

선 택 형

주제

1. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? 1)

Fans who are inclined to spend a lot of time thinking about what athletes owe them as fans should also think about the corresponding obligations that fans might have as fans. One who thinks only about what they are entitled to receive from their friends without ever giving a moment's thought to what they owe their friends is, to put it mildly, not a very good friend. Similarly, fans who only think about what athletes owe them without ever thinking about what they owe to athletes have failed to take the fan/athlete relationship all that seriously. As in nearly every other area of human life, whatever special rights fans may possess are limited by a corresponding set of obligations, and fans who never think about how they can be better fans even as they confidently opine about what athletes owe them are hardly fulfilling their end of the bargain.

- ① The ethical standards that govern sports fandom
- ② The reciprocity required in fan-athlete relationships
- ③ The problematic nature of modern athletic celebrity status
- ④ How social media affects athlete-fan interactions
- ⑤ The economic impact of sports fandom on athletic careers

2. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? 2)

The concept of ecosystem states should be familiar to anyone with a home vegetable garden. The garden is a small ecosystem that the grower attempts to keep in a specific state, namely the maximization of fruit and vegetable production. To achieve this, the grower is almost always intervening in the dynamics of the ecosystem; they remove unwanted plants that begin to grow and perhaps spray insecticides and fence off the patch to stop insects and other animals from consuming the vegetables. Since maximizing vegetable growth is an inherently unstable state for the ecosystem, the grower is effectively keeping the ball on a slope. If the grower stops intervening, even for a day, the ecosystem, that small patch of ground, will naturally begin to shift to a more stable state. Vegetables may still grow, but yield will almost certainly be lower as other plants crowd out the vegetables and wildlife consume the produce.

- ① The comparison between natural and artificial ecosystems
- ② The challenges of maintaining productive vegetable gardens
- ③ How ecosystem states require continuous intervention to remain stable
- ④ The relationship between agricultural productivity and ecosystem management
- ⑤ Why natural ecosystems are superior to human-managed environments

제목

19. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? 19)

Fans who are inclined to spend a lot of time thinking about what athletes owe them as fans should also think about the corresponding obligations that fans might have as fans. One who thinks only about what they are entitled to receive from their friends without ever giving a moment's thought to what they owe their friends is, to put it mildly, not a very good friend. Similarly, fans who only think about what athletes owe them without ever thinking about what they owe to athletes have failed to take the fan/athlete relationship all that seriously. As in nearly every other area of human life, whatever special rights fans may possess are limited by a corresponding set of obligations, and fans who never think about how they can be better fans even as they confidently opine about what athletes owe them are hardly fulfilling their end of the bargain.

- ① What Athletes Really Owe Their Fans
- ② The Two-Way Street of Sports Fandom
- ③ Rethinking Fan Behavior in Modern Sports
- ④ When Fans Become Entitled: A Modern Problem
- ⑤ Beyond Admiration: The Ethics of Being a Fan

20. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? 20)

The concept of ecosystem states should be familiar to anyone with a home vegetable garden. The garden is a small ecosystem that the grower attempts to keep in a specific state, namely the maximization of fruit and vegetable production. To achieve this, the grower is almost always intervening in the dynamics of the ecosystem; they remove unwanted plants that begin to grow and perhaps spray insecticides and fence off the patch to stop insects and other animals from consuming the vegetables. Since maximizing vegetable growth is an inherently unstable state for the ecosystem, the grower is effectively keeping the ball on a slope. If the grower stops intervening, even for a day, the ecosystem, that small patch of ground, will naturally begin to shift to a more stable state. Vegetables may still grow, but yield will almost certainly be lower as other plants crowd out the vegetables and wildlife consume the produce.

- ① Gardens as Unstable Ecosystems: The Need for Constant Care
- ② The Balancing Act: Maintaining Unnatural Ecosystem States
- ③ Why Your Garden Fails Without Daily Attention
- ④ Keeping the Ball on a Slope: Ecosystem Management in Action
- ⑤ Natural vs. Human-Designed Ecosystems: A Fundamental Contrast

함축의미

37. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 corresponding obligations 부분이 함축하는 의미로 가장 적절한 것은?³⁷⁾

Fans who are inclined to spend a lot of time thinking about what athletes owe them as fans should also think about the corresponding obligations that fans might have as fans. One who thinks only about what they are entitled to receive from their friends without ever giving a moment's thought to what they owe their friends is, to put it mildly, not a very good friend. Similarly, fans who only think about what athletes owe them without ever thinking about what they owe to athletes have failed to take the fan/athlete relationship all that seriously. As in nearly every other area of human life, whatever special rights fans may possess are limited by a corresponding set of obligations, and fans who never think about how they can be better fans even as they confidently opine about what athletes owe them are hardly fulfilling their end of the bargain.

- ① The financial responsibilities fans have to sports teams
- ② The duties fans have toward athletes in a reciprocal relationship
- ③ The legal contracts between professional athletes and their supporters
- ④ The obligation of athletes to acknowledge their fans' support
- ⑤ The ethical guidelines that govern professional sports

38. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 keeping the ball on a slope 부분이 함축하는 의미로 가장 적절한 것은?³⁸⁾

The concept of ecosystem states should be familiar to anyone with a home vegetable garden. The garden is a small ecosystem that the grower attempts to keep in a specific state, namely the maximization of fruit and vegetable production. To achieve this, the grower is almost always intervening in the dynamics of the ecosystem; they remove unwanted plants that begin to grow and perhaps spray insecticides and fence off the patch to stop insects and other animals from consuming the vegetables. Since maximizing vegetable growth is an inherently unstable state for the ecosystem, the grower is effectively keeping the ball on a slope. If the grower stops intervening, even for a day, the ecosystem, that small patch of ground, will naturally begin to shift to a more stable state. Vegetables may still grow, but yield will almost certainly be lower as other plants crowd out the vegetables and wildlife consume the produce.

- ① Creating a perfectly balanced ecosystem
- ② Constantly struggling against natural forces
- ③ Maintaining an inherently unstable condition through continuous effort
- ④ Allowing nature to take its natural course
- ⑤ Designing gardens on hillsides for better drainage

어휘

55. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? 55)

Fans who are inclined to spend a lot of time thinking about what athletes owe them as fans should also think about the ① corresponding obligations that fans might have as fans. One who thinks only about what they are entitled to ② receive from their friends without ever giving a moment's thought to what they owe their friends is, to put it mildly, not a very good friend. Similarly, fans who only think about what athletes owe them without ever thinking about what they owe to athletes have ③ succeeded to take the fan/athlete relationship all that seriously. As in nearly every other area of human life, whatever special rights fans may possess are ④ limited by a corresponding set of obligations, and fans who never think about how they can be better fans even as they confidently ⑤ opine about what athletes owe them are hardly fulfilling their end of the bargain.

56. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? 56)

The concept of ecosystem states should be ① familiar to anyone with a home vegetable garden. The garden is a small ecosystem that the grower attempts to keep in a specific state, namely the ② minimization of fruit and vegetable production. To achieve this, the grower is almost always ③ intervening in the dynamics of the ecosystem; they remove unwanted plants that begin to grow and perhaps spray insecticides and fence off the patch to stop insects and other animals from consuming the vegetables. Since maximizing vegetable growth is an inherently ④ unstable state for the ecosystem, the grower is effectively keeping the ball on a slope. If the grower stops intervening, even for a day, the ecosystem, that small patch of ground, will naturally begin to ⑤ shift to a more stable state.

57. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? 57)

Commitment is the glue holding together characteristically human forms of social life. Commitments make individuals' behavior ① predictable in the face of fluctuations in their desires and interests, thereby ② hindering the planning and coordination of joint actions involving multiple agents. Moreover, commitments make people willing to perform actions that they would not otherwise perform. For example, a taxi driver picks up his clients and transports them to their desired destination because they are committed to paying him ③ afterwards for the service, and a construction worker performs her job every day because her employer has made a credible commitment to pay her at the end of the month. Indeed, the taxi driver and the construction worker are willing to accept money as payment only because a network of other agents (notably the central bank) is committed to taking various measures to ④ sustain the currency in question. Thus, social objects and institutions such as jobs, money, government, scientific collaborations and marriage ⑤ depend for their origin and stability upon the credibility of commitments.

58. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? 58)

If the brain has already stored someone's face and name, why do we still end up remembering one and not the other? This is because the brain has something of a two-tier memory system at work when it comes to ① retrieving memories, and this gives rise to a common yet ② pleasing sensation: recognising someone, but not being able to remember how or why, or what their name is. This happens because the brain ③ differentiates between familiarity and recall. To clarify, familiarity (or recognition) is when you encounter someone or something and you know you've done so before. But beyond that, you've got nothing; all you can say is this person/thing is already in your memories. ④ Recall is when you can access the original memory of how and why you know this person; recognition is just ⑤ flagging up the fact that the memory exists.

어법

73. 다음 글의 괄호 (A), (B), (C) 안에서 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 73)

Fans who are inclined to spend a lot of time thinking about what athletes owe them as fans should also think about the (A) [corresponds / corresponded / corresponding] obligations that fans may have as fans. One who thinks only about what they are entitled to receive from their friends without ever (B) [giving / to give / give] a moment's thought to what they owe their friends is, to put it mildly, not a very good friend. Similarly, fans who only think about what athletes owe them without ever thinking about what they owe to athletes have failed to take the fan/athlete relationship all (C) [that seriously / seriously that / that serious].

- ① corresponding / giving / that seriously
- ② corresponded / to give / that serious
- ③ corresponds / giving / seriously that
- ④ corresponds / give / that serious
- ⑤ corresponding / to give / seriously that

74. 다음 글의 괄호 (A), (B), (C) 안에서 문맥에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? 74)

The concept of ecosystem states should (A) [be familiar / being familiar / familiar] to anyone with a home vegetable garden. The garden is a small ecosystem that the grower attempts to keep in a specific state, namely the maximization of fruit and vegetable production. To achieve this, the grower is almost always (B) [intervened / intervening / to intervene] in the dynamics of the ecosystem; they remove unwanted plants that begin to grow and perhaps spray insecticides and fence off the patch to stop insects and other animals (C) [from consuming / consume / to consume] the vegetables.

- ① be familiar / intervening / from consuming
- ② being familiar / to intervene / consume
- ③ familiar / intervened / to consume
- ④ be familiar / intervening / consume
- ⑤ being familiar / intervened / from consuming

75. 다음 글의 괄호 (A), (B), (C) 안에서 문맥에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? 75)

Commitment is the glue (A) [holds / holding / that holds] together characteristically human forms of social life. Commitments make individuals' behavior predictable in the face of fluctuations in their desires and interests, thereby (B) [facilitate / facilitating / to facilitate] the planning and coordination of joint actions involving multiple agents. Moreover, commitments make people (C) [willing / will / willingly] to perform actions that they would not otherwise perform.

- ① holds / facilitate / willing
- ② holding / facilitating / will
- ③ that holds / facilitating / willing
- ④ that holds / facilitate / willingly
- ⑤ holds / to facilitate / will

76. 다음 글의 괄호 (A), (B), (C) 안에서 문맥에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? 76)

If the brain has already stored someone's face and name, why do we still end up (A) [remember / remembering / to remember] one and not the other? This is because the brain has something of a two-tier memory system at work when it comes to retrieving memories, and this (B) [gives / give / giving] rise to a common yet infuriating sensation: recognising someone, but not being able to remember how or why, or what their name is. This happens because the brain differentiates between familiarity and recall. To clarify, familiarity (or recognition) is when you encounter someone or something and you know you (C) [have done / has done / had done] so before.

- ① remember / gives / have done
- ② to remember / give / had done
- ③ remembering / gives / have done
- ④ remember / giving / has done
- ⑤ to remember / give / have done

빈칸

91. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 91)

Fans who are inclined to spend a lot of time thinking about what athletes owe them as fans should also think about the corresponding obligations that fans might have as fans. One who thinks only about what they are entitled to receive from their friends without ever giving a moment's thought to what they owe their friends is, to put it mildly, not a very good friend. Similarly, fans who only think about what athletes owe them without ever thinking about what they owe to athletes have failed to take the fan/athlete relationship all that seriously. As in nearly every other area of human life, whatever special rights fans may possess are limited by a corresponding set of obligations, and fans who never think about how they can be better fans even as they confidently opine about what athletes owe them are hardly _____.

- ① treating athletes with proper respect
- ② developing meaningful connections with sports
- ③ fulfilling their end of the bargain
- ④ creating a supportive community
- ⑤ understanding the economics of professional sports

92. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 92)

The concept of ecosystem states should be familiar to anyone with a home vegetable garden. The garden is a small ecosystem that the grower attempts to keep in a specific state, namely the maximization of fruit and vegetable production. To achieve this, the grower is almost always intervening in the dynamics of the ecosystem; they remove unwanted plants that begin to grow and perhaps spray insecticides and fence off the patch to stop insects and other animals from consuming the vegetables. Since maximizing vegetable growth is an inherently unstable state for the ecosystem, the grower is effectively _____. If the grower stops intervening, even for a day, the ecosystem, that small patch of ground, will naturally begin to shift to a more stable state.

- ① creating an artificial balance of nature
- ② keeping the ball on a slope
- ③ fighting against natural selection
- ④ destroying biological diversity
- ⑤ manipulating environmental conditions

순서

109. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? 109)

Fans who are inclined to spend a lot of time thinking about what athletes owe them as fans should also think about the corresponding obligations that fans might have as fans.

(A) One who thinks only about what they are entitled to receive from their friends without ever giving a moment's thought to what they owe their friends is, to put it mildly, not a very good friend.

(B) As in nearly every other area of human life, whatever special rights fans may possess are limited by a corresponding set of obligations, and fans who never think about how they can be better fans even as they confidently opine about what athletes owe them are hardly fulfilling their end of the bargain.

(C) Similarly, fans who only think about what athletes owe them without ever thinking about what they owe to athletes have failed to take the fan/athlete relationship all that seriously.

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

110. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? 110)

The concept of ecosystem states should be familiar to anyone with a home vegetable garden.

(A) The garden is a small ecosystem that the grower attempts to keep in a specific state, namely the maximization of fruit and vegetable production. To achieve this, the grower is almost always intervening in the dynamics of the ecosystem; they remove unwanted plants that begin to grow and perhaps spray insecticides and fence off the patch to stop insects and other animals from consuming the vegetables.

(B) If the grower stops intervening, even for a day, the ecosystem, that small patch of ground, will naturally begin to shift to a more stable state. Vegetables may still grow, but yield will almost certainly be lower as other plants crowd out the vegetables and wildlife consume the produce.

(C) Since maximizing vegetable growth is an inherently unstable state for the ecosystem, the grower is effectively keeping the ball on a slope.

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

삽입

163. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? 163)

Similarly, fans who only think about what athletes owe them without ever thinking about what they owe to athletes have failed to take the fan/athlete relationship all that seriously.

Fans who are inclined to spend a lot of time thinking about what athletes owe them as fans should also think about the corresponding obligations that fans might have as fans. (①) One who thinks only about what they are entitled to receive from their friends without ever giving a moment's thought to what they owe their friends is, to put it mildly, not a very good friend. (②) As in nearly every other area of human life, whatever special rights fans may possess are limited by a corresponding set of obligations, and fans who never think about how they can be better fans even as they confidently opine about what athletes owe them are hardly fulfilling their end of the bargain.

164. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? 164)

To achieve this, the grower is almost always intervening in the dynamics of the ecosystem; they remove unwanted plants that begin to grow and perhaps spray insecticides and fence off the patch to stop insects and other animals from consuming the vegetables.

The concept of ecosystem states should be familiar to anyone with a home vegetable garden. (①) The garden is a small ecosystem that the grower attempts to keep in a specific state, namely the maximization of fruit and vegetable production. (②) Since maximizing vegetable growth is an inherently unstable state for the ecosystem, the grower is effectively keeping the ball on a slope. (③) If the grower stops intervening, even for a day, the ecosystem, that small patch of ground, will naturally begin to shift to a more stable state. (④) Vegetables may still grow, but yield will almost certainly be lower as other plants crowd out the vegetables and wildlife consume the produce.

요약문

181. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 181)

Fans who are inclined to spend a lot of time thinking about what athletes owe them as fans should also think about the corresponding obligations that fans might have as fans. One who thinks only about what they are entitled to receive from their friends without ever giving a moment's thought to what they owe their friends is, to put it mildly, not a very good friend. Similarly, fans who only think about what athletes owe them without ever thinking about what they owe to athletes have failed to take the fan/athlete relationship all that seriously. As in nearly every other area of human life, whatever special rights fans may possess are limited by a corresponding set of obligations, and fans who never think about how they can be better fans even as they confidently opine about what athletes owe them are hardly fulfilling their end of the bargain.

Just as friendships involve mutual responsibilities, the fan-athlete relationship requires fans to consider not only what they are (A)_____ to from athletes but also what (B)_____ they have toward them.

- | (A) | / | (B) |
|-------------|---|--------------|
| ① grateful | / | expectations |
| ② entitled | / | obligations |
| ③ loyal | / | connections |
| ④ sensitive | / | conflicts |
| ⑤ devoted | / | complaints |

182. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 182)

The concept of ecosystem states should be familiar to anyone with a home vegetable garden. The garden is a small ecosystem that the grower attempts to keep in a specific state, namely the maximization of fruit and vegetable production. To achieve this, the grower is almost always intervening in the dynamics of the ecosystem; they remove unwanted plants that begin to grow and perhaps spray insecticides and fence off the patch to stop insects and other animals from consuming the vegetables. Since maximizing vegetable growth is an inherently unstable state for the ecosystem, the grower is effectively keeping the ball on a slope. If the grower stops intervening, even for a day, the ecosystem, that small patch of ground, will naturally begin to shift to a more stable state. Vegetables may still grow, but yield will almost certainly be lower as other plants crowd out the vegetables and wildlife consume the produce.

A vegetable garden is like an ecosystem that requires continuous (A)_____ to maintain its productivity because, without human intervention, it would naturally shift to a more (B)_____ state with lower vegetable yields.

- | (A) | / | (B) |
|-----------------|---|-------------|
| ① observation | / | productive |
| ② intervention | / | stable |
| ③ fertilization | / | sustainable |
| ④ planning | / | diverse |
| ⑤ rotation | / | balanced |

서술형

어법

199. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중 어법상 어색한 문장을 3개 골라 그 기호를 쓰고, 문장에서 어색한 부분의 내용과 바르게 고친 내용을 쓰시오.
199)

㉠ Fans who are inclined to spend a lot of time thinking about that athletes owe them as fans should also think about the corresponding obligations that fans might have as fans. ㉡ One who thinks only about what they are entitled to receive from their friends without ever giving a moment's thought to what they owe their friends is, to put it mildly, not a very good friend. ㉢ Similarly, fans who only think about what athletes owe them without ever think about what they owe to athletes have failed to take the fan/athlete relationship all that seriously. ㉣ As in near every other area of human life, whatever special rights fans may possess are limited by a corresponding set of obligations, and fans who never think about how they can be better fans even as they confidently opine about what athletes owe them are hardly fulfilling their end of the bargain.

[문장(기호) / 어색한 부분 / 고친 내용]

(1) _____ / _____ / _____

(2) _____ / _____ / _____

(3) _____ / _____ / _____

200. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉦ 중 어법상 어색한 문장을 3개 골라 그 기호를 쓰고, 문장에서 어색한 부분의 내용과 바르게 고친 내용을 쓰시오.
200)

㉠ The concept of ecosystem states should be familiar to anyone with a home vegetable garden. ㉡ The garden is a small ecosystem that the grower attempts to keep in a specific state, namely the maximization of fruit and vegetable production. ㉢ To achieve this, the grower is almost always intervene in the dynamics of the ecosystem; they remove unwanted plants that begin to grow and perhaps spray insecticides and fence off the patch to stop insects and other animals from consuming the vegetables. ㉣ Since maximize vegetable growth is an inherently unstable state for the ecosystem, the grower is effectively keeping the ball on a slope. ㉤ If the grower stops intervening, even for a day, the ecosystem, that small patch of ground, will naturally begin to shift to a more stable state. ㉦ Vegetables may still grow, but yield will almost certainly be lower as other plants crowd out the vegetables and wildlife were consumed the produce.

[문장(기호) / 어색한 부분 / 고친 내용]

(1) _____ / _____ / _____

(2) _____ / _____ / _____

(3) _____ / _____ / _____

영작

217. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 (A)의 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 <보기>에 주어진 단어만을 모두 사용하여 영작하시오.

Fans who are inclined to spend a lot of time thinking about what athletes owe them as fans should also think about the corresponding obligations that fans might have as fans. (A) 친구로부터 받을 자격이 있는 것만 생각하고 친구에게 자신이 빚진 것에 대해서는 전혀 생각하지 않는 사람은 좋은 친구가 아니다. Similarly, fans who only think about what athletes owe them without ever thinking about what they owe to athletes have failed to take the fan/athlete relationship all that seriously.

<조건>

필요시 동사나 명사의 어형을 변형할 것
필요시 주어진 단어를 반복 사용할 것

<보기>

217)[their / good / friends / a / they / their / is / not / about / to / receive / ever / from / without / owe / are / only / they / moment's / a / thought / giving / thinks / what / friends / to / friend. / entitled / who / what / One]

→ _____

218. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 (A)의 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 <보기>에 주어진 단어만을 모두 사용하여 영작하시오.

The concept of ecosystem states should be familiar to anyone with a home vegetable garden. The garden is a small ecosystem that the grower attempts to keep in a specific state, namely the maximization of fruit and vegetable production. To achieve this, the grower is almost always intervening in the dynamics of the ecosystem; (A) 그들은 자라기 시작하는 원치 않는 식물들을 제거하고 아마도 살충제를 뿌리며 곤충과 다른 동물들이 채소를 소비하는 것을 막기 위해 그 구역을 펜스로 둘러싼다.

<조건>

필요시 동사나 명사의 어형을 변형할 것
필요시 주어진 단어를 반복 사용할 것

<보기>

218)[animals / unwanted / and / grow / vegetables. / the / from / the / to / off / insecticides / begin / other / patch / and / fence / stop / insects / consuming / and / plants / spray / They / that / to / remove / perhaps]

→ _____

정답 및 해설

1) 정답: ② The reciprocity required in fan-athlete relationships

근거 문장:

"Fans who are inclined to spend a lot of time thinking about what athletes owe them as fans should also think about the corresponding obligations that fans might have as fans."

"Similarly, fans who only think about what athletes owe them without ever thinking about what they owe to athletes have failed to take the fan/athlete relationship all that seriously."

정답인 이유:

이 글은 팬들이 선수들에게 기대하는 것뿐만 아니라 팬으로서 선수들에게 져야 할 의무에 대해서도 생각해야 한다는 상호 호혜적인 관계를 강조하고 있습니다.

오답 분석:

- ① The ethical standards that govern sports fandom - 스포츠 팬덤의, 윤리적 기준에 초점을 맞추기보다는 팬과 선수 사이의 관계에서의 상호 의무에 대해 다루고 있습니다.
- ③ The problematic nature of modern athletic celebrity status - 유명 선수의 지위에 대한 문제가 아니라 팬과 선수 사이의 관계적 측면을 다루고 있습니다.
- ④ How social media affects athlete-fan interactions - 소셜 미디어에 대한 언급이 없습니다.
- ⑤ The economic impact of sports fandom on athletic careers - 경제적 영향에 대한 내용이 글에 포함되어 있지 않습니다.

2) 정답: ③ How ecosystem states require continuous intervention to remain stable

근거 문장:

"Since maximizing vegetable growth is an inherently unstable state for the ecosystem, the grower is effectively keeping the ball on a slope."

"If the grower stops intervening, even for a day, the ecosystem, that small patch of ground, will naturally begin to shift to a more stable state."

정답인 이유:

이 글은 인간이 원하는 특정 생태계 상태(이 경우 채소 생산 최대화)를 유지하기 위해서는 지속적인 개입이 필요하다는 개념을 설명하고 있습니다.

오답 분석:

- ① The comparison between natural and artificial ecosystems - 자연적 생태계와 인공적 생태계의 비교가 아니라 원하는 생태계 상태 유지에 필요한 지속적 개입에 대해 설명하고 있습니다.
- ② The challenges of maintaining productive vegetable gardens - 채소 정원은 예시로 사용되었을 뿐, 주제는 생태계 상태 유지의 원리입니다.
- ④ The relationship between agricultural productivity and ecosystem management - 농업 생산성 자체보다는 불안정한 생태계 상태를 유지하기 위한 지속적 개입의 필요성을 강조합니다.
- ⑤ Why natural ecosystems are superior to

human-managed environments - 자연 생태계가 우월하다는 주장은 글에 없습니다.

3) 정답: ② How commitment enables social structures and institutions to function

근거 문장:

"Commitment is the glue holding together characteristically human forms of social life."

"Thus, social objects and institutions such as jobs, money, government, scientific collaborations and marriage depend for their origin and stability upon the credibility of commitments."

정답인 이유:

이 글은 약속(commitment)이 인간 사회의 다양한 사회적 구조와 제도(직업, 돈, 정부, 결혼 등)가 기능하고 안정되게 유지되는 데 어떻게 근본적인 역할을 하는지 설명하고 있습니다.

오답 분석:

- ① The psychological basis of human commitment behavior - 약속의 심리적 기반보다는 사회적 기능에 초점을 맞추고 있습니다.
- ③ The evolution of commitment mechanisms in human societies - 약속 메커니즘의 진화보다는 현재 사회에서의 기능을 설명하고 있습니다.
- ④ The role of central banks in maintaining economic commitments - 중앙은행은 예시 중 하나일 뿐입니다.
- ⑤ Why commitment issues threaten modern social structures - 약속 문제의 위협보다는 약속이 사회 구조를 가능하게 하는 역할에 초점을 맞추고 있습니다.

4) 정답: ② The distinction between familiarity and recall in memory function

근거 문장:

"This is because the brain has something of a two-tier memory system at work when it comes to retrieving memories"

"This happens because the brain differentiates between familiarity and recall."

정답인 이유:

이 글은 뇌가 기억을 인출할 때 친숙함(familiarity)과 회상(recall)이라는 두 가지 다른 메커니즘을 사용한다는 것을 설명하고 있습니다.

오답 분석:

- ① The neurological processes behind name and face recognition - 이름과 얼굴 인식 자체보다는 친숙함과 회상의 차이가 주제입니다.
- ③ Why remembering names is more difficult than remembering faces - 이 글은 이름과 얼굴의 난이도 차이보다는 기억 시스템의 이원적 구조를 설명합니다.
- ④ Methods to improve memory recall for social interactions - 기억력 향상 방법은 다루지 않습니다.
- ⑤ The evolutionary purpose of the brain's two-tier memory system - 진화적 목적에 대한 언급은 없습니다.

5) 정답: ① How television sitcoms have normalized progressive social values

근거 문장:

"Each of these issues has been addressed through humour in a way that has helped to make more progressive values more acceptable than previously."

"In this way, the humour of sitcoms acted as a cost-effective means to encourage acceptance of a more pluralistic and tolerant society."

정답인 이유:

이 글은 미국 TV 시트콤이 유머를 통해 시민권, 여성 권리, 이민, 다문화주의 등의 진보적 가치를 정상화하고 더 관용적인 사회를 장려하는 데 어떻게 기여했는지를 설명하고 있습니다.

오답 분석:

② The historical development of humor in American entertainment - 미국 엔터테인먼트에서 유머의 역사적 발전보다는 시트콤이 사회적 가치 변화에 미친 영향에 초점을 맞추고 있습니다.

③ The portrayal of minority characters in television programming - 소수자 캐릭터의 묘사보다는 시트콤이 다양한 사회적 이슈를 다루는 방식에 초점을 맞추고 있습니다.

④ How comedy functions as a tool for social commentary - 사회적 논평 도구로서의 코미디보다 구체적으로 시트콤이 진보적 가치 수용에 미친 영향을 다룹니다.

⑤ The evolution of family representation in modern media - 가족 표현의 진화는 글에서 언급된 여러 주제 중 하나일 뿐입니다.

6) 정답: ② The relationship between food flavor and social meaning

근거 문장:

"The prominence of the social dimension in food writing might suggest that the flavor of food is taking a back seat."

"According to this conventional wisdom, the ceremonies and rituals around food, the social events that supply food with its meaning, do not depend on the quality of sensations provided by the food."

정답인 이유:

이 지문은 음식의 맛과 사회적 의미 사이의 관계, 특히 사회적 맥락에서 맛의 역할에 대한 논의를 다루고 있다.

오답 분석:

① The declining importance of flavor in modern cuisine → 맛의 중요성 감소보다는 맛과 사회적 의미의 관계에 초점을 맞추고 있다.

③ How cooking techniques influence flavor perception → 조리 기술에 대한 내용이 없다.

④ Cultural differences in food appreciation across societies → 문화적 차이보다는 맛과 사회적 의미의 관계를 다루고 있다.

⑤ The psychological aspects of flavor preferences → 맛 선호도의 심리적 측면보다는 사회적 맥락에서의

맛의 역할을 다루고 있다.

7) 정답: ② The importance of skepticism and transparency in evaluating scientific claims

근거 문장:

"There are reasons why science is not fully trusted and why healthy skepticism and critical thinking are essential."

"Knowing the source of funding can be important in evaluating scientific claims."

"Stories such as this one fuel suspicion — but also lead to further safeguards in the scientific process. Funding disclosures, although not required five decades ago, have since been made compulsory."

정답인 이유:

이 지문은 과학적 주장을 평가할 때 건전한 회의주의와 투명성(특히 연구 자금 출처)의 중요성을 강조하고 있다.

오답 분석:

① The negative impact of private funding on scientific research → 부정적 영향보다는 투명성의 중요성을 강조하고 있다.

③ The historical evolution of scientific research standards → 표준의 변화보다는 평가에서 회의주의와 투명성의 중요성을 다루고 있다.

④ How dietary recommendations have changed over time → 식이 권장사항은 예시일 뿐, 주된 주제는 아니다.

⑤ The relationship between the sugar industry and public health → 설탕 산업과 공중 보건은 예시일 뿐, 주된 주제는 아니다.

8) 정답: ③ The democratization of music creation and participation since the 1950s

근거 문장:

"Suddenly, in the 1950s, anyone could pick up spoons, a couple of pans, a secondhand guitar and start a band."

"While ordinary people had always sung and made music, the popular music movement was driven by a spirit of rebellion and freedom."

"Groups who had been entirely excluded from music revelled in opportunities to create. This led to a sense of novelty and empowerment in and beyond the music sphere."

정답인 이유:

이 지문은 1950년대 이후 대중음악이 모든 사람들에게 접근 가능해지고, 음악 창작과 참여가 더욱 민주화되었다는 점을 강조하고 있다.

오답 분석:

① The historical evolution of popular music genres → 장르의 진화보다는 접근성과 민주화에 초점을 맞추고 있다.

② How technology transformed music production in the 20th century → 기술보다는 사회적 변화와 접근성에 초점을 맞추고 있다.

④ The influence of punk music on contemporary