

34. The so-called Mozart effect — listening to Mozart will make your child smarter — is a good example of \_\_\_\_\_ by the media through hype not warranted by the research. It all started when researchers reported that after exposure to a selection of Mozart’s music, college students showed an increase in spatial reasoning for about 10 minutes on tasks like putting together pieces of a jigsaw puzzle. Note first that the research was done on college students, not infants, and that the effect was very brief. In addition, no one’s been able to replicate the research. The increase in spatial reasoning, it turns out, can be generated by any auditory stimulation (e.g., listening to a short story or other types of music) that keeps people alert while being tested. However, none of this has stopped eager parents — spurred on by fantastic claims from unethical companies — from purchasing Mozart CDs for their babies. [3점]

\* **hype**: 과대 광고(선전)

- ① the bond between parents and children exaggerated
- ② a genuine scientific innovation being discarded
- ③ a scientific finding being **distorted**
- ④ the correlation between reasoning and music being rejected
- ⑤ the convergence of music and physiology made possible

이것은 2014학년도 6평 34번입니다. hype라는 주석의 동의어인 distort를 찾아야 답을 맞출 수 있었습니다. 주석의 힘이 대단하게 작용했던 예시 중 하나입니다.

33. Policymaking is seen to be more objective when experts play a large role in the creation and implementation of the policy, and when utilitarian rationality is the dominant value that guides policy. Through the use of the scientific method to determine the facts of any given policy situation, the power of social constructions is supposedly diminished, and solutions to social problems are discovered in an objective way. This process creates an illusion of neutrality and implies a transcendence of the pitfalls and inequalities commonly associated with policymaking. From this perspective, scientists and professionals emerge as the appropriate experts to be consulted in policymaking, while local citizen input and knowledge is often viewed as unnecessary. Scientific and professional policy design does not necessarily escape the pitfalls of degenerative politics. Scientific and professional expertise often relies on a particular type of knowledge that is limited to utility and rationality considerations. This approach to policy typically does not consider values and cultural factors that cannot be measured empirically. Scientifically designed policies can serve interests that run counter to the public interest. They \_\_\_\_\_ . [3점]

\* transcendence: 초월

- ① use empirically proven theories to reflect locals' input
- ② do stress cultural values rather than utilitarian ones
- ③ may be free from the inequalities of policymaking
- ④ can reinforce unequal and unjust relationships
- ⑤ reveal objective solutions to social problems

그리고 이것은 출제원리 2에서도 설명했던 지난해 수능 33번 문제입니다. Illusion(환상)으로 지문 내에서 불일치대응을 부여했다는 사실은 앞에서 설명을 드렸고, 여기서 초월이라는 '주석' 으로 '합정과 불평등을 초월하여 중립적으로 되었다' 라는 것은 '환상' 이기 때문에 오히려 '불평등을 강화시켰다' 가 답이 되는 문제입니다. 앞의 문제와 똑같이 주석의 역할이 크게 작용했던 경우였습니다.