

문제유형 B

I. 밑줄 친 부분과 가장 비슷한 의미의 표현을 고르시오. (각 2.5점)

1. As may be expected, the most dramatic accounts of abject poverty are written by women who grew up in the late nineteenth century.
 ① magnificent ② captious ③ commendable ④ watchful ⑤ degraded
2. The lesson, as enough taxpayers, defendants, welfare recipients, immigrants, asylum-seekers and draftees know, is that citizenship is a malleable status not a unitary identity.
 ① unadaptable ② limpid ③ ignoble ④ easily controlled ⑤ bothersome
3. Pressed about the corruption scandal, the minister continued to equivocate, offering long answers that never quite addressed the question.
 ① confess ② elaborate ③ dodge the issue
 ④ celebrate the verdict ⑤ clarify the facts
4. Recent audits have shown that the corporation's data-extraction protocols are driven by an unrelenting acquisitiveness—a tendency so expansive that it seeks informational inputs far beyond operational relevance.
 ① a disciplined and selective approach to obtaining data
 ② a relentless drive to acquire ever-increasing amounts of data
 ③ a temporary surge in data-gathering motivated by market fluctuations
 ④ an ethically measured attempt to diversify informational sources
 ⑤ a strategic hesitation to expand data-collection practices

II. 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 표현을 고르시오. (각 2.5점)

5. Each death report gave me a glimpse into the person's life, and I used clues from the case notes to () friends and loved ones in the hopes of better understanding why heat is killing people in the richest country in the world.
 ① track down ② put away ③ take away ④ hang up ⑤ hang around
6. Thanks to their speedy mechanical saw, which turned logs into planks with almost no human effort, the Dutch could build ships faster than anyone else, which () a century of Dutch maritime, economic and cultural dominance in Europe and the world.
 ① imputed ② unleashed ③ alleged ④ overstated ⑤ retrained
7. Fire clears vegetation and delivers nutrients to soil, creating fresh cycles of growth that help ecosystems. Without it, American forests became dense, () megafires, and vulnerable to drought.
 ① regardless of ② despite ③ prone to ④ thanks to ⑤ in supplementary
8. People who struggle with alcohol, contrary to expectations, usually find Christmas far more enjoyable if they stay (). That's because a hallmark of alcoholism is its unpredictability.
 ① whimsical ② dormant ③ subservient ④ sober ⑤ virulent
9. One reason a coffee obsession is cheaper than, say, a wine obsession: coffee is much more (), which means it generally won't hold its value. Once roasted, coffee should be consumed within a couple of months.
 ① disenchanting ② sublimary ③ continuous ④ compliant ⑤ perishable
10. Off the back of the Trump-backed Gaza ceasefire, the US has been working to () a peace deal between Kyiv and Moscow.
 ① shovel down ② crawl on all fours ③ push through ④ cut to bone ⑤ get on

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11. When the Supreme Court first heard the Florida election dispute, it issued a ruling in a 9-0 vote vacating the Florida Supreme Court's first decision and () the Florida justices to provide a clearer explanation for their reasoning.
 ① have directed ② is directed ③ would be directed ④ directed ⑤ been directed
12. Although renewable energy technology has advanced rapidly in recent years, many experts argue that solar storage systems are still () reliable than wind-based alternatives in areas with unstable weather conditions.
 ① far ② the more ③ much more ④ the most ⑤ most
13. () the importance of long-term data collection, the research team installed automated sensors across the region to minimize human intervention.
 ① Recognizing ② Having been recognized ③ While being recognized
 ④ Recognized ⑤ Being recognize
14. The novelist's early works, which critics once dismissed as overly sentimental, gained renewed attention in the 21st century after scholars demonstrated that the themes she explored () deeply rooted in political resistance.
 ① were ② has been ③ are being ④ have had ⑤ could have had
15. In public, the philosopher described his revision of the moral framework as an effort to "rethink agency," yet his correspondence shows that the revision emerged largely () resolving tensions with rival schools of thought and () reinforcing his interpretive authority over graduate training. Historians argue that the theoretical language concealed academic maneuvering.
 ① from the thematic coloration of ... from the hypothetical drift of
 ② from the ceremonial gesture of ... from the incidental resonance of
 ③ from the structural function of ... from the institutional leverage of
 ④ from the peripheral aspect of ... from the intermittent result of
 ⑤ from the symbolic posture of ... from the irregular aftereffect of
16. Reviewers hailed the novel's disjointed chronology as a bold artistic risk, yet draft manuscripts indicate that the structure was shaped chiefly () masking unresolved narrative contradictions and () redirecting attention away from autobiographical parallels the author wished to obscure. Scholars claim the fragmentation served as a strategic smokescreen.
 ① for the partial contour of ... for the speculative dimension of
 ② for the stylistic overtone of ... for the incidental echo of
 ③ for the rhetorical flourish of ... for the momentary distortion of
 ④ for the narrative mechanism of ... for the protective arrangement of
 ⑤ for the symbolic register of ... for the peripheral movement of

III. 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (17 - 32번 각 3.5점; 33번 4점)

[17-19]

The culture surrounding us manufactures stories blaming aging for (among other things) causing the decline of creativity, and holding femaleness responsible for (among other things) producing works of feeble quality. Luckily, for theorists of age studies, as Erik Erikson himself grew older he discovered that later life was more challenging and variable than he had once imagined. His interest in the topic originally had been whetted by David Van Tassel, who invited Erikson to present a paper in 1975 at the Conference on Human Values and Aging. According to Steven Weiland, the experience of old age has become Erikson's primary topic in recent years. The analyst's own productivity has caused him gradually to refine his theories of the last years of life—a stage which he had largely undervalued in the work of his midlife. For example, he later suggested that the psychic lessons of early life are reinterpreted and reintegrated in old age.

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17. What prompted Erik Erikson to begin developing a deeper interest in aging?

- ① His participation in a long-term clinical study on creativity
- ② A request from David Van Tassel to present at a conference
- ③ His collaboration with Steven Weiland on age studies
- ④ His early research on childhood psychological development
- ⑤ The public's growing concern about declining creativity in old age

18. Choose the option that best completes the sentence:

According to scholars, the culture surrounding us manufactures stories blaming aging for diminishing creativity, () later life was far more complex and dynamic than he had previously assumed.

- ① while Erik Erikson himself discovered that
- ② discovering Erik Erikson himself that
- ③ Erik Erikson having discovered for himself
- ④ when Erik Erikson was discovered
- ⑤ Erik Erikson himself having been discovered that

19. What is the main idea of the passage?

- ① Society's misconceptions about aging and creativity are becoming less common
- ② Erikson significantly revised his understanding of later life as he aged
- ③ The field of age studies is primarily focused on early childhood
- ④ Female theorists have challenged Erikson's work on aging
- ⑤ Creativity declines uniformly in later stages of adulthood

[20-21]

Shame and guilt are rich human emotions that serve important functions at both the individual and relationship levels. On the one hand, as moral emotions, shame and guilt are among our most private, intimate experiences. In the face of transgression or error, the self turns toward the self-evaluating and rendering judgment. Thus, the experience of shame or guilt can guide our behavior and influence who we are in our own eyes. On the other hand, shame and guilt are inextricably linked to the self in relationship with others. These emotions develop from our earliest interpersonal experiences—in the family and in other key relationships.

20. According to the passage, what function do shame and guilt serve at the individual level?

- ① They help individuals build stronger logical reasoning skills.
- ② They encourage people to avoid interpersonal relationships.
- ③ They guide behavior by prompting self-evaluation after wrongdoing.
- ④ They prevent individuals from forming intimate emotional experiences.
- ⑤ They primarily function as public moral judgments imposed by society.

21. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the paragraph above?

- ① Shame and guilt function as moral emotions that influence a person's self-evaluation.
- ② Shame and guilt arise when individuals judge themselves after making a mistake.
- ③ Shame and guilt develop from early interpersonal experiences within families and other relationships.
- ④ Shame and guilt play an important role in shaping how individuals see themselves.
- ⑤ Shame and guilt help individuals strengthen their intellectual abilities.

[22-23]

When we believe that what we see bears witness to the way the world is, it can form the basis for our orientation to or our action within the world. This is obviously true in science, where medical imaging plays a vital diagnostic role in almost all branches of medicine. Decisions are made and treatments commenced on the basis of what images reveal. Propaganda, like advertising, also relies on our belief in a bond between what we see and the way the world is and how we might act within it.

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22. What underlying assumption allows both science and propaganda to influence human action, according to the passage?

- ① That people naturally distrust images and therefore seek additional evidence
- ② That scientific images rely on emotional reactions rather than rational judgment
- ③ That individuals possess innate skepticism about what they see
- ④ That visual perception provides an unmediated and accurate representation of reality
- ⑤ That propaganda is more persuasive when accompanied by scientific data

23. What is the central idea of the passage?

- ① Scientific imaging is more objective than propaganda-based visuals.
- ② Human perception of images often fails to produce accurate representations of the world.
- ③ The belief that images reflect reality shapes both scientific and ideological practices.
- ④ Advertising has replaced scientific reasoning as the dominant force in modern society.
- ⑤ People generally ignore visual information when making important decisions.

[24 - 26]

As heatwaves and droughts intensify, some researchers have revived interest in solar geoengineering—the idea of cooling the planet by reflecting a small fraction of sunlight back into space. One widely discussed proposal involves spraying reflective particles into the stratosphere to mimic the temporary cooling effect of major volcanic eruptions. Proponents argue that such interventions might buy time for societies to cut emissions and adapt to rising seas. They stress that the goal is not to “fix” climate change with a single technological trick, but to reduce the risk of catastrophic tipping points while decarbonization efforts catch up.

Critics, however, warn that the very possibility of a quick technological fix could sap political will for emissions cuts, especially in countries that benefit most from the fossil fuel status quo. They also point out that no computer model can fully predict how altering sunlight would affect regional weather patterns, monsoon cycles or fragile ecosystems. In their view, small scale field experiments are less a cautious first step than a slippery slope toward full scale deployment by a handful of powerful states. The deepest disagreement is not about atmospheric chemistry but about governance: who gets to decide when the planet’s thermostat is adjusted, and on whose behalf.

24. What is the primary focus of the passage?

- ① To provide a detailed technical manual for conducting stratospheric aerosol experiments
- ② To examine both the potential benefits and political dangers of solar geoengineering
- ③ To argue that climate tipping points have been exaggerated by computer models
- ④ To show that volcanic eruptions are the main cause of current climate change
- ⑤ To compare solar geoengineering with traditional renewable energy technologies

25. According to the passage, critics of solar geoengineering are especially worried that it might ().

- ① make decarbonization technologically impossible.
- ② immediately destabilize the global economy.
- ③ prevent scientists from building accurate climate models.
- ④ undermine efforts to cut emissions and concentrate power in a few states.
- ⑤ accelerate natural volcanic activity.

26. What can be inferred from the statement that “the deepest disagreement is not about atmospheric chemistry but about governance”?

- ① Most scientists doubt that solar geoengineering would have any physical effect.
- ② Disputes about the technology will likely be resolved once models improve.
- ③ Ethical debates are less important than technical risk assessments.
- ④ Governments have already agreed on rules for deploying solar geoengineering.
- ⑤ The central controversy concerns political authority over decisions that affect the entire planet.

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[27-29]

In several countries, politicians have begun experimenting with citizens' assemblies as a way to break out of partisan deadlock on climate policy. In these assemblies, a randomly selected group of citizens is brought together for weeks at a time to hear expert testimony, question lobbyists and deliberate with one another before issuing recommendations. Because participants are chosen by lot rather than elected, they are less dependent on donors or party activists and can, at least in theory, explore options that professional politicians consider too risky.

Early results have been mixed. In some cases, governments have ignored the assemblies' proposals altogether, treating them as elaborate opinion polls. In others, however, the recommendations have provided political cover for difficult measures such as phasing out coal subsidies or restricting suburban sprawl. Activists see these experiments as a partial antidote to the performative outrage that dominates televised debates and social media feeds.

Critics respond that randomly selected citizens cannot be expected to master complex scientific models or international trade rules. Supporters counter that the point of the assemblies is not to turn volunteers into instant experts, but to create a forum where laypeople can listen, ask questions and imagine futures beyond the next election cycle. Whether such bodies become permanent or remain rare constitutional curiosities will depend on how seriously governments treat the advice they receive.

27. According to the passage, what is one potential advantage of citizens' assemblies over traditional elected bodies?

- ① Members are insulated from donor and party pressure, allowing them to consider politically risky options.
- ② Participants can enact laws directly without legislative approval.
- ③ Assemblies always reach unanimous agreement on climate policy.
- ④ Experts, not citizens, make all final decisions in assemblies.
- ⑤ Assemblies require less time and fewer resources than public opinion polls.

28. Which of the following is mentioned as an outcome in some countries?

- ① Citizens' assemblies have abolished all subsidies for renewable energy.
- ② Assemblies have led governments to delay climate action for further study.
- ③ Assemblies have helped justify measures such as eliminating coal subsidies.
- ④ Assemblies have replaced national parliaments in deciding trade rules.
- ⑤ Assemblies have required citizens to take compulsory climate literacy courses.

29. Which statement best describes the author's view of citizens' assemblies?

- ① They are a naive experiment that will inevitably fail.
- ② They are a promising tool, though their impact depends on how governments respond.
- ③ They are the only democratic institution capable of tackling climate change.
- ④ They are primarily designed to distract citizens from economic issues.
- ⑤ They represent a dangerous transfer of power away from elected officials.

[30 - 31]

A growing number of smartphone manufacturers now offer "minimalist modes" that strip the home screen down to a few monochrome icons and hide most notifications. The idea is not to abandon connectivity altogether but to make distraction a little less tempting. Early studies suggest that when people use these modes, they check their phones less frequently and report fewer "phantom vibrations"—the feeling that a device is buzzing when it is not. Yet digital rights advocates caution that such features can easily become another marketing gimmick. After all, the same companies promoting minimalism still profit from the advertising revenue generated when users stay glued to their screens. In their view, true reform would require changes to business models, not just user interfaces.

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30. According to the passage, what is the main criticism that digital-rights advocates make of “minimalist modes”?

- ① They adjust the interface but leave the underlying attention driven-business model intact.
- ② They make it impossible for users to receive urgent messages.
- ③ They rely on outdated hardware that cannot support modern apps.
- ④ They unfairly blame smartphone companies for users’ lack of self control.
- ⑤ They encourage governments to ban targeted advertising altogether.

31. What broader perspective does the author adopt when discussing minimalist modes?

- ① The author views them as a technological breakthrough that will fundamentally reshape digital markets.
- ② The author suggests that they undermine user autonomy by restricting essential device functions.
- ③ The author argues that they primarily reflect generational differences rather than corporate strategy.
- ④ The author situates them within a larger critique of platforms that profit from attention, implying that interface tweaks alone cannot counteract structural incentives.
- ⑤ The author concludes that minimalist modes are largely responsible for the decline of traditional advertising revenues.

[32-33]

The government will require online platforms to label content generated by artificial intelligence (AI) in a bid to curb the rapid spread of fake and exaggerated advertisements. During a policy coordination meeting held Wednesday, the government announced a set of measures to curb the influx of deceptive advertising disrupting the market through the use of generative AI and other digital tools. The move comes as advertisements using fabricated experts or celebrity deepfakes have been spreading on social media platforms, particularly in the food and pharmaceutical sectors.

32. What is the primary purpose of the passage?

- ① To highlight the benefits of generative AI for improving advertising quality
- ② To explain a government initiative aimed at reducing deceptive AI-generated advertisements
- ③ To argue that online platforms should increase the number of celebrity endorsements
- ④ To describe how consumers have become more interested in digital advertising
- ⑤ To predict future technological advancements in AI-based marketing

33. According to the paragraph, which of the following is NOT mentioned as part of the situation or government response? [4점]

- ① The government’s plan to require online platforms to label AI-generated content.
- ② The spread of advertisements featuring fabricated experts.
- ③ The use of celebrity deepfakes in ads for food and pharmaceutical products.
- ④ The government’s decision to impose financial penalties on companies using deceptive AI ads.
- ⑤ A policy coordination meeting where measures against deceptive advertising were discussed.