

제 3 교시

영어 영역

1번부터 17번까지는 듣고 답하는 문제입니다. 1번부터 15번까지는 한 번만 들려주고, 16번부터 17번까지는 두 번 들려줍니다. 방송을 잘 듣고 답을 하시기 바랍니다.

1. 다음을 듣고, 남자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 학교 정원 관리 봉사자를 모집하려고
- ② 식물원 체험 학습 일정을 공지하려고
- ③ 봉사 활동 확인서 신청 방법을 안내하려고
- ④ 학교 정원에 심을 모종 기부를 부탁하려고
- ⑤ 정원의 잡초를 제거하는 요령을 설명하려고

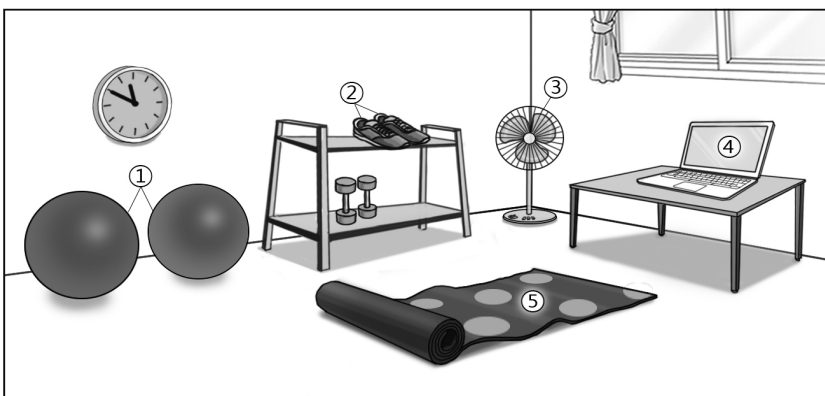
2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 자신의 체력 수준에 맞게 운동 계획을 세우는 것이 좋다.
- ② 과도한 운동은 심리적 불안정을 초래할 수 있다.
- ③ 운동 일지 작성이 체력 관리에 도움이 된다.
- ④ 근력 운동과 유산소 운동을 병행하는 것이 유익하다.
- ⑤ 운동 중 부상 예방을 위해 적절한 장비를 착용해야 한다.

3. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람의 관계를 가장 잘 나타낸 것을 고르시오.

- ① 기자 - 농업 연구원
- ② 콜센터 직원 - 고객
- ③ 방송 연출가 - 작가
- ④ 홈 쇼핑 쇼 호스트 - 농부
- ⑤ 식료품 가게 직원 - 조리사

4. 대화를 듣고, 그림에서 대화의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.



5. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 여자를 위해 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 이미지 검색하기
- ② 발표 대본 검토하기
- ③ 면접 예상 질문 만들기
- ④ 포트폴리오 우편 발송하기
- ⑤ 발표 연습 영상 촬영하기

6. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오.

- ① \$30
- ② \$32
- ③ \$35
- ④ \$39
- ⑤ \$40

7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 연구 주제를 변경한 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 관련 데이터를 찾기 어려워서
- ② 지도 교수를 구하지 못해서
- ③ 희망하는 진로가 바뀌어서
- ④ 연구 지원금을 확보하지 못해서
- ⑤ 다른 학생과 연구 주제가 겹쳐서

8. 대화를 듣고, Mobile Throwing Championship에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 최초 개최 연도
- ② 개최 목적
- ③ 참가비
- ④ 우승 상품
- ⑤ 심사 기준

9. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 주문할 휴대용 사진 인화기를 고르시오.

Portable Photo Printers

	Model	Price	Power	Bluetooth Connection	Free Photo Paper (sheets)
①	A	\$139	plug-in	X	20
②	B	\$149	built-in battery	○	20
③	C	\$169	built-in battery	○	40
④	D	\$189	built-in battery	X	40
⑤	E	\$219	plug-in	○	30

10. 2021 International Violin Making Competition에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 참가 신청서에 바이올린 사진을 첨부하여 제출해야 한다.
- ② 5월 1일까지 등록하면 등록비가 할인된다.
- ③ 바이올린을 우편으로 제출할 수 있다.
- ④ 유명 바이올린 연주자가 심사 위원에 포함된다.
- ⑤ 우승자는 10,000유로를 받는다.

11. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 마지막 말에 대한 여자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① Why don't you put off visiting the doctor?
- ② Let's ask David if we can reschedule.
- ③ How about inviting David to our club?
- ④ I'll go to the bookstore without you both.
- ⑤ We should find a place for today's meeting.

12. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 마지막 말에 대한 남자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① No worries. I've already got your file.
- ② Right. There's no assignment today.
- ③ Sorry. Your file has been deleted.
- ④ Yes. You can send it to me by email.
- ⑤ Sure. Try downloading it from our website.

13. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 마지막 말에 대한 여자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

Woman: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① I'll find out who directed them for you.
- ② I'll give you a list of his best films then.
- ③ That's why I prefer watching popular movies.
- ④ They didn't leave a lasting impression on me.
- ⑤ You shouldn't worry about getting bad reviews.

14. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 마지막 말에 대한 남자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

Man: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① I see. I'll take a break more often to increase concentration.
- ② Okay. I should avoid playing games during study breaks.
- ③ Certainly. You'll enjoy playing mobile games, too.
- ④ All right. I'd rather study alone to prepare for my exam.
- ⑤ Interesting. I thought mobile games do more harm than good.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Nancy가 Jake에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

Nancy: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① We'd rather stay with our original design.
- ② Why don't we design the poster by ourselves?
- ③ Don't forget to apply for the contest this time.
- ④ How about going outdoors to take photos for a change?
- ⑤ We should ask your friends if it's okay to use their photo.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① natural materials traditionally used for skincare
- ② how to store natural skincare products properly
- ③ differences in the cultural perception of skincare
- ④ ways to prevent skin troubles caused by facial masks
- ⑤ examples of natural substances with harmful properties

17. 언급된 나라가 아닌 것은?

- ① India                      ② Iran                      ③ Poland
- ④ China                      ⑤ Greece

이제 듣기 문제가 끝났습니다. 18번부터는 문제지의 지시에 따라 답을 하시기 바랍니다.

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

I'm Maggie Morgan, a long-time fan of the Wakefield Community Theatre. I'm well aware that in this difficult economy, organisations such as the Wakefield Community Theatre are facing financial difficulties and therefore an increase in ticket prices is inevitable. But in my opinion, a 50 percent increase to the price of individual tickets seems totally unreasonable. It would mean that ordinary residents like myself will have fewer opportunities to enjoy a quality drama performance. Pricing tickets out of the range of local residents is not a good option, because it'll hurt your organisation in years to come. I'm sure there will be other ways to get financial support instead of raising ticket prices so much. I hope to hear from you soon on this matter.

- ① 공연 관람권 가격 인상률에 이의를 제기하려고
- ② 지역 주민을 위한 공연장 건립을 제안하려고
- ③ 자신 연극 공연 개최에 감사하려고
- ④ 공연 관람료의 단체 할인 가능 여부를 문의하려고
- ⑤ 공연 취소로 입은 손실에 대해 보상을 요구하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Tavi의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Tavi feels he understands this buried world and he is ready to leave. But when he turns, the hole he'd climbed through no longer exists. In its place is a smooth wall of white tile, a continuation of the unending pattern throughout the tunnel. The broken scraps of debris that had littered the base of the hole are gone as well. And this is when he feels the horrifying truth of where he is: so deep underground that the climb down made the muscles in his legs and arms tremble. He is trapped. Brutally so. As if in a grave, in a tomb. Frightened, he claws at the tiles. He screams, not caring if someone hears; hoping they do and will cast him out.

- ① bored and lonely                      ② relieved and hopeful
- ③ thrilled and joyful                      ④ terrified and desperate
- ⑤ touched and grateful

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Your brain doesn't recognize *don't*. No matter what I say, don't think of a giraffe with brown spots on it. No matter what I say, don't think of a clear glass vase with fresh red roses in it. What happens? It's automatic, isn't it? Your brain goes ahead and creates the picture all by itself. Your words — whether you think, say, read, or hear them — are a direct command to create. The more direct the order, the more diligent the response. Trickily, if you say you don't want to lose your temper, your brain doesn't recognize *don't* and sees it as a royal command to get you to lose your temper. If say you don't want to spill your drink, it's as good as an instruction to tip the contents. Change your words to support you. Create affirmations that suit you. Think and say precisely what you desire rather than what you don't want.

- ① 원하는 바를 긍정문으로 생각하고 말하라.
- ② 창의력 향상을 위해 상상하는 연습을 하라.
- ③ 일상 대화 시 명령조의 말투를 사용하지 마라.
- ④ 자신이 하고 싶지 않은 일을 남에게 시키지 마라.
- ⑤ 기대했던 결과가 바로 나오지 않더라도 포기하지 마라.

21. 밑줄 친 carbon cowboys가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

The prospect of a win-win solution for farmers and the planet rapidly attracted the attention of both media and industry onlookers, who began enthusiastically promoting such practices as "regenerative" agriculture. The French government challenged nations around the world to commit to increasing soil carbon by four-tenths of a percent per year, based on a scientific analysis showing that such an effort could offset 20 to 35 percent of greenhouse gas emissions caused by human activity. In conservative states like South Dakota and Mississippi, no-till farmers and holistic management ranchers—who rotate their animals in ways that mimic native animals that only eat plants—began proudly calling themselves "carbon cowboys," promoting large-scale investments from major companies. The Rodale Institute, home to a forty-year-old experiment comparing organic and conventional agriculture, circulated a report claiming that more than 100 percent of current emissions could be offset through a global transition to regenerative organic farming. It seemed the world was ready to turn the carbon story of our food system on its head, transforming agriculture from a carbon source to a carbon sink. \*no-till: (땅을 갈지 않고 좁은 골을 파서 심는) 무경간 농법 \*\*holistic: 총체적인 \*\* \*rancher: 목장주

- ① farmers who oppose the idea of regenerative agriculture
- ② people who generate greenhouse gas to maintain cattle industries
- ③ ranchers who take different measures to decrease soil carbon content
- ④ agriculturalists who pursue profits without thinking about the environment
- ⑤ those who try to store in the soil the carbon that their fields and animals emit

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

There is a risk in sharing your innermost thoughts and feelings with other people. What if they should misunderstand, or scorn you or— heaven forbid—laugh at you? T. S. Eliot’s Prufrock dreads to speak to a woman of love: “Do I dare?” he asks himself, “Do I dare?” What if he were to read love in a woman’s behaviour and she should respond, “That is not what I meant at all; That is not it, at all”? What loss of face and embarrassment! But isn’t there a bigger risk in losing out on real connection and closeness with others through closing off your feelings? The great thing about conversation is that you can go step by step, testing the waters as you go—a small feeling statement here, a minor revelation there, and carry on only as trust builds between you. There is nothing more powerful than emotional truth in building connection, and people are most influenced through feelings. When we hide emotion, we hide access to this influence. We talk about telling the truth, but emotional truth is more profound and more powerful than factual truth. \*scorn: 경멸하다 \*\*Prufrock: T. S. Eliot의 시(詩) ‘The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock’의 등장인물

- ① 상대의 감정을 잘 살피야 신뢰를 쌓을 수 있다.
- ② 고전 작품에 관한 관심은 대화 주제를 풍부하게 한다.
- ③ 약점을 극복하려는 적극적인 시도는 긍정적 자아상을 강화한다.
- ④ 부정적 결과를 무릅쓴 진실한 감정의 공유가 깊은 유대를 만든다.
- ⑤ 대화 주제는 상대방의 흥미와 사전 지식수준을 고려하여 선정해야 한다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Although contemporary culture prescribes sitting still while thinking, a stroll through the history of literature and philosophy finds abundant evidence of a counter-message. Take Friedrich Nietzsche, for instance. “Only thoughts which come from walking have any value,” he maintained. Søren Kierkegaard felt similarly. “I have walked myself into my best thoughts,” remarked the Danish philosopher. Walking is “gymnastics for the mind,” observed the American writer Ralph Waldo Emerson. “I am unable to reflect when I am not walking; the moment I stop, I think no more, and as soon as I am again in motion, my head resumes its workings,” added the Swiss-born philosopher Jean-Jacques Rousseau. The French philosopher and essayist Michel de Montaigne regretted that his thoughts often came to him when he was on the move, at moments when “I have nothing to jot them down on”; this often happened “especially on my horse, the seat of my widest musings.”

\*jot down: (급히) 적다 \*\*musing: 사색

- ① need for continuous efforts to improve cognitive skills
- ② emotional health benefits of regular physical activity
- ③ positive effects of physical movement on thinking
- ④ importance of quiet time for relaxation and creativity
- ⑤ historical changes in reflective techniques among academics

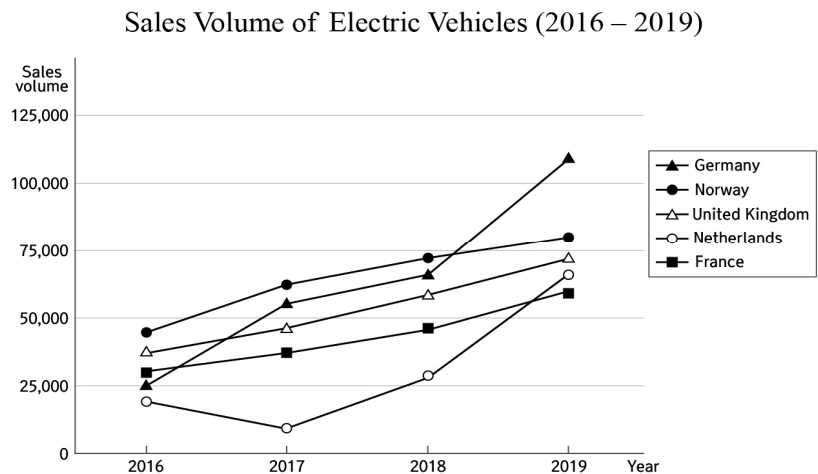
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Perhaps the most widely recognized meaning of souvenirs for tourists is that they make intangible experiences tangible. Souvenirs’ physical existence assists in defining, freezing in time, and locating an ephemeral experience in extraordinary time in ordinary time and space. When tourists bring something home from the extraordinary place (the destination), home can become, in some small part at least, a part of the extraordinary, and experiences can be relived in routine time and space; a memorial function is, thus, created. Tourists cannot hold on to the non-ordinary experience, for it is, by nature, ephemeral but they can hold on to a tangible piece of it, an object that came from it, for Western culture tends to define reality as ‘that which you can put your hands on’.

\*intangible: 만질 수 없는 \*\*ephemeral: 단명하는

- ① Reasons Why We Fall in Love with Travel
- ② Souvenirs: Capturing Experiences in Physical Forms
- ③ Cultural Characteristics: What Makes the Best Souvenir
- ④ Exploring Souvenirs from Handmade to Mass-Produced
- ⑤ How One Experience Can Become a Piece of Cultural Heritage

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows the sales volume of electric vehicles in five selected European countries from 2016 to 2019. ① Between 2016 and 2018, Norway held the highest sales volume of electric vehicles among these countries, but it was outperformed by Germany in 2019. ② The United Kingdom ranked second in sales volume of electric vehicles among the five countries in 2016, but from 2017 to 2019 it ranked third. ③ Germany's sales volume rose between 2016 and 2019, and its sales volume in 2019 was more than five times that in 2016. ④ Despite its continual sales volume increase since 2016, France recorded the lowest sales volume among these countries in 2019. ⑤ The Netherlands did not record a continuously increasing sales volume between 2016 and 2019, with a drop in 2017 compared to the previous year.

26. Waldemar Haffkine에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Waldemar Haffkine was born on the 16th of March 1860 at Odessa in Russia. He graduated in the Science Faculty of Odessa University in 1884. In 1889, Haffkine went to Paris to work at the Pasteur Institute, and did research to prepare a vaccine against cholera. His initial work on developing a cholera vaccine was successful. After a series of animal trials, in 1892 he tested the cholera vaccine on himself, risking his own life. During the Indian cholera epidemic of 1893, at the invitation of the Government of India he went to Calcutta and introduced his vaccine. After initial criticism by the local medical bodies, it was widely accepted. Haffkine was appointed as the director of the Plague Laboratory in Bombay (now called the Haffkine Institute). After his retirement in 1914, he returned to France and occasionally wrote for medical journals. He revisited Odessa in 1927, but could not adapt to the tremendous changes after the revolution in the country of his birth. He moved to Switzerland in 1928 and remained there for the last two years of his life.

- ① Pasteur Institute에서 일한 적이 있다.
- ② 콜레라 백신을 자기 자신에게 시험했다.
- ③ Calcutta로 가서 자신의 백신을 소개했다.
- ④ 은퇴 후 의학 저널에 글을 기고하지 않았다.
- ⑤ 생애 마지막 2년 동안 스위스에 머물렀다.

27. 2021 Multicultural Festival에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**2021 Multicultural Festival**

The 2021 Multicultural Festival is where you can enjoy different cultures of the world in one place and at one time. All profits from the festival will be donated to local charities.

**Dates & Time:** July 17 – 18, 1 p.m. – 6 p.m.  
**Place:** St. Nicholas Park

**Events**

Day 1 (July 17)	Day 2 (July 18)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Traditional Dress Fashion Show</li> <li>• Hands-on Craft Making</li> <li>• Cooking Class (Thai, Jamaican, Nigerian and more)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Global Music Concert</li> <li>• Mini Olympics</li> <li>• Workshops on Cultural Diversity</li> </ul>

**Notices**

- Parking fee: \$5 per day
- Some events may be canceled depending on weather conditions.

For more information, visit our website [www.multiculture.org](http://www.multiculture.org).

- ① 수익금 전액은 지역 자선 단체에 기부될 것이다.
- ② 오후 시간대에 진행된다.
- ③ 둘째 날에 전통 의상 패션쇼가 열린다.
- ④ 주차 요금은 하루에 5달러이다.
- ⑤ 날씨 상황에 따라 일부 행사가 취소될 수 있다.

28. The 5th Avila Yoga Summer Camp에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

**The 5th Avila Yoga Summer Camp**

Do you want to reduce stress, relax your body and enjoy the outdoors? Don't hesitate to join us!

**Who:** All ages  
**When & Where**  
 - Friday, July 23, 2 p.m. – 10 p.m.  
 - Avila Beach campsite

**Participation Fee**  
 - \$40 per person (dinner included)  
 - Group discount offered to groups of 10 or more (5%)

**This camp includes**  
 - 15 classes for beginners.  
 - 20 classes for experienced practitioners.  
 - a range of therapies and meditation practices.

**Preparations**  
 - Wear comfortable clothes.  
 - Bring your own yoga mat.

- ① 참가자 연령에 제한이 있다.
- ② 저녁식사 비용은 참가비에 포함되어 있지 않다.
- ③ 5명부터 단체 할인이 적용된다.
- ④ 초급자를 위한 수업이 20개 있다.
- ⑤ 참가자는 요가 매트를 가져와야 한다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

The idea that people ① selectively expose themselves to news content has been around for a long time, but it is even more important today with the fragmentation of audiences and the proliferation of choices. Selective exposure is a psychological concept that says people seek out information that conforms to their existing belief systems and ② avoid information that challenges those beliefs. In the past when there were few sources of news, people could either expose themselves to mainstream news—where they would likely see beliefs ③ expressed counter to their own—or they could avoid news altogether. Now with so many types of news constantly available to a full range of niche audiences, people can easily find a source of news ④ that consistently confirms their own personal set of beliefs. This leads to the possibility of creating many different small groups of people with each strongly ⑤ believes they are correct and everyone else is wrong about how the world works.

\* fragmentation: 분열 \*\* proliferation: 급증 \*\*\* niche: 틈새

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

Prior to the Industrial Revolution, the ① quantity of freight transported between nations was negligible by contemporary standards. For instance, during the Middle Ages, the totality of French imports via the Saint-Gothard Passage would not fill a freight train. The amount of freight transported by the Venetian fleet, which dominated Mediterranean trade, would not fill a ② modern container ship. The volume, but not the speed, of trade improved under mercantilism, notably for maritime transportation. In spite of all, distribution capacities were very limited and speeds ③ slow. For example, a stagecoach going through the English countryside in the sixteenth century had an average speed of 2 miles per hour; moving one ton of cargo 30 miles inland in the United States by the late eighteenth century was as costly as moving it across the Atlantic. The inland transportation system was thus very ④ limited. By the late eighteenth century, canal systems started to emerge in Europe. They permitted the large movements of bulk freight inland and expanded regional trade. Maritime and riverine transportation were consequently the ⑤ outdated modes of the pre-industrial era.

\* fleet: 선단, 배의 무리 \*\* mercantilism: 중상주의

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31.

A large number of mammalian species, including humans, occasionally work at deceiving others outside their troop or living unit. To the outsiders, individuals attempt to appear stronger or weaker, healthier or sicker than they really are. Within human groups, people deceive not only outgroup members but ingroup members as well—spouses, children, village leaders. In truth, it is beyond my expertise to know if people in all human cultures behave counter to the established rules in their society and, if they do, they occasionally keep their actions secret. Similarly, I cannot attest to whether all human cultures have words such as "lie," "deceive," "trick," "shame," or "guilt" in their vocabularies. Whatever the final judgement as to the \_\_\_\_\_, our data would suggest that, to the extent that individuals must actively conceal important information from others in their social network, the act of concealment should be stressful.

\*attest to: ~을 증명하다

- ① evolution of language
② dynamics of inequality
③ complexity of analysis
④ universality of deception
⑤ disappearance of goodness

32.

Beliefs and personalities change continually as people grow. My belief about the existence of Santa Claus is now completely opposed to the belief I had when I was young. Was I brainwashed by the adult world? No. I simply grew up, gradually accepting along the way that there was no such person as Santa Claus. But consider my friend Keith's extremely strong belief in Christianity. If Keith were to vanish for a month and then reappear an enthusiastic atheist I would suspect that someone had been exerting undue influence, whereas if I hadn't seen Keith for ten years I would be much more likely to attribute the lapse to natural causes. In other words, \_\_\_\_\_ between old and new beliefs—the more likely that some form of brainwashing has occurred.

\*atheist: 무신론자 \*\*lapse: 배교(背教)(믿던 종교를 배반함)

- ① the shorter the time of transition
② the more noticeable the difference
③ the clearer the source of confusion
④ the less harmonious the relationship
⑤ the greater the likelihood of conflict

33. Practitioners in the security industry agree that security culture is a vital component of their cybersecurity program. However, research shows that security practitioners have difficulty \_\_\_\_\_. This may be because the phrase security culture is rather new, leading to some confusion. Our industry has talked about security awareness for a long time, leading to some security people thinking security culture is just awareness with a new name. Another bias we see, particularly in some industries where safety is key to success, is a definition of security culture as though it is safety culture: dealing with the physical world instead of the abstracted world of information. It is much easier for us as humans to understand how a hard hat will protect our head from falling debris versus understanding how sharing our credentials in a phishing scam can injure us and our employer.

\*debris: 파편 \*\*credentials: 신용 증명서 \*\*\*phishing scam: 피싱 사기

- ① accessing secure networks from personal devices
- ② drawing a line between privacy and security
- ③ deciding on an optimal security measure
- ④ agreeing on what security culture is
- ⑤ finding sufficient security personnel

34.

There will need to be a partnership with the health sector in both disease control programmes and the development of health systems. It is likely that paying attention to the social determinants of health, including health care, will make health services more effective. The health sector will also play a leadership and advocacy role in the development of policies to deal with the social determinants of health. But lack of health care is not the cause of the huge global burden of illness: water-borne diseases are not caused by lack of antibiotics but by dirty water, and by the political, social, and economic forces that fail to make clean water available to all; heart disease is caused not by a lack of coronary care units but by the lives people lead, which are shaped by the environments in which they live; obesity is not caused by moral failure on the part of individuals but by the excess availability of high-fat and high-sugar foods. The main action on social determinants of health must therefore \_\_\_\_\_. [3점]

\*coronary care unit: 관상 동맥 집중 치료실

- ① pass on to future generations
- ② prioritize health care workers
- ③ resolve legal issues in advance
- ④ be handled by health professionals
- ⑤ come from outside the health sector

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

While we believe we hold the power to raise our children, the reality is that our children hold the power to raise us into the parents they need us to become. ① For this reason, the parenting experience isn't one of parent *versus* child but of parent *with* child. ② The road to wholeness sits in our children's lap, and all we need do is take a seat. ③ As our children show us our way back to our own essence, they become our greatest awakeners. ④ This means that how much we pay attention to awakening our children's minds can make a difference in their lives. ⑤ If we fail to hold their hand and follow their lead as they guide us through the gateway of increased consciousness, we lose the chance to walk toward our own enlightenment.

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

36.

A major problem occurs when there are unexpected, negative consequences because of health education. These can be the result of erroneous, poorly planned, or improperly implemented education efforts.

- (A) Unfortunately, several of the presenters are dealing with anger and depression because of their disease, and they take this opportunity to share their pain and frustration with the healthcare system. At the end of the session, your audience is likely to be confused (at the least) or to feel complete despair (at the worst).
- (B) For instance, suppose you want to teach a group of people who are newly diagnosed with cancer that there is hope. You ask four or five people with cancer to speak to your group.
- (C) They may lose confidence in the ability to survive cancer treatment; they may even decide to give up therapy altogether and "get it over with." Although this example is quite extreme, problems can occur even under ideal circumstances.

\*\*erroneous: 잘못된

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

37.

Schistosomiasis , a parasitic disease spread by snails , provides a dramatic example of the relationship between political ecology and disease.

- (A) This exposure has led to an increased risk of contracting schistosomiasis , an infection that primarily affects children, in people that live close to some kinds of dams and irrigation systems . But the way this relationship plays out depends on the larger ecological context of the dam, as well as the socioeconomic status of people at risk.
- (B) For decades, economic development programs throughout the world have often focused on the building of dams to prevent seasonal flooding, improve irrigation, and provide hydroelectric power. Enormous dams, such as the Aswan High Dam on the Nile River, have dramatically altered the ecology of surrounding areas by preventing seasonal flooding and creating one of the largest man –made bodies of water in the world.
- (C) A byproduct of such changes , however , is an altered relationship between human populations and certain water – borne parasitic infections , such as schistosomiasis. The small snails that carry schistosomiasis thrive in the numerous irrigation canals emanating from the dams, increasing human exposure to the parasites .

[3점] schistosomiasis: 주혈흡충병, emanate: 나오다, irrigation: 관개

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

38. 글의 흐름으로 보아 주어진 문장이 들어갈 곳은?

For deindustrializing and depopulating cities, an increase in greenspace provides environments for a number of nonhuman animals to survive and thrive in formerly urbanized areas.

There are a number of reasons why nonhuman animals share urban spaces, and almost all are the result of human actions. ( ① ) Urban sprawl has caused cities to spread into previously undeveloped areas. ( ② ) Thus, some animals formerly in more rural spaces have been swallowed up into cities, creating surviving populations and inevitable interactions between human and nonhuman animals. ( ③ ) While the forces of urban growth have led to increasing numbers of animals in cities, the opposite is also true. ( ④ ) The combination of human financial distress and such greening has led cities like Detroit to have a significant stray and wild dog population, with implications for both humans and wildlife. ( ⑤ ) Animals also reside in cities as the result of human habitation, either because they have been brought there with humans as pets or because they have followed humans there due to the prevalence of shelter, food, and human waste products.

\*sprawl: (도시 등의) 스프롤 현상, 불규칙하게 뻗음\*\* stray: 길을 잃은 주인이 없는, prevalence: 널리 퍼져 있음. 범람

39. Viewed in this way, there are parallels that can be seen with regard to processes of verbal production.

Musical improvisation is, to many in the Western world, an activity covered in mystery. ( ① ) Most listeners are familiar with some genres of music in which improvisation is a commonplace , such as rock and other popular styles , jazz, or perhaps "ethnic" musics that is to say, composed or improvised " traditional" musics falling outside the typical Western rules. ( ② ) Therefore listeners are aware that many musicians can, and routinely do, produce novel musical utterances in real time, and in fact can differentiate between planned and spontaneous music –making. ( ③ ) The question for most listeners is not "Can music be improvised?" but rather "How is improvisation carried out?" ( ④ ) With this formulation of the question, musical improvisation becomes a suitable topic for psychological investigation , focusing on cognitive, physical, and interpersonal processes, and on the musical structures on which these processes operate. ( ⑤ ) No one would think it unusual to find native speakers of a language producing new utterances spontaneously ; indeed, to find someone without such an ability is the unusual case .

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

A basic principle in economics is that when the supply of something goes up, its price should go down. The puzzle was that in the twentieth century, there were prolonged periods where the reverse appeared to happen in the world of work. In some countries, there was huge growth in the number of high-skilled people pouring out of colleges and universities, yet their wages appeared to rise rather than fall compared to those without this education. How could this be? The supply of high-skilled workers did grow, pushing their wages downward, but new technologies were skill-biased and so caused the demand for high-skilled workers to soar. The latter effect was so great that it overcame the former, so even though there were more educated people looking for work, the demand for them was so strong that the amount they were paid still went up.



In the twentieth century, there were times where the wages of high-skilled workers \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ when the supply of them increased, and it was because new technologies \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ them.

- |   |            |       |              |
|---|------------|-------|--------------|
|   | (A)        |       | (B)          |
| ① | escalated  | ..... | avored       |
| ② | stabilized | ..... | replaced     |
| ③ | increased  | ..... | devalued     |
| ④ | declined   | ..... | alienated    |
| ⑤ | diminished | ..... | standardized |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

There is something about a printed photograph or newspaper headline that makes the event it describes more real than in any other form of news reporting. Perhaps this is because there is an undeniable reality to the newspaper itself: it is a real material object. That (a) authenticity rubs off on the news. It can be pointed to, underlined, cut out, pinned on notice boards, stuck in a scrap-book, or archived in libraries. The news becomes an artifact, (b) frozen in time; the event may be long gone, but it lives on as an indisputable fact because of its material presence — even if it is untrue.

In contrast, news websites seem short-lived. Although they too are archived, there is no unique physical component to point to as (c) evidence of the information they convey. For this reason, there is a sense in which they can be more easily manipulated, and that history itself could be altered. At the same time, it is precisely this immediacy and (d) rigidity of content that makes the digital media so exciting. The news website is in tune with an age that sees history as much less monolithic than previous eras once did. Digital news websites are potentially much more (e) democratic, too, for while a physical newspaper requires huge printing presses and a distribution network linking trains, planes, trucks, shops, and ultimately newspaper sellers, in the digital world a single person can communicate with the whole world with the aid of a single computer and without requiring a single tree to be cut down.

\* archive: 보관하다

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① How Has Digital Media Pushed Out Printed Media?
- ② Is Media Doing Good or Harm in Our Modern Society?
- ③ Realism in Media Is Not Necessarily Based on Real Facts
- ④ Digital World: Where Any of Us Can Create and Deliver News
- ⑤ Material Presence: What Differentiates Printed and Digital Media

42. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① (a)      ② (b)      ③ (c)      ④ (d)      ⑤ (e)

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

Gayle Sayers was one of the best running backs the Chicago Bears ever had. He was black. In 1967, Sayers' teammate in the backfield was another great running back by the name of Brian Piccolo. Piccolo was white. Blacks and whites often played on the same professional teams, but these two athletes were different. They were roommates on away games, which was a first for race relations in professional football. Sayers had never had a close relationship with any white man before, except with George Halas, the head coach of the Bears. And Piccolo admitted that he had never really known a black person during (a) his lifetime. These two athletes became friends immediately and grew exceptionally close.

(B)

Sayers and Piccolo, and their wives, had made plans to sit together at the annual Professional Football Writers' Banquet in New York, where Gayle Sayers was to receive the George S. Halas award as "the most courageous player in professional football." By the time of the banquet, Piccolo was too sick to attend. When Sayers stood to receive (b) his award at the banquet, tears began to flow.

(C)

Sayers, choking through his tears, said, "You flatter me by giving me this award, but I tell you that I accept this award not for me, but for Brian Piccolo. However, Brian cannot be here tonight. He is too ill. But (c) he is a man who has more courage than any of us here tonight." Shortly after that memorable night, Brian Piccolo died. (d) His memory will forever be etched in the heart of Gayle Sayers. Piccolo and Sayers had cultivated more than a superficial, tough-guy relationship. Although tough and competitive men to the core, a true and caring love had developed between these two strong athletes.

\* etch: 새기다

(D)

During the 1969 season, Brian Piccolo was diagnosed as having cancer. Although (e) he fought to play out the season, Piccolo was in the hospital more than he was on the playing field. It was during this time when Piccolo was battling his illness and fighting the daily depths of depression, that these two athletes shared a very special relationship. Frequently, Sayers flew to be at the bedside of his friend, as the cancer gripped Piccolo's weakened body tighter and tighter.

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 다른 것은?

- ① (a)      ② (b)      ③ (c)      ④ (d)      ⑤ (e)

45. 윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 1967년에 Sayers와 Piccolo는 같은 팀 동료였다.
- ② Sayers와 Piccolo는 원정 경기 때 같은 방을 썼다.
- ③ Sayers와 Piccolo는 뉴욕에서 열리는 행사에 함께 참석하려 했다.
- ④ Piccolo는 Sayers가 상을 받기 전 세상을 떠났다.
- ⑤ Piccolo는 암 투병 중 우울증을 겪었다.

\* 확인 사항

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