<복수정보 유사정보나열>

뜬금 없는 정보를 마주 했을 때의 <논리적 행동강령>
1. 앞선 정보를 위한 예시 → 예시는 도구일 뿐 단서는 X
2. 앞선 정보와 유사한 <유사정보나열> → 교집합/묶음!
3. 앞선 정보와 대조적 <대조정보전환> →어떤 차이점이?

영어 영역

<프라임 전환>

부정적 진술에 의한 <문제P>가 발생했다면?
솔루션(S) 및 원인(Y)으로 귀결 하는 것이 논리!
그러나, 솔루션(S)으로 향하는 경우, 그 지점에서
또 새로운 문제(P')으로 전환하는 경우가 빈번함!

21. 밑줄 친 Approximate perfection is better than perfect perfection이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

〈정보A〉 혈관의 그림자가 평소에는 고정되었기에 뇌는 인지를 하지 않음 (일종의 익숙함)

그러나 랜턴으로 이리저리 움직이면, 이것이 보이기 시작함!

〈정보A〉 눈의 근육이 기볍게 계속 움직인다?

이것은 그래서 완벽한 이미지의 고착화를 막음?

그러나 만일 이런 근육의 움직임이 없으면 우리는 아무것도 보지 못함!

역산하자면, 우리가 무언가를 보기 위해서는, 근육의 움직임이 필요!

그리고 그것은 상기의 〈랜턴〉과 유사한 정보임을 알 수 있음!

〈랜턴 = 근육의 움직임〉
〈혈관의 그림자가 보여 = Not blind〉

Turn the lights out and point the beam of a small flashlight up into one of your eyes. Shake the beam around while moving your gaze up and down. You should catch glimpses of what look like delicate branches. These branches are shadows of the blood vessels that lie on top of your retina. The vessels constantly cast shadows as light streams into the eye, but because these shadows never move, the brain ceases responding to them. Moving the flashlight beam around shifts the shadows just enough to make them momentarily visible. Now you might wonder if you could cause an image to fade just by staring at something unmoving. But that is not possible because the visual system constantly jiggles the eye muscles, which prevents the perfect stabilization of images of the world. These muscle movements are unbelievably small, but their effect is huge. Without them, we would go blind by tuning out what we see shortly after fixating our gaze! It's an interesting notion: Approximate perfection is better than perfect perfection.

* retina: 망막 ** jiggle: 가볍게 흔들다

① What makes your vision blurry actually protects your eyes.
② The more quickly an object moves, the more sensitively eyes react.
③ Eyes exposed to intense light are subject to distortion of images.
④ Constant adjustment of focusing makes your eye muscles tired.
⑤ Shaky eye-muscle movements let us see what the brain might ignore.

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Most opposition to wilderness preservation doesn't come from environmentalists but from corporate interests and developers. When wild places are designated as wilderness, they are closed to most commercial activities and residential or infrastructure development. There is thus frequently an economic cost to wilderness preservation. Some critics claim that when wilderness and economic interests clash, economic interests should normally prevail. This argument, even if it is sound, won't exclude all wilderness preservation efforts, because some wilderness areas have little economic value. But a deeper problem with the argument is that it views nature from a human-focused and excessively economic point of view. Allowing economic considerations to outweigh all other forms of value is inconsistent with the biocentric reasons that support wilderness preservation. Thus, while it certainly makes sense to weigh the economic costs of wilderness protection, especially when such costs are high, the biocentric values underlying wilderness preservation exclude viewing economic considerations as the most important.

① 야생 보호 구역 보존의 생명 중심적 가치는 경제적 고려에 우선한다.
② 자연과의 공존을 고려한 상업 활동이 기업에 경제적 이익을 가져다준다.
③ 야생 보호에 있어 우선적으로 고려하는 가치는 문화에 따라 다양하다.
④ 야생 보호는 경제적 가치와 상관없이 모든 생물에 똑같이 적용된다.
⑤ 야생의 보호와 회복을 위한 비용 부담은 공동체 모두의 몫이다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

〈문제P〉 Adenosine 때문에 행동이 느려지고, 나른해짐!

〈솔루션S〉 카페인이 있다면 그 현상을 어느정도 막아줌!

〈프라임P'〉 그러나 아쉽게도 카페인이 지속되면 몸이 적응해서 그 효과가 떨어져..

During the day, a molecule called adenosine builds up in your brain. Adenosine binds with receptors on nerve cells, or neurons, slowing down their activity and making you feel drowsy. But caffeine is also able to bind with these receptors, and by doing so it blocks adenosine's effect, making your neurons fire more and keeping you alert. Caffeine also activates a gland at the base of your brain. This releases hormones that tell the adrenal glands on your kidneys to produce adrenaline, causing your heart to beat faster and your blood pressure to rise. If, however, your daily caffeine intake is consistent, your brain will adapt to it. Your brain is like, 'Okay, every morning I'm getting this caffeine that's binding to these receptors and blocking adenosine from binding to them.' So your brain creates extra receptors to give adenosine more of an opportunity to bind with them and have its usual effect. And more adenosine is also produced to counteract the caffeine. That's why it takes more and more caffeine to have the same effect.

* drowsy: 나른한 ** gland: (분비)선

① what your brain does for regular hormone production
② consequences of sleep deprivation caused by caffeine
③ connection between brain health and hormone balance
④ efforts to overcome the constant temptation of caffeine
⑤ how your brain adapts to a steady caffeine consumption

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

〈전제〉 우주에서 지구를 촬영하면 파랗잖아, 근데 소량의 물은 투명한데?

〈비상식적 현상에 대한 의문제기〉 대량의 물은 파랗다... 대체 왜?

〈왜 그런지! 설명〉 과학적 원리를 나열함!

** 만일, 주제 혹은 빈칸이라면, 당연히 그 원리를 어느정도 이해하는 것이 필요하겠지만...

제목은 심도 있는 이해보다는 〈포괄적인 논리의 흐름〉만을 피상적으로 포착하는 선지이기 때문에, 이 부분을 구태여 힘줘서 읽을 필요는 없을 듯!

When viewed from space, one of the Earth's most commanding features is the blueness of its vast oceans. Small amounts of water do not indicate the color of these large bodies of water; when pure drinking water is examined in a glass, it appears clear and colorless. Apparently a relatively large volume of water is required to reveal the blue color. Why is this so? When light penetrates water, it experiences both absorption and scattering. Water molecules strongly absorb infrared and, to a lesser degree, red light. At the same time, water molecules are small enough to scatter shorter wavelengths, giving water its blue-green color. The amount of long-wavelength absorption is a function of depth; the deeper the water, the more red light is absorbed. At a depth of 15m, the intensity of red light drops to 25% of its original value and falls to zero beyond a depth of 30m. Any object viewed at this depth is seen in a blue-green light. For this reason, red inhabitants of the sea, such as lobsters and crabs, appear black to divers not carrying a lamp.

* penetrate: 관통하다 ** infrared: 적외선

① We Should Go Green with the Ocean Exploration
② Various Tones of Water Our Deceptive Eyes Show Us
③ How Deep-Sea Microorganisms Affect the Ocean's Color
④ Why So Blue: The Science Behind the Color of Earth's Oceans
⑤ The Bigger Volume Water Has, the Lower Temperature It Gets

<비상식적 현상 설명>

상식적으로 말이 안되는 현상이 발생(?) 필자는
그 현상에 대해서 왜 그런지(!) 설명할 책임이 있음.
다만, 이 유형이 <제목유형>이기 때문에, 심도 있게 왜 그런지(!)를
추궁하기 보다는 이 논리적 흐름 (?) → (!)를 언급하는 선지만 선택하면 끝!

<빈칸 상단부>

빈칸이 원하는 <정보>를 기준점을 확실히 잡고,
그 기준점에 합당하지 않은 정보는 폐기 / 그 기준점에 합당하는 정보에만 집중해서 독해를 할 것!

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

When a new pathogen emerges, one way it transitions from wherever it has been living into a new host may be the acquisition of new traits. Imagine that in ① its hourly struggle to survive over long periods of time and many generations, a fungus species might acquire a protective capsule — a bit of coating — that shields it or even masks it from other microbes or cells. Then it acquires some enzymes that enable it to survive ② whatever chemicals other microbes might throw at it. If it can overcome these chemicals, it may also overcome the same or similar chemicals ③ used as antifungal drugs. Maybe it also evolves to tolerate warmer temperatures. Now we've got a yeast that once made its home in an apple tree or in a wetland but ④ that at this point can live quite happily in our body, hide from our immune system, and disarm our drugs. Then some of us carry it from one country to another and then another, and eventually it finds a host in a hospital patient who has recently received an organ transplant or ⑤ are elderly with a weakened immune system.

* pathogen: 병원균 ** enzyme: 효소 *** yeast: 효모

<복수정보 대조정보전환>

'기억이 경험-감정에 의해서 영향을 받는다'라는 주장에 대해
필자는 <두 가지 사례>를 들고 있음!
1. 다만, 그 전환점에 연결사 혹은 부사 등을 활용하지 않음!
2. 전환을 포착하더라도, 단순 전환인지? 대조전환인지?

30. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

〈필자의 주장〉
기억은 감정-경험에 의해서 형성된다. 그래서 종종 기억-착오가 생겨!

〈예시A〉
어떤 컨설턴트를 고용했음! 그러나 다소 성격이 안맞는 것 같기도 그러나 성공했으니깐, 좋은 기억만 남음!

〈예시B〉
어떤 임원진에게는 그럼에도, 그 기간동안 그리 좋지 못한 기억이 강하게 남음... 그래서 성공의 케이스가 페이드-아웃 되고 있음...

Memory is shaped by emotions connected to an experience. For this reason, inaccuracies often ① hide the full picture of what happened. For example, a company might decide to hire a consultant to assist with a major project. During this project, the consultant demonstrated some personality traits that clashed with a couple of the executives involved. Through the course of the project, they were able to put aside the personality ② conflicts in order to see their vision become a reality. Ultimately, the project was a success, enabling the company to move forward and profit. At a later date, the company, remembering the previous success, expressed an ③ interest in hiring the same consultant for another large project. The executives who struggled with his personality last time may most vividly remember their difficulty in overcoming his personality and related emotions. In this case, the success of the project fades into the background as they focus on their previous experience, colored by their feelings of ④ discomfort. As a result, they convince the company to ⑤ rehire the consultant, making project completion more difficult.

[31 ~ 34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. As colors came to take on meanings and cultural significance within societies, attempts were made to _____ their use. The most extreme example of this phenomenon was the sumptuary laws. While these were passed in ancient Greece and Rome, and examples can be found in ancient China and Japan, they found their fullest expressions in Europe from the mid-twelfth century, before slowly disappearing in the early modern period. Such laws could touch on anything from diet to dress and furnishings, and sought to enforce social boundaries by encoding the social classes into a clear visual system: the peasants, in other words, should eat and dress like peasants; craftsmen should eat and dress like craftsmen. Color was a vital signifier in this social language — dull, earthy colors like russet were explicitly confined to the poorest rural peasants, while bright ones like scarlet were the preserve of a select few.

〈빈칸상단부〉
색깔 ♥ 문화 및 사회
대체 어떤 용도가...?

(이 부분에서는 단 한번도 색깔을 언급조차하지 않는다 FAKE 정보 = 억지고 시간을 소모 시키기 위한 더미-정보)

〈단서〉
다시 색깔로 돌아오면서, 색깔과 계급에 대해서 논하고 있음!

① export ② restrict
③ conceal ④ liberate
⑤ tolerate

<복수정보 정보전환>

필자가 'Peripersonal'과 'Extrapersonal'로 <대조정보전환>을 할 것 같았지만, 중반부에 'Those definitions'라고 묶었다!
즉, 이들을 <유사정보나열>로 취급. 필자는 이들의 차이점에 큰 관심이 없다는 것을 반드시 포착하고, 'Another'에서 치명타를 잡을 것!

32. John Douglas Pettigrew, a professor of psychology at the University of Queensland, found that the brain manages the external world by dividing it into separate regions, the *peripersonal* and the *extrapersonal* — basically, near and far. Peripersonal space includes whatever is in arm's reach; things you can control right now by using your hands. This is the world of what's real, right now. Extrapersonal space refers to everything else — whatever you can't touch unless you move beyond your arm's reach, whether it's three feet or three million miles away. This is the realm of possibility. With those definitions in place, another fact follows, obvious but useful: any interaction in the extrapersonal space must occur in the future. Or, to put it another way, _____. For instance, if you're in the mood for a peach, but the closest one is sitting in a bin at the corner market, you can't enjoy it now. You can only enjoy it in the future, after you go get it.

〈정보A〉
Periperson은
너의 통제권에 있는 공간

〈정보B〉
Extrapersonal은
너의 통제권 바깥의 공간

〈묶음 및 전환〉
응~ 그런데, 'Those definitions'로 묶음!
필자는 이들의 차이점에 별로 관심이 없음!

'Another fact'로 아예 〈새로운 정보〉로 전환!

그러면 과감하게 위에서 정리한 모든 정보를 폐기하고! 'For example'에서 결판을 지을 생각!

**
상기가 〈공간〉에 집중한 진술이라면, 예시는 그 〈공간〉에 더불어서 〈시간〉을 추가적으로 진술함!

이것이 전환의 포인트!

① distance is linked to time
② the past is out of your reach
③ what is going to happen happens
④ time doesn't flow in one direction
⑤ our brain is attracted to near objects

<구체화를 위한 예시의 활용!>

빈칸부터 그 이후의 정보는 어디까지가 <노란색영역 = 주장>에 대한 예시일 뿐. 즉, 예시에서 어떤 정보를 습득을 하든, 그 모든 판단의 기준점은 '식충-식물'의 사냥 메커니즘'이라는 것을 절대로 망각해서는 안됨!

6 영어 영역

〈주장〉
'식충-식물'의 전략은 참으로 특수하고, 그 중에서도 정말로 Unusual 놈이 있다! 대체 그 전략은 무엇일까...?

33. Insect-eating plants' unique strategies for catching live prey have long captured the public imagination. But even within this strange group, in which food-trapping mechanisms have evolved multiple times independently, some unusual ones stand out. According to Ulrike Bauer, an evolutionary biologist, the visually striking pitcher plant *Nepenthes gracilis*, for example, can _____. This species' pitcher has a rigid, horizontal lid with an exposed underside that produces nectar, luring insects to land on it. When a raindrop strikes the lid's top, the lid jolts downward and throws any unsuspecting visitor into digestive juices below. Researchers used x-ray scans to analyze cross sections of the pitchers when the lid is raised, lowered, and in a neutral position. Their results revealed a structural weak point in the pitcher's neck: when a raindrop hits the lid, the weak spot folds in and forces the lid to quickly move downward, similar to a diving board. The weak point makes the pitcher's body bend and bounce back in a specific, consistent way, so the lid rises back up without bouncing too far — unlike a typical leaf's chaotic vibration when struck by rain. [3점]

〈예시〉
식물의 꿀 부근에 가로로 된 뚜껑이 있어! 그런데 '빗물'이 똑 떨어지면, 그 뚜껑이 그 먹이감을 확 아래로 낚아챔!

**
Raindrop = external energy!

〈어떤 연구의 결과〉
그 '주머니 모양의 잎'의 약점이 있어...

뭐 어쩌라고? 이 지문의 핵심은 〈사냥-전략〉인데? 약점이 왜 나와?

시간을 강제적으로 소모시키기 위한 FAKE 더미-정보!

* pitcher: 주머니 모양의 잎 ** nectar: (식물의) 꿀
*** jolt: 덜컹거리다, 흔들리다

① exploit external energy for a purpose
② hide itself with help of the environment
③ coordinate with other plants to trap insects
④ change its shape to absorb more rain water
⑤ modify its hunting strategy on a regular basis

〈유사정보나열〉
각 물고기 종들에 따라 각각 '발광'을 어떻게 활용하는지 나열함!

**
우리가 생물학자가 아니기 때문에 이 나열에 심취할 필요는 전혀 없음!

34. Many fish generate their own light in a biological firework display called bioluminescence. The lanternfish creates beams that sweep the sea like headlamps. The dragonfish produces wavelengths that only it can see, leaving its victims unaware of the approaching threat. In contrast, the anglerfish hopes its prey will notice and be lured toward its rod-like bioluminescent barbel; its fierce jaws stay hidden in the shadows. Bioluminescence is also used to frustrate predators. A species from the spookfish family relies on a bellyful of symbiotic, glowing bacteria to save it from becoming a meal. It uses the same concept developed by the US Navy during World War II to make bomber aircraft difficult to see. Just as Project Yehudi designed planes with under-wing spotlights, the fish's glowing belly conceals its silhouette against sunlight to hide it from watching eyes below. In this fish-eat-fish world, survival is _____. [3점]

〈새로운 정보 등장!〉
갑자기 세계 2차대전? 그러나 "Same"이라는 단서를 통해서 이것이 앞선 물고기의 발광이라는 〈정보A〉에 대한 유사정보인 〈정보A'〉임을 알 수 있음! 교집합 발상!

〈확인사실!〉
"Just as ; 딱 -처럼'을 통해서 다시 한번 더 〈유사정보나열〉을 강조하고 있다! 두 번 말했으면, 알아먹으라는 필자의 친절!

* barbel: (물고기의) 수염 ** symbiotic: 공생의

① dependent upon communication within the same species
② a game of hide-and-seek that prioritizes the sense of sight
③ up to the ability to detect the subtle dance of sound waves
④ a competition to imitate the illumination of different species
⑤ a war where wider vision means better chances to catch prey

<복수정보 유사정보나열>

뜬금 없는 정보를 마주 했을 때의 <논리적 행동강령>
1. 앞선 정보를 위한 예시 → 예시는 도구일 뿐 단서는 X
2. 앞선 정보와 유사한 <유사정보나열> → 교집합/묶음!
3. 앞선 정보와 대조적 <대조정보전환> →어떤 차이점이?

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The human race traces back to a surprisingly small number of common ancestors. It has been documented that the entire human race can be traced back to only seven different mothers, and one of these women is a common ancestor to roughly 40% of the human species. Why is this? The simple answer is that humans are extremely good at dying and at wiping each other out. ① History has had many successful rulers and conquerors who have got rid of entire populations, and even beyond that, our species has wiped out plenty of similar humanoid lines that existed on this earth. ② Scientific finds have so far discovered a number of other humanoid species that once shared the earth with us, some of which include Neanderthals and Denisovans. ③ There are still no clear examples of Neanderthals attempting to expressively symbolize real-life elements such as animals or people in creative works. ④ Yet of these lines, only homo sapiens have survived, only the modern humans. ⑤ That itself shows how difficult it is for a species to survive and thrive long-term on this planet.

* humanoid: 인간에 가까운

<문제에 따른 솔루션>
1. 이해를 하고 싶은데 '실제사례'가 없네?! 그렇다면!

<복수정보> 발상하기!
2. 'Either way ; 어느 쪽이든'이라는 말을 하기 위한 전제는?

[36 ~ 37] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

36.

> Philosophers who seek to understand the nature of time might consider the possibility of time travel. But there are no real-life cases of time travel.

〈문제〉
철학자는 시간여행에 대해서 연구하고 싶어.. 그런데, 실제 사례가 없네? :(:(:(

(A) It seems that something must happen to prevent you from doing this, because if you were to succeed, you would not exist and so you would not have been able to go back in time. As a result of thinking through these sorts of cases, some philosophers claim that the very notion of time travel makes no sense.

〈객관적 단서!〉
"Doing this"의 "This?" 무엇을 하려고 했던 것이지?

** (C) 참고 **
너가 과거로 돌아가서 너가 태어나지 못하는 과거를 만드는 타임-패러독스를 일으킴!

(B) In situations such as this, philosophers often construct thought experiments — imagined scenarios that bring out the thoughts and presuppositions underlying people's judgments. Sometimes these scenarios are drawn from books, movies, and television. Other times, philosophers just make up their own scenarios.

〈솔루션〉
실제-사례가 없다면, '생각-실험'을 하면 되지!

(C) Either way, the point is to put such concepts to the test. In the case of time travel, for example, a common thought experiment is to imagine what would happen if you went back in time and found yourself in a position to interfere in such a way that you were never born.

〈복수정보 시그널〉
(C)의 'Either way'를 통해서 바로 이 앞의 정보는 나열이든, 전환이든 복수정보가 필요하다!

**
(B)의 마지막에서 명백하게 Books... movies ... television... their own scenarios...라고!

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

<복수정보 유사정보나열>

정보A1 + 정보A2 + 정보A3 ...
으로 유사한 정보가 나열될 경우 이들은 아주 높은 확률로
<정보A들>으로 묶을 가능성이 높다!

영어 영역

<현상>과 <주장>을 구별하기!
1. 생물학적 정보는 어디까지나 <객관적인 현상> 그러나 우리가 찾아야만 하는 건 필자의 <주관적인 감상>

<비상식적 현상> 발생!
2. 'Counter-intuitive ; 반-직관적'은 대표적 비상식적 발언! 그렇다는 것은?!

37.

A universal indicator of sleep is the loss of external awareness. You are no longer conscious of all that surrounds you, at least not explicitly. In actual fact, your ears are still 'hearing'; your eyes, though closed, are still capable of 'seeing.'

〈제시문〉
자는 동안에 듣기도 하고 보기도 한다!

〈객관적 단서〉
'Permission to pass?' 'They?' 허락과 그들?

** (C) The thalamus!

(A) Should they be granted its permission to pass, they are sent to the cortex at the top of your brain, where they are consciously perceived. By locking its gates shut, the thalamus imposes a sensory blackout in the brain, preventing onward travel of those signals to the cortex.

〈결과〉
너는 외부로 오는 정보를 의식적으로 인지하지 못한다!

**
제시문의 정보와도 충돌!

*** (A) A sensory blackout!

(B) As a result, you are no longer consciously aware of the information broadcasts being transmitted from your outer sense organs. At this moment, your brain has lost waking contact with the outside world. Said another way, you are now asleep.

〈복수정보의 시그널〉
"These signals"라는 〈묶음〉...? 그렇다는 것은 앞선 정보는 나열? 아하! 시각과 청각을 말하는 거구나!

(C) All these signals still flood into the center of your brain while you sleep, but they are blocked by a perceptual barricade set up in a structure called the thalamus. The thalamus decides which sensory signals are allowed through its gate, and which are not. [3점]

* cortex: 대뇌피질 ** thalamus: 시상(視床)

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

[38 ~ 39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

하단의 〈스킬〉 부분을 참고!

The norms of objectivity were constructed not because their creators thought most humans could be 'empty' of bias.

Emotional response to the world is an inherent part of ethics. In ethics, appeals to compassion and empathy can and should be part of rational arguments about ethical decisions. Moreover, the best practices of objectivity often combine partiality and impartiality. (①) In a trial, the partiality of the prosecutor and the defense attorney (and the parties they represent) occurs within a larger impartial context. (②) A judge or jury puts partial arguments to the test of objective evidence and to the impartial rules of law. (③) Ideally, what is fair and objective emerges during a trial where partialities make their case and are judged by objective norms. (④) The reverse is true: the norms were constructed because of an acute awareness of human bias, because it is evident. (⑤) Rather than conclude that objectivity is impossible because bias is universal, scientists, journalists, and others concluded the opposite: we biased humans need the discipline of objectivity to reduce the ineliminable presence of bias.

* prosecutor: 검사(檢事), 검찰관

<복수정보 대조정보전환 Skill>

Not A → Rather B / Instead B
라는 점에 착안해서, 이 이후에는 "오히려,대신에"라는 뉘앙스가 필요!

39.

Cats 'pay' for this nighttime accuracy with less accurate daytime vision and an inability to focus on close objects.

〈제시문〉
밤의 정확성을 위해서 낮에는 정확성을 희생함! 뭐지...?

The fact that cats' eyes glow in the dark is part of their enhanced light-gathering efficiency; there is a reflective layer behind the retina, so light can hit the retina when it enters the eye, or when it is reflected from behind the retina. (①) Light that manages to miss the retina exits the eye and creates that ghostly glow. (②) When cats' light-gathering ability is combined with the very large population of rods in their eyes, the result is a predator that can see exceptionally well in the dark. (③) This may seem counterproductive; what is the point of seeing a mouse in the dark if, in that final, close moment, the cat can't focus on it? (④) Tactile information comes into play at this time; cats can move their whiskers forward and use them to get information about objects within the grasp of their jaws. (⑤) So the next time you see a cat seeming to nap in the bright sunlight, eyes half-closed, remember that it may simply be shielding its retina from a surplus of light. [3점]

〈생물학적 현상!〉
고양이의 야간 시야에 대해서 생물학적으로 '망막' 등을 언급하면서 설명함... 이는 어디까지나 〈과학적 현상〉에 불구함! 이걸 가지고 필자는 자신만의 〈주관적 감상〉을 반드시 논할 것임!

〈비상식적 현상〉
'Counter-intuitive'를 통해서 필자가 말하고 싶은 〈주관적인 감상〉은... 대체 왜...? 라는 것이다!

즉, 낮에 시야도 좋을 때 잘보는게 좋지.. 낮의 정확성을 희생까지하면서, 밤에 잘 봐야하는 이유가 있는거야?

응! 그런데 고양이의 입장에서는 그게 있다는 것이다!

* rod: (시신경의) 간상체(杆狀體) ** tactile: 촉각의
*** whisker: (고양이의) 수염

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

〈연구시작!〉

In one study, researchers gave more than five hundred visitors to an art museum a special glove that reported their movement patterns along with physiological data such as their heart rates. The data showed that when people were not distracted by chatting with companions, they actually had a stronger emotional response to the art. Of course, there's nothing wrong with chatting and letting the art slide past, but think of the inspiration those museum visitors missed out on. Then apply that to life in general. When we surround ourselves with other people, we're not just missing out on the finer details of an art exhibition. We're missing out on the chance to reflect and understand ourselves better. In fact, studies show that if we never allow ourselves to be alone, it's just plain harder for us to learn. Other research found that young people who cannot stand being alone were less likely to develop creative skills like playing an instrument or writing because the most effective practice of these abilities is often done while alone.

* physiological: 생리적인

실험의 배경과 절차에 대해서 당연히 설명하겠지

만일 시간이 많이 남았으면 읽어보고, 너무 급하다 싶으면, 〈결과〉에 집중할 것!

결과 시작

결과 1번
혼자 있지 못하면 학습에 장애가 발생!

결과 2번
혼자 있는 것을 견디지 못하면 창의적 능력을 기를 가능성이 떨어져!

⬇

The study above shows (A) conversation with companions while exploring an art museum intensifies emotional response to art, suggesting that absence of alone time may (B) personal growth and learning.

(A) (B)　(A) (B)
① avoiding ····· inhibit　② recalling ····· restrain
③ preventing ····· enhance　④ facilitating ····· nurture
⑤ dominating ····· minimize

<실험연구조사>

실험의 배경 → 실험의 절차와 과정 → 실험의 결과의 전개 중에서
당연하게도 필자의 주장은 <실험의 결과>에 있다!

<비상식적 현상 발생>

'결점인데도 살아남은 특성?!' <비상식적 현상> 발생! 필자는 '남성의 사냥'을 주목할 것을 요청! 그러면, 이 남성의 사냥이 바로 <왜 그런 비상식적 현상이?>에 대한 설명이라고 볼 수 있다!

[41 ~ 42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

<전제>
인간의 특성 중에서 분명히 결점인데도... 진화의 과정 속에서 사리지지 안혹 남아 있는 것이 있다?!

<비상식적 현상과 설명>
상기의 비상식적 현상을 이해하고 싶으면, X염색체를 하나만 가지고 있는 사냥을 하는 남성을 봐라!

(이 지점에서 나오는 여성의 정보는 (c) 판단 때문에 읽긴 읽지만 치명타는 아님...)

<아하!>
남성은 사냥을 주로 하는데, 사냥은 색깔의 인지보다는 <움직임의 인지>가 훨씬 중요하기 때문에 색-맹이 그리 생존에 치명적으로 작용하지 않음!

그렇다면, (d), (e)도 <비상식적 현상>이라는 기준점에서..

***
오히려 '색깔 대조가 없는 게 움직임을 포착하기 좋아!' 라고 포착해야만 한다!

There are a number of human characteristics that would seem to be disadvantageous yet continue to survive, generation after generation. One example is color blindness. Most color blindness is associated with genes on the X chromosome. Women have two X chromosomes, so if this problem occurs on one of them, the other can (a) compensate. But men have only one X chromosome. If the mutation occurs there, that male is color blind. We might ask why such a (b) deficiency would survive and not die out. To understand this, we can consider ancient hunter-gatherers, with the men doing most of the hunting for meat and the women doing most of the gathering of fruits and nuts. Gathering fruits, especially berries, and nuts is much more productive if it is easy to distinguish the red or purple fruit from the green leaves of the plant. If red-green color blindness were common among women, the resulting (c) lack of productivity would likely cause this trait to die out relatively quickly. On the other hand, the men out hunting don't much rely on being able to contrast red from green. Most of the animals they are hunting have fur or feathers that help them hide. Rather than relying on color, the hunter relies on an acute ability to detect motion. It is conceivable that a (d) reduction in color contrast in these circumstances might actually enhance one's ability to detect subtle motions. Given that a hunted animal blends into its surroundings, less background color variation would be (e) more of a visual distraction.

* chromosome: 염색체 ** mutation: 돌연변이

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Genetic Code: The Key to Conquering Disorders
② Ancient People's Challenges from Genetic Weaknesses
③ What Makes a Great Hunter: An Ability to Move Quickly
④ In Evolution, Disadvantageous Doesn't Mean Destined to Vanish
⑤ Various Biological Factors Causing Red-Green Color Blindness

42. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 <u>않은</u> 것은? [3점]

① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[43 ~ 45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Pamela and Maggie were identical twins. Even their parents found it hard to tell them apart. But although they looked identical, they were different in every other way. They didn't have anything in common, so they fought all the time. Pamela thought that (a) her sister was weird and incomprehensible, and of course Maggie felt the same way.

(B)

Tired of the endless arguments, their mother Rachel decided to put an end to them. She would make them understand that each of their points of view could be correct. One day, the twins were brought to the dining table where a big board stood in the middle. Pamela sat on one side of the board and (b) her twin on the other. Rachel asked Pamela what the color of the board was. "Black," she said.

(C)

For example, Pamela was always upset at her sister waking up early in the morning. (c) She didn't understand why her sister couldn't finish what she needed to do at night and sleep peacefully the next morning. To Maggie, staying up past the time (d) she began to feel sleepy was exhausting. Besides, she loved the fresh morning air. They had fights about simple things like this every day.

(D)

After hearing Pamela's answer, Rachel asked the same question to (e) the other daughter. She replied it was white. Predictably, they began arguing. Rachel then asked them to switch seats. Each sitting on a new chair, they were surprised to realize the board was black on one side and white on the other. Understanding what their mother wanted to say, they promised they would never insist the other was wrong again.

43. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

44. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 <u>다른</u> 것은?

① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

45. 윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 <u>않은</u> 것은?

① 자매는 외모를 제외한 모든 면에서 서로 달랐다.
② Rachel은 두 딸의 언쟁을 끝내기로 결심했다.
③ Pamela는 판자가 흰색이라고 대답했다.
④ Maggie는 상쾌한 아침 공기를 좋아했다.
⑤ Rachel은 두 딸이 자리를 바꾸도록 요청했다.

※ 확인 사항

○ 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하시오.