

33. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Vision involves a constant movement between the generation and resolution of doubt. But this means that a great deal of what we “see” must already be present in the brain in the form of assumptions based on what we have already learned about the world and the way it works. Indeed, what we see is not so much what lies in front of us but what has been created out of memory and the visual strategies of the brain. If we begin to make out a person’s face against a background then we immediately expect to see two eyes, a nose, and a mouth. If the person is wearing a mask we receive a visual shock indicating that something is badly wrong. As we walk out the door in the morning we unconsciously notice the position of the sun in the sky, and our brain is alerted to pick out shadows falling in particular directions and to distinguish them from oil stains on the road or patches of dark soil. In short, a large part of what we see is _____.

- ① who we really are
- ② what we expect to see
- ③ supported by aural stimulus
- ④ distorted by surrounding distractions
- ⑤ tactically conducive to memory formation

37. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

It is clear to see that hacking is a topic that most people don't really understand. One of the reasons for this is the media and the way it tends to dramatize hacking, thus causing greater misinformation and misunderstanding.

- (A) Technology is moving at a very rapid pace, and with increased profitability in the industry, it is inevitable that a few bad elements will try to compromise the systems to make some money. This is why ethical hackers are important. They are still hackers but they do it to help make the systems and networks more secure against attack.
- (B) Though hacking is portrayed as a criminal enterprise, it carries a lot of knowledge and great potential for beneficial use. The truth is that many, if not all, of the software and networks in use today have vulnerabilities that can be exploited.
- (C) Unfortunately, the law is one factor that makes hacking difficult. It criminalizes hacking indiscriminately without realizing that there are innumerable vulnerabilities that will be exploited in the near future. Laws that are designed to prevent people from studying the systems they use in everyday life are draconian and unhelpful.

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

Vision 문제

지문출처: **From Certainty to Uncertainty: The Story of Science and Ideas in the ...**
(공)저: F. David Peat

정답 2

해설: 지문에서

a great deal of what we “see” must already be present in the brain in the form of assumptions

우리가 보는 상당수의 것들이 가정의 형태로 뇌에 이미 존재하며

, what we see is not so much what lies in front of us but what has been created out of memory and the visual strategies of the brain

우리가 보는 것들은 이미 우리 기억 속에서 만들어진 것과 뇌의 시각적 전략과 관련이 깊다고 언급하고 있음.

위의 두 가지 근거들을 통해 정답선지 what we expect to see 를 찾을 수 있을 것임.

(assumption과 expectation은 비슷한 단어임)

Hacking 문제

지문 출처: Hacking Computer Hacking Security Testing Penetration Testing and Basic Security

정답은 2번

해설: 제시문에서 media로 인해 hacking에 대한 오해가 생겼다는 내용이 B단락의 Though hacking is portrayed as a criminal enterprise 와 연결됨. 이 단락의 마지막 부분인 software and networks in use today have vulnerabilities that can be exploited가 A단락의 bad elements will try to compromise the systems to make some money 와 연결됨. 해당 단락의 마지막에서 ethical hackers 에 대한 언급이후 이들이 hacking을 (이롭게) 쓰는 것을 어렵게 만드는 요인을 C에서 언급하고 있음.