

2026학년도 편입학전형

필답고사 문제지 (영어)

[필답고사 시간 10:00 ~ 11:00]

모집단위	학부·과	지원전형 (일반/학사)	
수험번호		성명	

【 수험생 유의사항 】

1. 답안지에 지원학부(과), 지원전형, 성명, 생년월일, 수험번호를 정확하게 기재할 것

2. 수험번호, 주민등록번호 앞자리, 답안 마킹란에는 반드시 검정색 컴퓨터용 사인펜을 사용할 것
(수험생기재란 및 수험번호의 글자 및 숫자 작성은 흑색 볼펜 등을 사용해도 무방)

3. 마킹을 바르게 표기할 것(답안지 내 수험생 유의사항 확인)

4. 감독관 날인이 없는 답안지는 무효처리됨

5. 답안지에 답 이외의 특정 표시 불가(단, 수정테이프 사용 가능)

6. 답안지 훼손이나 낙서 등으로 판독이 불가능할 경우 해당 답안지는 0점 처리하며 그 책임은 수험생 본인에게 있음

1. 밑줄 친 situated와 의미가 가장 가까운 것을 고르시오. [3점]

Moral sentiments are not derived from reason alone. They arise from sympathy, reflection, and shared social experience. Moral judgment is therefore situated, not abstract.

- ① transparent in nature ② contingent on context
③ spatially located ④ loosely normative

2. 밑줄 친 complicit in과 바꾸어 쓸 수 있는 것을 고르시오. [3점]

The technology might not introduce the delusion, but the person tells the computer it's their reality and the computer accepts it as truth and reflects it back, so it's complicit in cycling that delusion.

- ① complacent in ② a culprit for
③ a conspiracy for ④ calculative in

3. 밑줄 친 bland와 의미가 가장 가까운 것을 고르시오. [3점]

In adopting a large number of regulatory policies, the federal government had discovered that there was national as well as state police power. As for redistribution, conventional labels refer to fiscal and monetary policies, but these bland labels mask the true significance and the novelty for the federal government of the redistributive function.

- ① insipid ② corresponding
③ budgetary ④ formal

4. (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

The Imperial Presidency relied on boundaries. The Intimate Presidency dissolves them. Bill Clinton has done more than any modern president to break down the sense of psychological distance between his office and the American people. His informality, his (A) _____ and warmth, his infectious good nature are inviting. He draws people to him. He's like a friend you share confidences with at the kitchen table. People feel as if they know Bill Clinton. But this (B) _____ friendliness has its downside as well. People may also feel as if they know their president all too well. As it turns out, the nation's kitchen table is not very far from the back bedroom.

- ① (A) exuberance (B) indiscriminate
② (A) exhilaration (B) inquisitive
③ (A) exasperation (B) intimate
④ (A) exhortation (B) incumbent

5. (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

Although the Fourteenth Amendment established the citizenship status of blacks, American Indian peoples were still not considered citizens. In *Cherokee Nation v. State of Georgia*, the Supreme Court had ruled that Indian tribes "are in a state of pupillage [a minor child under the care of a guardian], and the relationship between the Indian tribes and the United States government is likened to that of 'a ward to his guardian.'" Based on this wardship status, Indian peoples were considered to be "domestic subjects" and were not (A) _____ to be thought of as citizens. Thus, they could be denied civil, political, and economic rights because "the framers of our constitution had not the Indian tribes in view, when they opened the Courts of the union to controversies between a state or the citizens thereof and foreign states, citizens or subjects." In fact, the Supreme Court in *Elk v. Wilkins* (1884) refused to (B) _____ the right of citizenship conferred in the Fourteenth Amendment to Indian peoples.

- ① (A) restricted (B) apply
② (A) authorized (B) forfeit
③ (A) entitled (B) extend
④ (A) limited (B) deny

6. 다음 글에서 문법적으로 가장 어색한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

Available indicators suggest that (A) economic activity has been expanding at a moderate pace. The Committee seeks to achieve maximum employment and inflation at the rate of 2 percent over the long run. In support of its goals and in light of the shift in the balance of risks, the Committee decided to lower the target range for the federal funds rate. In considering the extent and timing of additional adjustments, the Committee will carefully assess (B) incoming data and the evolving outlook. The Committee would be prepared to adjust the stance of monetary policy as appropriate if risks emerge that could impede the attainment of the Committee's goals. The Committee judges that reserve balances have declined to ample levels and will initiate purchases of shorter-term Treasury securities (C) as needed. (D) Voting against this action was Stephen I. Miran, who preferred to lower the target range, and Austan D. Goolsbee and Jeffrey R. Schmid, who preferred no change.

- ① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D)

[7-8] 아래 지문을 읽고 문제에 답하시오.

I grew up watching his movies on repeat, and I wanted to hear how he felt about hitting the century mark. He was born during the Coolidge administration and still remembers the ice man from his childhood who made his deliveries in a horse-drawn wagon. How did he make it this far? While genetics have most likely helped, he also practices evidence-based longevity habits. He shared his secrets while relaxing in his bedroom, (A) sipping a cup of coffee with his customary five lumps of sugar. First, he stays active. It's well documented that regular exercise increases your chances of a long life, and he tries to move every single day. He goes to the gym three days a week to do circuit training. If he needs extra motivation to hit the gym, he said that he'll promise himself he can have a power nap as a reward. Second, he (B) commits to being playful. (C) His approach to get older, he said, "is that I (D) try to avoid being the 'get off my lawn' guy." Instead, he taps into his sense of playfulness, which "keeps me connected to the child inside me," he said. Playfulness, he told me, "gives you a sense of fun and freedom," no matter how you feel physically. And research suggests that it lowers stress and improves well-being. He looks for moments during the day to be playful, whether it's chances to crack jokes or to make a toddler laugh in the supermarket line. Finally, being open to new experiences as an older adult may be good for your brain health and emotional well-being. For him, that means saying yes to things as often as you can. It's tempting to resist change, he added, "but you do really have to keep your mind open as you get older, especially to new ideas."

7. (A)~(D)에서 문법적으로 어색한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D)

8. 밑줄의 내용으로 유추할 수 없는 것을 고르시오. [4점]

- ① He sometimes feels reluctant to go to the gym.
 ② He applies his genetic studies to his health patterns.
 ③ He is a movie star who is at least 100 years old.
 ④ He would accept it if a local theater asks him to direct grade-school children.

[9-10] 아래 지문을 읽고 문제에 답하시오.

What distinguishes public from private organizations is neither their size nor their desire to "plan" (that is, control) their environments but rather the rules under which they acquire and use capital and labor. General Motors (GM) acquires capital by selling shares, issuing bonds, or retaining earnings; the Department of Defense (DOD) acquires it from an annual _____ by Congress. GM opens and closes plants, subject to certain government regulations, at its own discretion; DOD opens and closes military bases under the watchful guidance of Congress. GM pays its managers with salaries it sets and bonuses tied to its earnings; DOD pays its managers with salaries set by Congress and bonuses (if any) that have no connection with organizational performance. The number of workers in GM is determined by its level of production; the number in DOD by legislation and civil-service rules.

9. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① rulemaking ② plan
 ③ compromise ④ appropriation

10. 밑줄을 읽고 유추할 수 없는 것을 고르시오. [4점]

- ① Public organizations are rule-bound in terms of obtaining and utilizing capital and labor.
 ② Public managers are more likely to be motivated by performance-based pecuniary incentives than private managers.
 ③ Private organizations tend to have greater discretion than public organizations.
 ④ The operations of both public and private organizations may be subject to government regulations.

[11-12] 아래 지문을 읽고 문제에 답하시오.

Another example of the trade-off theory of evolution is a species known as Trinidadian guppies. These guppies develop personalities—with astonishing speed, in evolutionary terms—to suit the microclimates in which they live. Their natural predators are pike. But some guppy neighborhoods, upstream of a waterfall for example, are pike-free. If you're a guppy who grew up in such a charmed locale, then chances are you have an intrepid and carefree personality well suited to an indulgent way of life. In contrast, if your guppy family came from a "bad neighborhood" downstream from the

waterfall, where pike cruise the waterways menacingly, then you probably have a much more circumspect style, just right for avoiding the bad guys.

The interesting thing is that these differences are heritable, not learned, so that the offspring of intrepid guppies who move into bad neighborhoods inherit their parents' intrepidity—even though this puts them at a severe disadvantage compared to their vigilant peers. It doesn't take long for their genes to mutate, though, and descendants who manage to survive tend to be careful types. The same thing happens to vigilant guppies when the pike suddenly disappears; it takes about twenty years for their descendants to evolve into fish who act as if they haven't a care in the world.

11. 밑줄 친 indulgent와 의미가 가장 가까운 것을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① locked-out ② hard-wired
③ self-abnegating ④ laid-back

12. 위글의 내용으로 유추할 수 있는 것을 고르시오. [4점]

- ① A guppy's survival value of personality varies according to circumstance.
② Personality that a guppy has acquired from circumstance transmits to its peers.
③ Careless guppies don't experience a challenging time when moving downstream of a waterfall.
④ Genetically vigilant guppies have advantages in pike-free neighborhoods thanks to their personality.

[13-14] 아래 지문을 읽고 문제에 답하십시오.

In 1960, hours of work and labor force participation rates were roughly similar or higher in European countries than in the United States. The labor force participation rate of men was around 92 percent in the United States, as compared to 92 to 95 percent in France, Germany, or Italy. Similarly, the typical employed person worked around 2,000 hours per year in each of the countries.

By 2000, there was a huge gap in the work effort of the typical person in Europe vis-à-vis the United States. The male labor force participation rate was just over 85 percent in the United States, as compared to 80 percent in Germany and 75 percent in France or Italy.

Similarly, annual hours of work per employed person had fallen to 1,800 hours in the United States, but had fallen even further to about 1,400 hours in Germany, 1,500 hours in France, and 1,600 hours in Italy.

Although it is now frequently alleged that European "culture" explains why Europeans work less than Americans, this hypothesis is not (A) informative. After all, that same "culture" led to a very different outcome—Europeans working at least as much as Americans—only a few decades ago.

Recent research concludes that a small number of observable factors tend to explain the differential work and leisure trends between the United States and western European countries. Part of these differences result from the much higher European tax rates on earned income. In Germany and Belgium, for example, the marginal tax rate on earned income is between 60 and 70 percent, while in France and Italy, it is greater than 50 percent. These tax rates contrast with the roughly 35 percent marginal tax rate in the United States. The higher tax rate generates substitution effects in European countries that (B) reduce the incentive to work.

It turns out, however, that these tax rate differentials may not be (C) sufficiently large to explain the huge differences in labor supply. European labor market regulations, and particularly those policies advocated by labor unions in declining European industries to "share work," seem to explain the (D) scarcity of the labor supply differences.

Despite their stated objective of spreading out the available work among a large number of potential workers, these work-sharing policies did not increase employment. Instead, _____. The "social multiplier" effect of a larger return to leisure activity seems to have had a much wider social impact on the work decisions of potential workers in many European countries.

13. (A)~(D) 중 가장 적절하지 않은 것을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① (A) informative ② (B) reduce
③ (C) sufficiently ④ (D) scarcity

14. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 내용으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [4점]

- ① they incentivized firms to adopt labor-saving technologies, thereby increasing leisure hours for remaining workers.
② they increased the returns to leisure as an ever-larger fraction of the population began taking longer vacations.
③ they proved that cultural factors were the underlying cause of the long-term decline in European labor force participation.
④ they reduced the social impact of vacation decisions by narrowing the gap between marginal tax rates and substitution effects.

[15-16] 아래 지문을 읽고 문제에 답하시오.

Theories of firm behavior, no matter how they differ in other respects, almost invariably ignore the effect of the productive process itself on worker productivity. This is not to say that no one recognizes that productivity is affected by the job itself; but the recognition has not been formalized, incorporated into economic analysis, and its implications worked out. We now intend to do just that, placing special emphasis on the broader economic implications.

Many workers increase their productivity by learning new skills and perfecting old ones while on the job. For example, the apprentice usually learns a completely new skill while the intern develops skills acquired in medical school, and both are more productive afterward.

On-the-job training, therefore, is a process that raises future productivity and differs from school training in that an investment is made on the job rather than in an institution that specializes in teaching. Presumably, future productivity can be improved only at a cost, for otherwise there would be an unlimited demand for training. Included in cost are a value placed on the time and effort of trainees, the "teaching" provided by others, and the equipment and materials used. These are costs in the sense that they could have been used in (A) _____ if they were not used in (B) _____. The amount spent and the duration of the training period depend partly on the type of training—more is spent for a longer time on an intern than on an operative—partly on production possibilities, and partly on the demand for different skills.

15. (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① (A) focusing on education
(B) developing teaching skills
- ② (A) increasing on-going productivity
(B) decreasing future productivity
- ③ (A) producing current output
(B) raising future output
- ④ (A) formalizing economic analysis
(B) improving production possibilities

16. 밑줄의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① The duration and expenditure of a training period are determined by the innate capabilities of the trainee.
- ② The cost of on-the-job training includes the potential output that could have been generated if resources were not diverted to enhancing future productivity.

- ③ Traditional economic theories have not successfully integrated the relationship between the productive process and individual worker productivity into their formal analysis.
- ④ On-the-job training is different from school training in terms of the environment and the institutions providing the specialized teaching.

[17-18] 아래 지문을 읽고 문제에 답하시오.

The peculiar evil of silencing the expression of an opinion is, that it is robbing the human race; posterity as well as the existing generation; those who dissent from the opinion, still more than those who hold it. If the opinion is right, they are deprived of the opportunity of exchanging error for truth: if wrong, they lose, what is almost as great a benefit, the clearer perception and livelier impression of truth, produced by its collision with error.

Complete liberty of contradicting and (A) _____ our opinion is the very condition which justifies us in assuming its truth for purposes of action; and on no other terms can a being with human faculties have any rational assurance of being right. Strange it is that men should admit the validity of the arguments for free speech but object to their application. Unseasonable kindness to mankind may injure them more than severity. He who knows only his own side of the case knows little of that. His reasons may be good, and no one may have been able to refute them. But if he is equally unable to refute the reasons (B) _____, if he does not so much as know what they are, he has no ground for preferring either opinion.

17. (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① (A) reprobating (B) on the same side
- ② (A) disproving (B) on the opposite side
- ③ (A) conceding (B) on a speaker's side
- ④ (A) yielding (B) on both sides

18. 밑글의 내용으로 유추할 수 없는 것을 고르시오. [4점]

- ① The author advocates free speech because it strengthens the understanding of truth.
- ② Freedom of speech is important as it is conducive to social inequality.
- ③ Wrong opinions are valuable since they clarify true beliefs.
- ④ The author criticizes those who do not speak to others as they cannot justify their beliefs.

[19-20] 아래 지문을 읽고 문제에 답하시오.

We live in an age of paradox. Systems using artificial intelligence match or surpass human level performance in more and more domains, leveraging rapid advances in other technologies and driving soaring stock prices. Yet measured productivity growth has declined by half over the past decade, and real income has stagnated since the late 1990s for a majority of Americans. We describe four potential explanations for this clash of expectations and statistics: false hopes, mismeasurement, redistribution, and implementation lags. While a case can be made for each, we argue that lags have likely been the biggest contributor to the paradox. The most impressive capabilities of AI, particularly those based on machine learning, have not yet diffused widely. More importantly, like other general purpose technologies, their full effects won't be realized until waves of complementary innovations are developed and implemented. The required adjustment costs, organizational changes, and new skills can be modeled as a kind of intangible capital. A portion of the value of this intangible capital is already reflected in the market value of firms. However, going forward, national statistics could fail to measure the full benefits of the new technologies and some may even have the wrong sign.

19. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

The authors suggest that the main reason for the gap between AI performance and productivity growth is _____.

- ① widespread distribution of artificial intelligence
- ② errors in economic data collection
- ③ sluggish implementation of AI technologies
- ④ insufficient redistribution of income

20. 위 글의 내용과 가장 거리가 먼 것은? [3점]

- ① The development of complementary innovations and the delay in implementing AI help explain the apparent paradox.
- ② Non-physical capital such as organizational changes and innovative skills contributes to realizing AI's potential.
- ③ AI adoption has already triggered substantial gains in household income.
- ④ Quantitative analyses may misestimate the benefits generated by AI technologies.

[21-22] 아래 지문을 읽고 문제에 답하시오.

When we think of feudalism, images of medieval lords ruling over vast estates with serfs working the land might come to mind. But if we replaced those lords with tech giants and those serfs with everyday internet users, we'd see how Yanis Varoufakis illustrates a timely issue—technofeudalism.

Technofeudalism is the idea that we are not transitioning from capitalism to something better, but (A) _____ a system where tech companies function like modern feudal lords. Varoufakis argues that since the 2008 financial crisis, our economic system has fundamentally changed. The cloud, big data and digital platforms have become the "land" of this new era, controlled by tech giants like Google, Amazon and Meta.

These companies, Varoufakis contends, influence our behaviors and choices in ways that are not as voluntary as we might believe. Just as medieval lords controlled land and labor, tech companies wield immense power over data and access to digital spaces. This consolidation of power, sustained by central banks and governments, mirrors the feudal structure of old, where a few elites control the resources that everyone else depends on.

Critics like Evgeny Morozov challenge the notion that tech companies are mere rent-seekers in this new landscape. He argues that these firms invest significantly in research, development, and extensive infrastructure—hallmarks of (B) _____ capitalists. Rather than idly accruing wealth, big tech firms are engines of production and innovation, contradicting the image of feudal lords benefiting from monopolistic rents.

While Yanis Varoufakis's notion of technofeudalism has sparked interest, it remains contentious. Though the rise of "cloud capital" is very real and demonstrates a shift in how we monetize human behavior, we're not quite inaugurating an entirely new economic system just yet.

21. (A), (B)에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① (A) drifting beyond (B) positive
- ② (A) getting absorbed into (B) benign
- ③ (A) sliding away from (B) proactive
- ④ (A) slipping into (B) active

22. 위글을 읽고 유추할 수 없는 것을 고르시오. [4점]

- ① Digital platforms benefit from user data without investing in production or innovation.

- ② Technofeudalism is a metaphorical concept suggesting feudal-like rent extraction structures can be observed in the digital economy.
- ③ Technofeudalism has been claimed to provide insight into understanding economic power structure after the global financial crisis.
- ④ Modern tech companies monopolize some power but still play a central role in production and innovation.

[23-24] 아래 지문을 읽고 문제에 답하십시오.

OpenAI is planning to release a new version of its Sora video generator that creates videos featuring copyright material unless copyright holders opt out of having their work appear. The opt-out process for the new version of Sora means that movie studios and other intellectual property owners would have to explicitly ask OpenAI not to include their copyright material in videos the tool creates. (A) The policy is emblematic of AI companies' aggressive stance on the content that underpins and is created by their fast-growing tools as they race to attract new users. It is part of a broader shift that new AI tools have heralded in the control that copyright owners wield over their work in the U.S.

While copyright characters will require an opt-out, the new product won't generate images of recognizable public figures without their permission. (B) People familiar with its policies said any new video generator would have similar copyright guardrails to ChatGPT's image generator tool, which was released in April. It promptly flooded the internet with memes in the style of the Japanese animation studio, Studio Ghibli.

OpenAI and its rivals are competing fiercely for users as they launch new AI-powered tools that could transform entertainment and social media. (C) One of OpenAI's most formidable competitors is Google, which recently connected its Veo 3 AI video generator to its popular YouTube platform, allowing users to incorporate the technology in short-form videos.

(D) Instead, OpenAI sent some talent agencies a link to report violations that they or their clients discover. "If there are folks that do not want to be part of this ecosystem, we can work with them," Vice President of media partnerships at OpenAI said of guardrails the company built into its image generation tool.

23. 다음 문장이 들어갈 가장 적절한 위치를 (A)~(D)에서 고르시오. [3점]

OpenAI doesn't plan to accept a blanket opt-out across all of an artist or studio's work.

- ① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D)

24. 밑글의 내용과 가장 가까운 것을 고르시오. [4점]

- ① The new version of Sora won't show copyrighted materials in videos when it asks copyright holders for permission and receives a 'no.'
- ② Google is endeavoring to adopt distinct copyright policies for its video generator from OpenAI's Sora.
- ③ The new version of OpenAI video generator will give copyright owners more control over their intellectual properties.
- ④ Copyright holders who have prevented their copyrighted characters from appearing in videos won't work with OpenAI's Sora.

[25-26] 아래 지문을 읽고 문제에 답하십시오.

The economic forces that lead to wage equalization across countries as workers leave one market and enter another apply equally well to internal migration flows within a country. Presumably, workers leave low-wage areas and move to high-wage areas, and these flows should help to equilibrate the labor market.

One particularly interesting application of the national labor market approach used to measure the wage impacts of immigration is a recent study that estimates the economic impact of the large black migration from southern to northern states in the middle of the twentieth century. Between 1940 and 1970, over 4 million blacks left the rural South and moved to the industrialized North. In 1940, more than three-quarters of blacks lived in the South. By 1970, only half of blacks lived in the South. This historic "diaspora" of southern blacks altered the course of American history and fundamentally changed race relations in the United States.

The Great Black Migration had inevitable and predictable economic effects. As a result of this labor flow, the size of the typical skill group of workers in the North (defined by education and labor market experience) increased by 5 percent between 1940 and 1960. This 5 percent increase in labor supply reduced the annual earnings of northern black

men (relative to those of whites) by about 3 percent. The sizable influx of black workers to the North, in effect, (A) _____ at a cost: (B) _____ in the North.

25. (A), (B)에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [4점]

- ① (A) changed the structure of the American labor market
(B) an increase in the labor cost
- ② (A) improved the economic well-being of the migrants
(B) a delay in the rate of earnings convergence between black and white workers
- ③ (A) increased the labor force of skilled workers
(B) an unpredictable economic effect
- ④ (A) helped the mobility of domestic labor markets
(B) a 5 percent decrease in labor demand

26. 밑글의 내용과 일치하는 것을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① The Great Black Migration accelerated the arrival at a wage equilibrium between black and white workers in the North by improving migrants' skills.
- ② The migration of workers within a single nation follows separate economic principles from immigration regarding wage equalization.
- ③ By 1970, the majority of the black population in the United States had successfully relocated to the North, leaving the South nearly vacant of black residents.
- ④ A relative decrease in black men's income, compared to white workers', was attributed to the significant accretion in the labor supply within the industrialized North.

[27-28] 아래 지문을 읽고 문제에 답하십시오.

If static knowledge is knowing the rules for telling a story, dynamic knowledge is telling the story. Gestures are crucial components of our multimodal languages. They are themselves intricate in structure, meaning and use. Contemporary research makes it clear that gesticulations are as analytically challenging and as intricate in design and function as any other part of language. But, to reiterate, these are not simply add-ons to languages. There cannot be a language without gestures. Most of these are used unconsciously and employ tacit knowledge. They are shaped by the needs of the language they enhance and the cultures from which they emerge.

27. 밑글의 앞부분에 들어갈 내용이 올바른 순서로 나열된 것을 고르시오. [4점]

[가] There are two kinds of knowledge of human grammars, as there are of most things: the static and the dynamic.

[나] Gestures that accompany all human speech reveal an intersection of culture, individual experience, intentionality and other components of tacit knowledge.

[다] These are quite possibly related to declarative and procedural memories, but they do seem a bit different.

[라] Dynamic knowledge, however, is understanding that things change and knowing how to adapt to changes in real time.

[마] Static knowledge is a list of the things we know.

- ① [가]-[마]-[라]-[다]-[나]
- ② [나]-[가]-[다]-[마]-[라]
- ③ [가]-[다]-[마]-[라]-[나]
- ④ [나]-[다]-[가]-[마]-[라]

28. 본문 내용과 일치하는 것을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① Gestures are an independent component of memories, parallel to language.
- ② People use gestures while exerting an explicit part of knowledge.
- ③ Knowing how to tell a story pertains to procedural memories.
- ④ Culture functions as a constitutive element in the formation of gestures.

[29-30] 아래 지문을 읽고 문제에 답하십시오.

[가] But in divided government, it is not merely the separated institutions of government that must overcome their built-in rivalries but the opposing parties themselves. And that is bound to be a difficult, arduous process, characterized by conflict, delay, and indecision, and leading frequently to deadlock, inadequate and ineffective policies, or no policies at all.

[나] Competition is the very essence of democratic politics. It gives democracy its meaning, and its (A) _____. The parties are the instruments of that competition. They are and should be organized for combat, not for collaboration and compromise. They live to win elections in order to advance their philosophies and programs. Therefore, each party strives and must strive to defeat the opposing party.

[다] The essence of the theoretical argument in favor of the unified government has been and is: For coherent and timely policies to be adopted and carried out—in short, for government to work effectively, as the established theory held—the president, the Senate, and the House must come into agreement. When the same party controls all three of these power centers, the incentive to reach such agreement is powerful despite the inevitable institutional rivalries and jealousies. The party does serve as the bridge or the web, in the metaphors of political science.

[라] But in a divided government, this healthy competition is translated into an unhealthy, (B) _____ conflict between the institutions of government themselves. Then, the president and Congress are motivated to try to discredit and defeat each other. Yet these are the institutions that, for anything constructive to happen, simply have to get together.

29. (A), (B)에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① (A) lethargy (B) enfeebling
- ② (A) vigor (B) meliorating
- ③ (A) vitality (B) debilitating
- ④ (A) vim (B) invigorating

30. [가]~[라] 문단의 순서 중 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [4점]

- ① [다]~[나]~[라]~[가]
- ② [다]~[가]~[라]~[나]
- ③ [나]~[다]~[가]~[라]
- ④ [다]~[가]~[나]~[라]