good enough
- ④ winning is the most important thing
- ⑤ advertising is like a good joke

38. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

In 1947, a short amateur film was shown to a small group of physicians and psychoanalysts at the New York Academy of Medicine. The film, made by Rene ´ Spitz, a psychoanalyst, was entitled *Grief: A Peril in Infancy*.

(A) It was a silent film, shot in black and white, showing forty-five infants who had been previously attended by mothers, but forced by various circumstances to be placed in a foundling home, where there was only a single nurse and five assistant nurses for the babies.

(B) The film scans other babies who appear dazed, epressed, and lifeless. They are like empty shells. At the end of the film, a card appears on the screen saying, "The cure: Give mother back to baby."

(C) The first little baby is shown just after her mother had dropped her off for a three-month stay. The baby is smiling, giggling, and playing with an adult supervisor. Seven days later, the same child has turned into another person. She looks forlorn and is unresponsive.

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

39. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

By the end of the Roman Imperium, however, Italy had been stripped of forest cover, because the timber was sold at a good price on the market.

The popular conception is that Rome collapsed because of the decadence of its ruling class, the corruption of its leaders, the exploitation of its servants and slaves, and the superior military tactics of invading barbarian hordes. ( ① ) While there is merit to this argument, the deeper cause of Rome's collapse lies in the declining fertility of its soil and the decrease in agricultural yields. ( ② ) Italy was densely forested at the beginning of Roman rule. ( ③ ) The denudation of forest led to natural disasters. ( ④ ) Wind blew across the barren landscapes and water ran down from the mountaintops and slopes, taking the soil with them. ( ⑤ ) Consequently, Rome's agricultural production could not provide sufficient energy to maintain its infrastructure and the welfare of its citizens.

40. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

One key component in our brain's filtering process of information is whether the incoming stimulus is different from what we are used to seeing— whether it is novel. Novelty is an innate attention-getter. To survive, our remote ancestors had to be aware of any novel or unique stimuli present in the environment. We're not much different. Our brains are still programmed to pay attention to the unusual, such as a detour sign along a familiar route we're driving. Teachers often take advantage of this phenomenon by providing information in a surprising or novel manner — they come to class dressed in the costume of a historical character or give students balloons to introduce a lesson on air pressure, for example. However, novelty is difficult for a teacher to employ on a daily basis to obtain students' attention. If a sight or sound is new and unusual, we initially pay close attention to it, but if this same sight or sound occurs over and over, the brain normally becomes so accustomed to the stimulus that it ignores it. This is known as \_\_\_\_\_. If you have ever lived near an airport, chances are you reached a point where you seldom paid attention to the planes taking off and landing. To be sure, you cannot avoid hearing a nearby jet taking off, but after the same sound is continually repeated on a daily basis, it is no longer novel and becomes filtered out by the sensory system as unimportant. This is why a device such as flicking the light switch off and on to get students' attention eventually loses its effectiveness. The students have become accustomed to the flicking light and hence do not attend to it.

- ① categorization
- ② visualization
- ③ habituation
- ④ symbolization
- ⑤ generalization

41. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것 중 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

(A) When my first book came out, I went on a book tour that lasted six straight weeks. I traveled from airport to airport, city to city, radio station to radio station, talking to reporters and readers for what seemed like days on end, without engaging in any type of personal discussion. Every conversation was short, “all business,” and focused on my research. There was no time to enjoy a cup of coffee or a beer with any of the wonderful people I encountered.

(B) After staying up very late talking, we both needed to sleep. We would not have a chance to meet again before parting ways the following morning, so we exchanged e-mail addresses. This was a mistake. About six months later, Jon and I met again for dinner in New York. This time, it was hard for me to figure out why I’d felt such a connection with him, and no doubt he felt the same. We had a perfectly amicable and interesting dinner, but it lacked the intensity of our first meeting, and I was left wondering why.

(C) In retrospect, I think it was because I’d fallen victim to the effects of relativity. When Jon and I first met, everyone around us was Spanish, and as cultural outsiders we were each other’s best alternative for companionship. But once we returned home to our beloved families and friends, the basis for comparison switched back to “normal” mode. Given this situation, it was hard to understand why Jon or I would want to spend another evening in each other’s company rather than with those we love.

(D) Toward the end of the tour I found myself in Barcelona. There I met Jon, an American tourist who, like me, did not speak any Spanish. We felt an immediate connectedness. I imagine this kind of bonding happens often with travelers from the same country who are far from home and find themselves sharing observations about how they differ from the locals around them. Jon and I ended up having a wonderful dinner and a deeply personal discussion. He told me things that he seemed not to have shared before, and I did the same. There was an unusual closeness between us, as if we were long-lost brothers.

① (B) - (D) - (C)

③ (C) - (D) - (B)

⑤ (D) - (C) - (B)

② (C) - (B) - (D)

④ (D) - (B) - (C)

42. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

A distinguishing characteristic of genius is immense productivity. All geniuses produce. Bach wrote a cantata every week, even when he was sick or exhausted. Mozart produced more than six hundred pieces of music. Einstein is best known for his paper on relativity, but he published 248 other papers. Darwin is known for his theory of evolution, but he wrote 119 other publications in his lifetime. Freud published 330 papers and Maslow 165. Rembrandt produced around 650 paintings and 2,000 drawings and Picasso executed more than 20,000 works. Shakespeare wrote 154 sonnets. Some were masterpieces, while others were no better than his contemporaries could have written, and some were simply bad. In fact, more bad poems were composed by the major poets than the minor poets. They composed more bad poems than minor poets simply because they produced more poetry. The common misconception that phenomenal creative geniuses contribute only a few selective masterworks is plain wrong. Thomas Edison may be best known for his incandescent lightbulb and phonograph, but he held 1,093 patents, still the record. Edison looked at creativity as simply good, honest hard work. “Genius,” he once said, “is 1 percent inspiration and 99 percent perspiration.” It took him nine thousand experiments to perfect the lightbulb and fifty thousand to invent the storagecell battery. Once, when an assistant asked why he continued to persist trying to discover a long-lasting filament for the lightbulb after thousands of failures, Edison explained he didn’t understand the question. In his mind, he hadn’t failed once. Instead, he \_\_\_\_\_.

① discovered thousands of things that didn’t work

② decided not to reveal his secret of success

③ tried to identify misconceptions of himself

④ focused on experiments unlikely to fail

⑤ kept from doubting his giftedness

43. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것 중 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

(A) The challenge for schools is to help the young find meaning in the world they live in; a world dominated by the codes of greed and progress no matter what the human and environmental cost, of racial and ethnic divisiveness, of widening separation between rich and poor, and of religious factionalism. These are matters of profound import which, if ignored, leave the young frightened and demoralized.

(B) But asking and living with the questions is a major source of relief for the young. They feel that the adults they would like to trust are now simply practicing a monumental form of denial. They know irrelevance when they see it. They know that getting grades, that doing well on quizzes and tests, that getting into this or that college should not be the sole purpose of education or life. Yet, if this is all the adults preach, how can the young be anything but disillusioned?

(C) How can a high school or college allow its graduates to move on if it has not addressed these matters and placed (d) them at the center of the curriculum? If schools do not explore these questions in depth, then where will the young student, the adult, find a place to receive any kind of guidance, any help toward seeking some sort of light? I do not suggest that there are easy answers to the perplexities of life in the twentieth / twenty-first centuries.

(D) However, when adults allow (e) them to ask their life questions, to discuss their fears and dreams, to consider things of the spirit, then they feel that their education has some integrity to it. The search for meaning is each student's unique journey, and somehow schools must find ways to help the young to take their inner journey and to do so in ways which connect with the greater community of human beings.

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

44. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Perhaps the most extraordinary clergyman of all was the Reverend Thomas Bayes, from Tunbridge Wells in Kent, who lived from about 1701 to 1761. He was by all accounts a shy and hopeless preacher, but a singularly gifted mathematician. He devised the mathematical equation that has come to be known as the Bayes' theorem. People who understand Bayes' theorem can use it to work out complex problems involving probability distributions - or inverse probabilities, as they are sometimes called. It is a way of arriving at statistically reliable probabilities based on partial information. The most remarkable feature of Bayes' theorem is that it had no practical applications without computers to do the necessary calculations, so in his own day it was an interesting but fundamentally pointless exercise. Bayes evidently thought so little of his theorem that he didn't bother to make it public. Two years after Bayes' death, a friend of Bayes' sent it to the Royal Society in London in 1763, where it was published in the society's Philosophical Transactions with the modest title of An Essay Towards Solving a Problem in the Doctrine of Chances. In fact, it was a milestone in the history of mathematics. Today, thanks to the development of computer technology, Bayes' theorem is used in modelling climate change, predicting the behavior of stock markets, fixing radiocarbon dates, interpreting cosmological events and much else where the interpretation of probabilities is an issue. And \_\_\_\_\_ simply because nearly 250 years ago someone at the Royal Society decided it was worth preserving the theorem, just in case.

- ① Bayes became more religious
- ② the theorem proved its worth
- ③ the theorem was finally corrected
- ④ Bayes could make the theorem practical
- ⑤ the theorem didn't include its discoverer's name in it

45. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것 중 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

(A) I was only 7 years old when I visited Tikal, the largest city of the ancient Mayan civilization. Along with other children, I broke away from the tour group and wandered among the chambers inside the ancient Mayan edifices. I ran my hands along the walls, imagining that if I pressed a stone just so, a secret chamber would open, revealing treasure or a royal sarcophagus.

(B) That's why, when asked to choose one word to describe the remains in Tikal, David Stuart, a professor in the Department of Art and Art History at the University of Texas in Austin, responds: "Vertical." He has visited the city a dozen or so times during the past 20 years. He adds, "The design of those buildings in it was meant to impress and it still works."

(C) Since then, only 15 percent of it has been excavated. But what can be seen above ground is the archaeological equivalent of shock and awe. Six temple pyramids dominate the skyline, the tallest of which, Temple IV, stands 212 feet high. To get to the top of it, you have to climb up a vertical slope, climb up a tree ladder, and then climb up a thin vertical ladder.

(D) No such luck— but that didn't diminish the mystery that enshrouds the city. Founded in 200 B.C., it emerged as a regional superpower that dominated other city-states stretching from the Yucatan Peninsula to western Honduras. Tikal's reign abruptly ended when, for unknown reasons, the Mayans abandoned the city in A.D. 900. Enveloped by jungle, it would not be rediscovered until 1848.

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

\* 확인 사항

- 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하십시오