

Question 3

밑줄 친 the invisible hand of evolution이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

When we observe the remarkable precision with which organisms fit their environments, it's tempting to think that nature has a purpose or plan. The hummingbird's needle-like beak perfectly matches the shape of certain flowers, while the flowers themselves have evolved colors that attract these specific pollinators. This mutual adaptation appears so deliberate that early naturalists believed it was evidence of intelligent design. However, modern biology reveals that the invisible hand of evolution operates without foresight or intention. Random genetic mutations create variation, and environmental pressures determine which variants survive and reproduce. Over millions of years, this process sculpts organisms that appear perfectly designed for their roles, though no designer exists. The appearance of purpose emerges from countless iterations of trial and error, where unsuccessful variations simply disappear from the gene pool.

- (1) 생물체가 환경에 적응하기 위해 의도적으로 변화를 일으키는 능력
- (2) 자연선택이 목적 없이 작동하면서도 정교한 적응을 만들어내는 과정
- (3) 진화가 미래를 예측하여 생물체를 특정 방향으로 이끄는 힘
- (4) 생물체들이 서로 협력하여 공동의 진화 목표를 달성하는 방식
- (5) 환경이 생물체의 유전자를 직접 변형시켜 적응을 유도하는 메커니즘

Question 4

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

When we examine how words acquire meaning, we often assume that each word points directly to something in the world, like a label on a jar. However, the philosopher Ludwig Wittgenstein challenged this view with his concept of 'language games.' He argued that words gain their meaning not from some inherent connection to objects, but from how they are used within specific contexts and social practices. Consider the word 'game' itself—chess, soccer, and solitaire share no single common feature, yet we understand them all as games. This suggests that meaning emerges from patterns of use rather than fixed definitions. Just as a chess piece has significance only within the rules of chess, words function meaningfully only within the broader contexts of human activity. This perspective revolutionized our understanding of language, showing that meaning is not discovered but created through our collective linguistic practices.

- (1) 언어의 의미는 사물과의 직접적인 연결에서 나온다.
- (2) 단어의 의미는 맥락과 사용을 통해 형성된다.
- (3) 모든 단어는 고정된 정의를 가지고 있다.
- (4) 언어는 개인적 해석에 의해서만 이해된다.
- (5) 단어의 의미는 사전적 정의로 완전히 설명된다.

Question 5

밑줄 친 breaking the mirror가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

When neuroscientists study self-awareness, they often focus on the brain's ability to create a coherent sense of identity. This process involves what researchers call the 'neural mirror' - a network of brain regions that integrates sensory information, memories, and social feedback to form our self-image. However, certain neurological conditions can result in breaking the mirror, leading patients to experience profound disconnection from their own identity. For instance, patients with Cotard's syndrome may believe they are dead or don't exist, while those with dissociative disorders might feel like observers of their own lives rather than active participants. These cases reveal that our sense of self, which feels so fundamental and unchangeable, is actually a fragile construction maintained by specific neural processes. Understanding how the brain constructs and sometimes fails to maintain self-identity helps researchers develop better treatments for these conditions.

- (1) maintaining a stable and coherent sense of personal identity
- (2) strengthening the neural pathways that process self-awareness
- (3) disrupting the brain's ability to create a unified sense of self
- (4) enhancing the integration of sensory and social information
- (5) protecting the neural networks from psychological damage

Question 6

밑줄 친 the invisible threads that bind가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

In traditional societies, gift-giving operates through what anthropologists call the invisible threads that bind. Unlike market transactions where exchange is immediate and complete, gifts create ongoing relationships through delayed reciprocity. When someone receives a gift, they become obligated to return something of similar or greater value at an unspecified future time. This temporal gap transforms a simple exchange into a lasting social bond. The Kula ring of the Trobriand Islands exemplifies this principle: ceremonial objects circulate between islands for years, with each transfer strengthening alliances and creating new obligations. The true value lies not in the objects themselves but in the web of mutual dependencies they generate. Modern society often misunderstands this, viewing gifts as free transfers when they actually establish complex networks of social debt that maintain community cohesion across generations.

- (1) immediate economic benefits from gift exchanges
- (2) physical objects that are passed between people
- (3) ongoing social obligations created by gift-giving
- (4) ceremonial rules that restrict trading
- (5) temporary agreements between trading partners